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This Issue in Brief

The organized labor movement in the United States increased in membership and in organizing activity in the period 1933-37, after 3 years of discouragement and decreasing membership following the slump of 1929. The membership as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics was 4,521,498 at the beginning of 1936. Including the Canadian membership, the 46 independent national and international unions had 687,740 members and the American Federation of Labor had 3,967,582 members in 110 affiliated national and international unions and the local trade and Federal labor unions under its immediate jurisdiction. Page 1.

The administration of the public contracts law (Walsh-Healey Act) of 1936 has involved several difficulties of interpretation, such as the definition of such terms as "manufacturer" and "regular dealer", and the determination of prevailing wages. These difficulties, and the efforts to solve them by supplementary regulations of the Department of Labor, are reviewed in an article on page 10.

Average weekly hours in 16 manufacturing industries increased substantially between May 1935, when the National Industrial Recovery Act was invalidated by the Supreme Court, and May 1936. During the same period, moreover, there was an increase in the proportion of employees with average hours in excess of the peak hours permitted by the codes. Establishments that made the largest increases in average weekly hours usually fell below the general average of hourly earnings. With few exceptions, average weekly hours were somewhat longer and average hourly earnings materially lower in small than in large establishments. These are a few of the facts brought to light by a special analysis of hours, earnings, and employment before and after nullification of the N. R. A. Page 13.

More than a third of the professional engineers had some period of unemployment within the 5 years 1930-34, while the largest number unemployed at any one time was approximately 11 percent of the total. At no time was direct relief extensive among professional engineers, but the development of work-relief programs after 1932 became an important factor. Among those who became unemployed at some time during these 5 years, half were out of employment for more than a year. These are a few of the salient features revealed by the survey of the engineering profession undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the request of the American Engineering Council. Page 13.

An international conference on labor conditions in the textile industry is to be held in Washington in April 1937. Representatives of employers and employees in the textile industries as well as the governments of the principal textile producing countries will be invited to participate. The purpose of the conference, which is under the auspices of the International Labor Organization, is to explore the possibilities of an international agreement establishing minimum standards for the employment of labor in this industry. Page 72.

Substantial gains in membership, sales, and production were made by consumers' cooperative societies throughout the world in 1935. The progress of the wholesale societies was especially noteworthy, with a 7.7 percent increase in sales and a 9.3 percent increase in value of goods produced in 1935 as compared with 1934, by societies reporting for both years. Statistical data for the cooperative associations in all countries for which information is available are given on page 79.

Disabling industrial injuries in factories decreased in both frequency and severity in 1935 as compared with 1934, according to the regular annual survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, covering more than 6,000 identical establishments in 30 manufacturing industries. For the 30 industries combined the frequency rate decreased from 20.35 injuries per million man-hours worked in 1934 to 18.03 in 1935, and the accompanying severity rate from 2.66 to 2.32 days lost per 1,000 man-hours worked. Page 101.

Automobile ownership is relatively infrequent among wage earners and lower-salaried employees in New York City. Thus in New York only 15 percent of the families covered in the Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of money disbursements owned automobiles, as against 75 percent in Grand Rapids and 68 percent in Detroit. This condition reflects the traffic difficulties of New York City and the relative cheapness of trolley, bus, and subway transportation. Page 232.

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Organized Labor Movement, 1929 to 1937¹

Part 1. Changes in Membership and Structure

THE American labor movement has passed through two phases since 1929—one of discouragement growing out of loss of membership and bargaining power because of unemployment in the 3-year period following the crash of 1929, and one of pronounced rehabilitation and growth in the 3-year period, 1933 to 1937. This second phase, which is generally attributed to the impetus toward increased organizing activity provided by section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, developed notable changes in policy and structure. The constant shifts and changes that took place, not only in membership but in the nature of the organizations themselves, are evidence of the vitality of the present-day labor movement.

Membership

MEMBERSHIP figures used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its trade-union studies are in all cases those reported to the Bureau by responsible officials of the respective organizations, unless an organization follows the practice of withholding that information from publication. In such cases, if the organization is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the membership represented by its voting strength in the current American Federation of Labor convention is used. The figures given in this article were, unless otherwise noted, reported directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and in most cases deal with membership in 1935.

¹ This article, which deals with the labor movement as a whole, is based upon reports to the Bureau from individual trade-unions, as published in Bulletin No. 618 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (Handbook of American Trade-Unions, 1936 Edition), and on published proceedings of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor in 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936. More complete treatment of the 1936 convention of the American Federation of Labor is given in an article appearing on pp. 124-130 of this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Part 2 of the article on the Organized Labor Movement, 1929 to 1937, to be published later, will present trade-union developments within industry groups, and membership of individual unions.

The study of trade-unions published by the Bureau in 1929 (Handbook of American Trade Unions, 1929 edition) showed a membership in the United States of 4,139,934 in 146 national and international unions.² Data for 1936 cover 156 such organizations, for two of which membership figures could not be secured. The membership of the 154 national and international unions reporting was 4,517,498; it is estimated that the membership of the two not reporting was 4,000. This total of 4,521,498 is exclusive of the Canadian membership of American unions, hence represents the approximate strength of the organized labor movement of the United States, with the exception of the purely local independent groups, which the Bureau does not attempt to include in its studies of trade-unionism. It is admitted, however, that this unknown factor constitutes, at times and in various localities, an important element in the labor movement, in both numbers and influence.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has no first-hand information on trade-union membership for the years 1930 to 1934. The conclusion may fairly be drawn from current and generally accurate knowledge of the trend of events that union membership held its own for about 2 years after the depression began in 1930, fell off appreciably in the latter part of 1931, and declined sharply in the period 1932-33. Toward the end of 1933 and in 1934, however, under the stimulus of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the explicit recognition and protection of the right to organize contained in section 7a of that act, membership increased in most of the established unions, and organizations were started in fields previously unorganized.

Separating the Bureau's figures of membership in 1935 into those for affiliated and independent groups, 110 of the 156 national and international unions covered were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and 46 were independent. The membership of the American Federation of Labor, which includes that of its directly affiliated local groups as well as of its component international unions, was 3,967,582. The numerical strength of the 46 independent organizations was 687,740. Both these figures include the Canadian membership.

Change in Policies and Forms of Organization

CHANGES in organizing fields, policies, and mediums are of more importance, however, than fluctuations in membership. From that viewpoint, developments in the labor movement in the past 6 years have been interesting and of considerable significance. Industries which heretofore seemed impervious to the doctrine of unionism have

² The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines a national or international labor organization as one having national scope and significance, with locals or branches in more than one State, and having recognized headquarters and general offices representing and governing the entire membership.

responded to organizing campaigns conducted by both the American Federation of Labor unions and the independent groups. A number of the old craft unions have extended their jurisdictions and broadened their fields in the effort to combat encroachments from new organizations which have no craft boundaries or traditions.

In fact, the greatest increase in organization in the past 6 years has been among semiskilled and unskilled workers in the mass-production industries and in the rapidly developing fields, such, for example, as the electrical-equipment industries. Of the 25 national and international unions which were not reported upon in 1929, 10 were created after the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, and 7 are in fields heretofore not covered by any national group.

The movement to organize the mass-production industries has developed two forms of organization, the federal labor union and the independent industrial union. The first and most extensively used of these forms is the directly affiliated American Federation of Labor federal labor union. This device has always been used to extend organization to workers, chiefly the unskilled, in localities or industries in which no affiliated national or international union functioned. While it has been a structural and functional element of the American Federation of Labor from the first, it was of no particular value as an organizing medium until the movement to unionize the mass-production industries took shape. Then it became the instrument for extending organization, without regard to craft limitations and requirements, to great numbers of factory workers not identified with any craft. Accordingly, when the campaigns to organize the automobile, rubber, cement, electrical-manufacturing, and other mechanized industries were undertaken, the workers were organized into federal labor unions under the immediate direction and control of the American Federation of Labor.

From the enactment of the N. I. R. A. in June 1933, to the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor in October 1934, the Federation organized and chartered 106 federal labor unions in the automobile industry, 75 in rubber manufacture, 20 in the aluminum industry, and about 30 in the cement industry. The total number of directly affiliated trade and federal labor unions increased from 673 in 1933 to 1,788 in 1934. This number had been reduced to 1,354 by October 1, 1935, chiefly because of the formation of two international unions, the International Union of United Automobile Workers and the United Rubber Workers of America, which absorbed the federal labor unions in their respective jurisdictions, and because local unions of sawmill and lumber workers merged with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in accordance with an agreement between that organization and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Industrial unionism is the basis upon which four new groups have established independent organizations. These are the Brotherhood of Utility Employees, the National Leather Workers, the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, and the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers. In every case these organizations encroach, in whole or in part, upon established American Federation of Labor unions, but they repudiate the craft autonomy principles of the older unions and are designed to function industrially.

National Trade Councils

A NEW organizing device has come into use as a means of making the transition from scattered local organization to national entity. This medium is the national trade council, and it is being used by both the groups directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and the independent bodies. These are not national organizations within the Bureau's definition, since the component organizations are still unrelated either to each other or to a central authority. Yet it is not always possible to determine at just what stage of development a national organization actually comes into existence, and these coordinating and cooperating groups are at least potential national labor unions.

They grew out of the need of some cohesive element, particularly among the automobile and rubber workers, where organization spread rapidly. Although not widely scattered territorially, the increasing number of local unions in those industries created an unwieldiness that the national trade council was designed to correct. These are representative delegate bodies similar in structure to a city central labor union. The important difference is, however, that they represent only one industry.

The National Council of Automobile Workers' Unions was founded in June 1934, and at that time represented 106 federal labor unions in the automobile industry. It assumed general supervision over the affairs of the various locals as they affected the interest of the workers as a whole, and served to coordinate their scattered activities and functions. It also undertook a program of education and discipline in preparation for completely integrated organization on a national scale. Pending the granting of an international charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor to the organized automobile workers, the national council was the recognized central agency dealing with the workers in the industry.

A similar body functioned in the rubber industry, but with the marked difference that the National Council of Rubber Workers included not only the production workers organized in directly affiliated federal labor unions, but also representatives of the various craft unions employed in the industry. This council was especially active in the collective-bargaining field, sending representatives to assist

local unions in drawing up and negotiating agreements, in which it undertook to secure uniform terms.

National joint councils of directly affiliated local unions of gasoline-station attendants and of workers in the coke and gas industry were created in July 1935. Other groups, particularly the scattered groups of stenographers and clerical employees, plan to develop that medium as a stepping stone to national organization.

Outside the American Federation of Labor the national joint council is proving the means of establishing intercourse and coordination among scattered groups. Two of these joint councils exist at present in the independent field. They are the National Coordinating Committee of Rank and File Groups in Social Work, and the National Conference of Employee Pharmacists' Associations, both with headquarters in New York City.

The National Coordinating Committee was established in February 1935, following a national convention of groups in the field of social work organized in the interest of the rank and file workers as distinct from professional organizations in the same field. Since then State and city groups have federated into coordinating committees in some localities, and the National Coordinating Committee has appointed a committee to draft a constitution for the proposed national organization, which will be submitted to the local groups for discussion and revision, prior to calling a national convention. A journal published by the New York groups—*Social Work Today*—serves as a clearing house for reports of activities throughout the movement, and as the organ of the National Coordinating Committee.

Committee for Industrial Organization

THE movement to organize the mass-production industries brought about one of the outstanding developments in recent labor history, the creation of the Committee for Industrial Organization. This committee was established in November 1935 by officials of eight international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor who declared that its purpose was "to encourage and promote organization of the workers in the mass-production and unorganized industries of the Nation and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor." The committee, however, was not created by the American Federation of Labor.

Its genesis lay, in fact, in the action taken by the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1934, which adopted unanimously the report of the committee on resolutions dealing with organizing methods in the mass-production industries. This report was in part as follows:

The evidence presented in the hearings before the committee conclusively indicates that to deal effectively with the question of organization and with the

fundamental questions involved there should be a clear and definite policy outlined by this convention that will adequately meet the new and growing condition with which our American labor movement is confronted.

During recent years there have developed new methods. This has brought about a change in the nature of the work performed by millions of workers in industries which it has been most difficult or impossible to organize into craft unions. * * * We consider it our duty to formulate policies which will fully protect the jurisdictional rights of all trade-unions organized upon craft lines and afford every opportunity for development and accession of those workers engaged upon work over which these organizations exercise jurisdiction. Experience has shown that craft organization is most effective in protecting the welfare and advancing the interests of workers where the nature of the industry is such that the lines of demarcation between crafts are distinguishable.

However, it is also realized that in many of the industries in which thousands of workers are employed a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective.

To meet this new condition the executive council is directed to issue charters to national or international unions in the automotive, cement, aluminum, and such other mass-production and miscellaneous industries as in the judgment of the executive council may be necessary to meet the situation.³

Before the American Federation of Labor again met in convention in 1935, at Atlantic City, charters had been issued to two organizations of workers in mass-production industries named in the report adopted at the preceding convention. One was the International Union United Automobile Workers and the other was the United Rubber Workers. In defining jurisdiction certain skilled craftsmen and maintenance employees were excluded, and the charter for the automobile industry did not cover job and contract shops manufacturing automobile parts.

Strong protest against that policy developed and was evident at the opening of the Atlantic City convention, where many resolutions were introduced demanding a more inclusive interpretation of the San Francisco declaration. This organized protest brought about the submission of a minority report by 6 of the 15 members of the convention committee to which the resolutions were referred. The minority report,⁴ while disavowing any intention "to permit the taking away from national or international craft unions any part of their present membership or potential membership in establishments where the dominant factor is skilled craftsmen", declared that mass-production workers must be organized "upon industrial and plant lines" regardless of jurisdictional claims. It called upon the executive council "to issue unrestricted charters" to organizations formed in accordance with that policy.

The issue of craft versus industrial unionism was debated at length, and the minority report was defeated by a vote of 18,024 to 10,933.

³ American Federation of Labor. Report of proceedings of the fifty-fourth annual convention, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 1-12, 1934, pp. 586-587.

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1935 (p. 1242): Action of American Federation of Labor on internal policies.

Shortly after the adjournment of the 1935 convention, the Committee for Industrial Organization was created and established headquarters in Washington, D. C. In its first official publication the committee stated that "its purpose is that outlined in the minority report of the resolutions committee submitted to the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City."

At first the committee was composed of officials and individual members of the following organizations: United Mine Workers, whose president, John L. Lewis, was chairman; International Typographical Union, whose president, Charles P. Howard, joined as an individual without committing his organization to the movement and who became secretary of the committee; Amalgamated Clothing Workers; International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; United Textile Workers; International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers; Cap and Millinery Department of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers; and the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Later the International Union United Automobile Workers, the United Rubber Workers, and the Federation of Flat Glass Workers joined as organizations.

The first action of the Committee for Industrial Organization was to start an organizing campaign in the iron and steel industry. After some negotiation, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers affiliated with the committee and took an active part in the campaign. While this intensive effort is the primary organizing activity of the committee, it has assisted other groups.

During the first year of its existence the committee was confined to organizations within the American Federation of Labor. In November 1936 it accepted as members two unaffiliated groups, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers and the United Electrical and Radio Workers. The president of the American Newspaper Guild joined in an individual capacity.

From the inception of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the American Federation of Labor through its president and executive council, protested against the independent movement to organize mass-production industries, and declared that the committee constituted a danger to the organized labor movement. The executive council, at a meeting in January 1936, expressed the opinion that the committee "should be immediately dissolved", and appointed a subcommittee to confer with "representatives of the organizations which make up the Committee for Industrial Organization."

Little came of these conferences and in July 1936 John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, filed formal charges with the executive council against the unions in the Committee for Industrial Organization. Hearings, which the indicted officers did not attend, were held on these charges.

The executive council of the Federation voted to suspend the 10 international unions which held membership, as unions, in the Committee for Industrial Organization. The suspension order did not apply to two organizations, the International Typographical Union and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, whose officials were acting as individuals in their association with the committee. The 10 suspended unions were given 30 days in which to withdraw from the Committee for Industrial Organization and return to full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Failing such withdrawal, suspension was to continue pending action by the American Federation of Labor convention.

None of the unions withdrew from the committee, and the suspension order automatically debarred them from participation in the 1936 convention. That convention upheld the action of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its dealing with the Committee for Industrial Organization, and voted to continue the suspension pending further developments. The subcommittee of the executive council previously appointed was directed to continue its effort in the meantime to find an adjustment of differences that might be acceptable to both sides.

At present, the following organizations stand suspended from the American Federation of Labor: Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Federation of Flat Glass Workers; International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers; International Union United Automobile Workers; United Mine Workers; United Textile Workers; and United Rubber Workers.

Trade Union Unity League

AT THE time the Bureau of Labor Statistics published its 1929 edition of the trade-union handbook, a number of independent industrial unions had been recently organized, and others were in a formative state. This movement found expression, during the period 1929 to 1934, in the organization of industrial unions, in most cases dual to existing national trade-unions, in a number of the basic industries, and in their federation into the Trade Union Unity League. The declared policy of this agency was to further "the organization of new revolutionary industrial unions in industries where there are no unions and in industries where the existing unions are corrupt and impotent." Where established unions held control, the old policy of fighting "for their revolutionization" and for mass action through amalgamations and breaking down of craft lines was to be continued.

In furtherance of this program, industrial unions were organized on a national basis, and industrial leagues, some of which developed

into national unions, were organized locally. The most important of the national unions were the National Miners' Union, the National Textile Workers' Union, the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, the Auto Workers' Union, the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, the Food Workers' Industrial Union, the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union, and the Canning and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union. Other groups that were active locally, chiefly in New York City, were those in the tobacco and meat-packing industries and among office workers.

The organizing efforts of the Trade Union Unity League and its component industrial unions were directed chiefly toward the unskilled and semiskilled, particularly in the mass-production industries. The basic unit of organization was the "rank and file" shop committee. Membership reached its maximum early in 1934, when an affiliated membership of 125,000 was reported. The largest union was the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union with 30,000 members.

The 1935 convention of the Trade Union Unity League, held in New York City, decided upon the formal dissolution of the league and the disbanding of its affiliated organizations. This movement had begun as early as 1933, when the members of the National Miners' Union returned to the United Mine Workers, and had been more generally carried out during the months immediately preceding the 1935 convention. Formal announcement of the dissolution of the affiliated Trade Union Unity League organizations was later made through the official journals of those that maintained such publications. For example, the Marine Workers' Voice, official organ of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, in announcing the dissolution of the organization, urged its members to join the International Seamen's Union. The official organ of the Trade Union Unity League during its active existence was Labor Unity. Publication ceased upon the dissolution of the league.⁵

⁵ Source: Report from Labor Research Association (allied with the T. U. U. L.) to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, dated May 24, 1935.

Operations Under the Public Contracts Law (Walsh-Healey Act)

By GERARD D. REILLY and JOHN W. PORTER¹

THE new public contracts law, the Walsh-Healey Act, went into effect on September 28, 1936. By December 8, 381 contracts representing a total value of \$19,846,478.24 had been awarded to bidders qualified to contract with the Government under the act. This is the law, passed at the last session of Congress, which requires every contractor supplying the Government with equipment and materials in amounts greater than \$10,000 to agree to certain conditions affecting the labor of his employees.

Manufacturers and dealers responding to invitations for bids issued by the Government under the new act must stipulate that employees occupied in the production of the Government's purchases will not be permitted to work more than 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week. They must also agree to pay these employees wages at least equal to those determined by the Secretary of Labor to be the prevailing minimum wages in the industry, and they must see to it that no child labor or convict labor is employed in the performance of the Government contract. No part of the contract may be fulfilled under conditions inconsistent with State health and safety laws.

The first series of regulations implementing the new law was issued early in September (Department of Labor Regulations 504, series A, Sept. 14, 1936). With certain exceptions indicated by the act, these regulations require, in the specifications of every contract over \$10,000, the insertion of the stipulations set out in the first section of the act. The exceptions include contracts for perishables, for agricultural or farm products sold by the producer, and for services, and purchases in the open market where the general-purchase statutes waive advertisement for competitive bids. An important section defines the terms "manufacturer" and "regular dealer", which the act uses to describe those bidders who may qualify to receive awards of Government contracts. A regular dealer, under this article, is a person who owns or operates a place where goods of the kind called for by the contract are bought, kept in stock, and sold in the ordinary course of business. This definition was designed to eliminate from Government contracts those bid brokers having no established places of business, whose low

¹ Both authors are members of the staff of the Solicitor's Office, U. S. Department of Labor.

bids are made possible by the farming out of these contracts to sweatshops and producers employing low-paid home workers.

Other regulations provide for the procedure to be followed by contracting officers and bidders in applying for exceptions and exemptions, in the reporting of awards of contracts, and in notifying the appropriate agencies of complaints of violations. The scope of the law is clearly defined by an enumeration of those processes deemed to constitute integral steps in the performance of the contract; clerical, custodial, and supervisory functions, which can at no time be particularly associated with the production of specific articles, are excluded. The regulations also follow the pattern of the act in leaving to the discretion of the Secretary of Labor the manner and the order of minimum-wage determinations. Under this flexible authority, Secretary Perkins has decided to take up first those industries where Government business is characteristically driven out of the higher-wage areas by sweatshop and home-work conditions.

Since the Public Contracts Act gives the Secretary of Labor no authority to waive the maximum-hours limitations established by the act, Secretary Perkins in issuing the first series of regulations made provision for the payment of overtime wages where employment must exceed the stipulated maximum. This permission authorizes employment for more than the permitted hours on condition that overtime at a rate of one and one-half times the regular wage is paid. Numerous requests for other exceptions and exemptions have been received by the Department both from contracting agencies and from private sources. An early application by one department for the exclusion of all contracts for the purchase of airplanes, and for aircraft and ship materials, was denied by the Secretary. A request for an exception in the case of a contract for marine boilers was withdrawn by the contracting officer and subsequently denied by Secretary Perkins. Five other requests for exemptions have been made through the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, which has agreed to act as the clearing house for these matters, where no bidders responded to invitations for various types of articles. These were temporarily suspended by Secretary Perkins and later denied when bidders who qualified under the Public Contracts Act were found.

Two amendments of the original text of the regulations under the Walsh-Healey Act have thus far been necessary. The first authorizes the maintenance by contractors of general records of employment covering all employees, in lieu of separate files for those engaged on Government work. This privilege is granted only on the understanding, however, that all employees may then be deemed to be engaged in the production of the Government's purchase during the period in which the employer is fulfilling a contract with the Govern-

ment. The other change in the regulations grew out of widespread attempts to evade the law through the supplying of the Government by manufacturers on the orders of regular dealers unable to fill the contract from stock on hand. The new section makes any manufacturer thus shipping goods direct to the Government on a dealer's order the principal party to the contract and subject to the act; the dealer becomes an agent unless he furnishes the goods himself by supplying them from his own stock.

Appointed by the Secretary of Labor early in October, the Public Contracts Board has had before it two matters of the first importance. The initial wage determination, affecting the men's work-garment industry, is pending following the conclusion of hearings at which standards were considered and testimony offered. The application of the Cotton Textile Institute for postponement in the operation of that section of the act prohibiting employment of girls between the ages of 16 and 18 was granted in part when the Secretary of Labor adopted the Board's recommendation of a stay of 90 days in the case of girls of this group who are now employed. The Institute's application for an exception to the hours limitations for employees engaged in dyeing, bleaching, drying, and mercerizing operations was denied. Thus far no complaints of violations have reached the Department which are entitled to consideration by the Board. Two allegations of infractions by bidders of the qualifications required of dealers bidding on Government contracts have been sustained after hearing and investigation by an examiner; in each instance the bid was rejected. One complaint, relating to the hours of work in an eastern plant, is now under investigation. Other charges have grown out of contracts advertised before the new law became effective.

The law as it was finally passed is narrow in scope. It does not apply to subcontractors and is confined to contracts for purchases larger than \$10,000. In addition, contracts for perishables and agricultural products are exempt. It was presumably with these and other limitations in mind that Secretary Perkins announced in Tampa, at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, that she may have a number of amendments to suggest when Congress reconvenes.

Hours and Earnings Before and After the N. R. A.

By WITT BOWDEN, of the BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

A SPECIAL tabulation of reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 16 manufacturing industries was undertaken for the purpose of analyzing by establishments and by States the changes in average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and volume of employment before and after the nullification of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Some of the conclusions warranted by the study may be summarized as follows:

(1) In all of the 16 industries average weekly hours increased substantially, and the number of employees with hours in excess of code hours was much larger after nullification than before. In blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, for example, in May 1935 the number of employees in establishments with average weekly hours in excess of industrial code hours was only 3.1 percent of the total, while in May 1936 the number was 67.7 percent.

(2) There was also an increase in the proportion of employees with average hours in excess of the peak hours permitted by the codes. Many of the codes, as, for example, the code covering structural and ornamental metalwork, provided for a peak maximum of 48 hours, but before nullification there were negligible numbers of workers with hours above 48. After nullification, on the other hand, the numbers were much larger. In structural and ornamental metalwork, for example, before nullification only 1.3 percent of the employees were in establishments with average weekly hours above 48, while after nullification the proportion increased to 18.3 percent.

(3) In 13 of the industries with uniform N. R. A. code hours approximately 120,000, or 6 percent, more workers would have been employed in the spring of 1936 if the establishments with average weekly hours in excess of code hours had maintained the average at the code level, assuming that the maintenance of code hours would not have affected total man-hours. The above is an underestimate due to the fact that average weekly hours are lower than full-time hours.

(4) Variations in average weekly hours by States show no consistent regional differences. Average hours before the nullification of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the changes in hours thereafter varied primarily by industries and for the most part appear to have

been regional only, as a result of different industrial conditions in the different areas. A noteworthy exception is the sawmill industry, in which comparatively long hours are observable in the Southern States.

(5) Establishments which made the largest increases in average weekly hours usually fell below the general average of hourly earnings, thus forcing employees to depend more largely on a longer working week than on rates of pay for maintaining weekly income. After nullification the establishments with average hours in excess of code hours made either a smaller increase or a greater decrease in average hourly earnings than establishments with average hours not in excess of code hours.

(6) With few exceptions, average weekly hours were somewhat longer and average hourly earnings were materially lower in small than in large establishments before nullification; and, with few exceptions, average weekly hours were increased more and average hourly earnings were either reduced more or increased less in small than in large establishments.

(7) In general there was a greater gain in business (as measured by total man-hours) in small than in large establishments; a greater gain in establishments which lengthened average hours beyond code hours than in establishments which kept average hours within code hours; and a greater gain in establishments which tended to break down N. R. A. standards of earnings than in establishments which maintained these standards.

The evidence of extent of departures from N. R. A. standards is accentuated by the fact that scheduled hours of shifts or of plant operation, in plants conforming to codes, were substantially the same as code hours, while average weekly employee-hours were materially lower than scheduled hours.

Scope of the Study

THE industries included in the special tabulation are listed in table 1. The table shows the number of establishments from which returns were found to be adequate for the special purpose of the study; the number of employees in the sample in April or May 1935 and 1936; and the estimated total number of employees in each of the industries. In the case of foundry and machine-shop products a random sample, by States, of 728 establishments was considered adequate because of the wide regional dispersion of the industry and the comparatively small size of the establishments. In the case of the cotton-garment industry the figures of estimated total employment are not available, because the code for this industry included establishments from more than one of the industries of the classification used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which conforms in general to the classification adopted by the Bureau of the Census.

Table 1.—Number of Establishments and of Employees in Sample Studied and Estimated Total Number of Employees, May ¹ 1935 and 1936, by Industry

Industry	Number of establishments in sample	Number of employees in sample		Estimated total number of employees	
		May 1935	May 1936	May 1935	May 1936
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	199	226,456	245,809	358,445	400,304
Hardware.....	87	24,707	25,269	30,994	31,919
Stoves ²	138	19,877	22,052	43,052	46,342
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	190	14,929	18,942	26,083	32,159
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	317	102,566	113,658	178,365	194,600
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	728	61,079	71,281	303,293	354,173
Machine tools.....	134	23,402	30,419	24,847	32,234
Furniture ²	361	44,174	46,670	117,399	123,278
Millwork.....	358	16,155	18,589	41,642	50,907
Sawmills ²	308	52,101	59,142	224,417	242,121
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	222	13,263	16,760	35,327	47,681
Cotton goods ²	450	215,220	226,074	398,504	392,318
Silk and rayon goods ²	144	33,947	33,517	104,708	95,533
Cotton garments.....	177	20,613	30,385	(³)	(³)
Paper boxes ²	549	26,408	26,095	52,519	51,665
Paper and pulp ²	327	97,742	98,963	130,610	131,213

¹ Or April.² All data are for April instead of May 1935 and 1936. The choice of the month (April or May) was determined by such factors as avoidance of abnormal conditions due to strikes, etc. In the following tables and text, for the sake of simplicity and brevity, only May is mentioned.³ Not available.

The decision which nullified the National Industrial Recovery Act was rendered May 27, 1935. April instead of May 1935 was chosen in some industries for comparison with the same month a year later, because these industries were less affected in April by strikes or other factors tending to disturb the normal seasonal trend of business.

The selection of industries for inclusion in the special tabulation was necessarily to some extent arbitrary and was limited by the magnitude of the work required. It was desired that the industries included in the study be representative of varied and important aspects of manufacturing, well distributed regionally, with adequate representation of large and small establishments and of variations in average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.

In all but three of the industries code hours for most of the employees were 40. In the case of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, about four-fifths of the industry operated under codes which provided for 36 hours per week, and a more or less arbitrary estimate of 37 hours per week is assigned for the general average. In the case of the brick, tile, and terra-cotta industry, about three-fourths of the industry operated under codes with 36 hours per week, and an estimate of 38 hours is assigned. The "cotton-garment" industry is not a Bureau of Labor Statistics classification, but is one adopted by the N. R. A., with 36 hours as the code standard. Subdivisions of industries which report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and which were included under the cotton-garment code include women's cotton dresses, men's work clothing, and shirts and collars.

Average Weekly Hours and Code Hours

THE codes prescribed hours of labor for the individual worker which in general were designed to become normal scheduled hours of shifts or of plant operation, with peak maxima and other permissible variations and exceptions. Code hours, therefore, were virtually the same as normal full-time hours. The figures of average weekly hours published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are not scheduled hours or in any sense normal full-time hours of regular employees. In order to compute average weekly hours, the total number of hours worked during the period covered is divided by the total number of employees on the pay roll during the same period. The average thus derived is affected by plant shut-downs, part time, labor turn-over, illness, and other factors.

Permissible exceptions to code hours tended, under conditions of full and continuous operation, to raise above code hours the hours actually worked; but these exceptions were designed to apply only in unusual circumstances or to small groups of employees. In the case of most industries, permissible exceptions above code hours had less effect in increasing hours above the general code level (assuming conformity to code hours) than had labor turn-over, sickness, plant shut-downs, etc., in reducing average employee-hours below the general code level (or the scheduled hours). When normal scheduled hours were no higher than code hours, average hours actually worked were therefore materially lower than code hours.

In connection with wages, most of the codes provided in general terms for wage rates such as would not reduce weekly earnings under the shorter working week. The figures of earnings available from reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics are average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings.

General Analysis of Changes in Average Weekly Hours

THE fact that average weekly hours were necessarily lower in most cases than code hours in those establishments which conformed to code hours should be kept in mind in interpreting the data in table 2. This table gives percentages of total employees and total man-hours in establishments with average weekly hours above code hours.

Table 2.—Percent of Employees and Man-Hours in Establishments with Average Weekly Employee-Hours Above Code Hours,¹ May ² 1935 and 1936

Industry	Percent of total employees		Percent of total man-hours	
	May 1935	May 1936	May 1935	May 1936
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	3.1	67.7	3.7	69.9
Hardware.....	7.8	60.7	9.7	64.4
Stoves.....	27.1	46.0	30.8	51.6
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	9.6	59.8	12.1	64.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	20.3	87.3	22.8	89.1
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	19.1	65.2	22.2	69.3
Machine tools.....	44.3	91.5	48.1	92.7
Furniture.....	25.4	50.8	28.5	56.2
Millwork.....	24.4	74.0	27.8	77.9
Sawmills.....	23.4	59.7	27.7	65.6
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	37.1	85.7	44.0	89.2
Cotton goods.....	1.7	10.1	2.2	12.2
Silk and rayon goods.....	2.8	9.2	3.5	11.5
Cotton garments ³	4.1	41.2	4.8	46.5
Paper boxes.....	18.8	44.2	21.3	49.8
Paper and pulp.....	26.0	63.6	28.8	67.2

¹ Code hours were maximum hours of shifts or of plant operation with qualifications and permissible exceptions; while average weekly hours were average hours actually worked per employee, the average being affected by part time, labor turn-over, and other factors. Average weekly hours were therefore necessarily lower than maximum hours.

² The choice of the month (April or May) preceding nullification of the National Industrial Recovery Act was determined by such factors as avoidance of abnormal conditions due to strikes, etc. See table 1.

³ Men's work clothing, women's cotton dresses, and shirts and collars.

With the exception of machine tools and brick, tile, and terra cotta, about one-fourth or less than one-fourth of all employees in May ¹ 1935 were in establishments with average weekly employee-hours in excess of code hours. In the machine-tool industry 44.3 percent of all employees were in establishments with average weekly hours greater than the code hours for the industry. In this industry there had been an extreme decline in production and employment, and the comparatively large upturn in business was accompanied by a sudden increase in demand for certain types of skilled labor and by other conditions which tended to bring into effect the permissible exceptions to the code. In the machine-tool industry in May 1936 the percent of employees in establishments with average hours above code hours had increased from 44.3 to 91.5. In the brick, tile, and terra-cotta industry in May 1935, 37.1 percent of all employees were in establishments with average weekly hours per employee greater than code hours for that industry. This industry is essentially on a local basis, and is subject to unusual variations in local competitive conditions and local business activity. In May 1936, in this industry, the percent of employees in establishments with average hours above code hours had increased to 85.7.

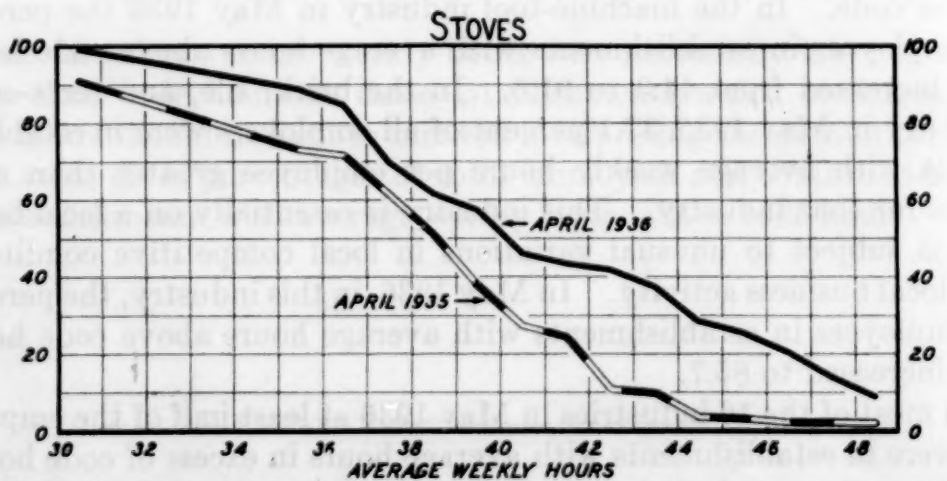
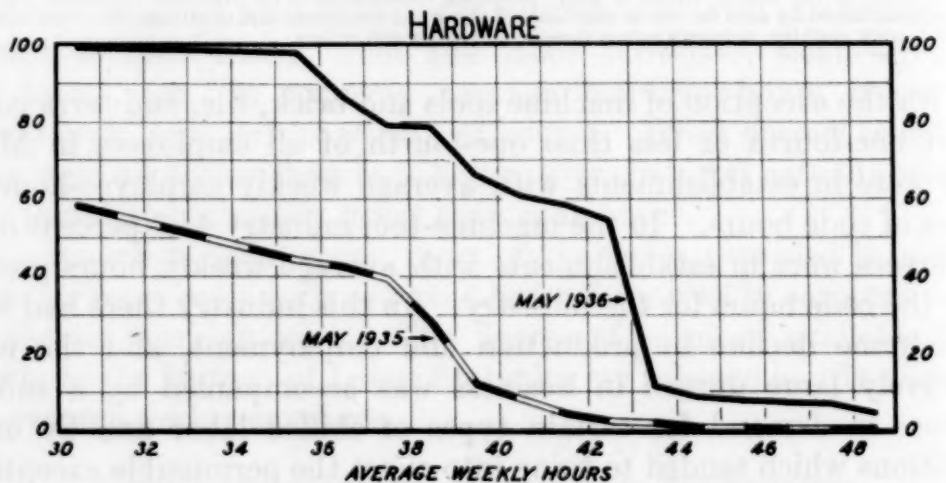
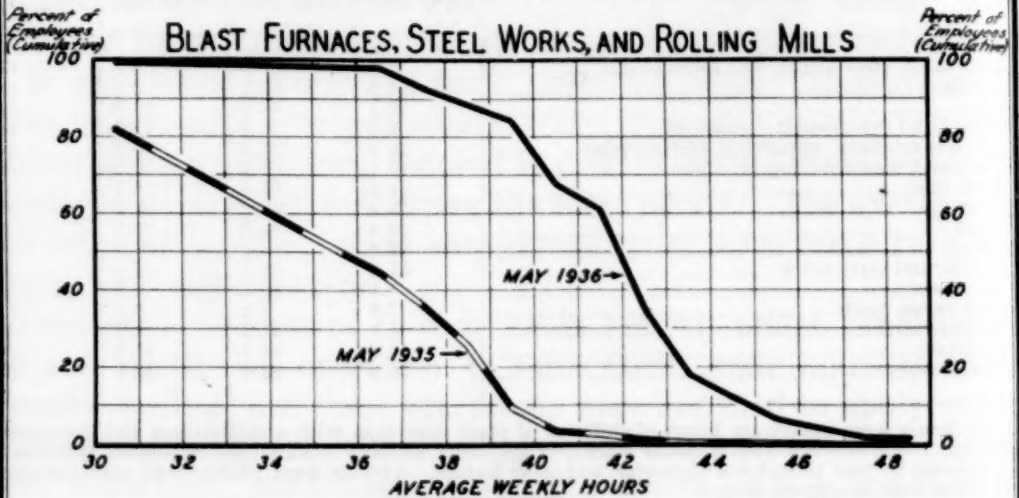
In most of the 16 industries in May 1936 at least half of the employees were in establishments with average hours in excess of code hours. In the cotton-goods industry the proportion was only 10.1 percent, and in the silk and rayon goods industry, only 9.2 percent. Both of

¹ See table 1, note 1.

CHART I-A

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY WEEKLY HOURS APRIL OR MAY 1935 AND 1936

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES IN ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AVERAGE
 EMPLOYEE-HOURS PER WEEK EQUALING OR EXCEEDING INDICATED HOURS



U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CHART I-B

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY WEEKLY HOURS APRIL OR MAY 1935 AND 1936

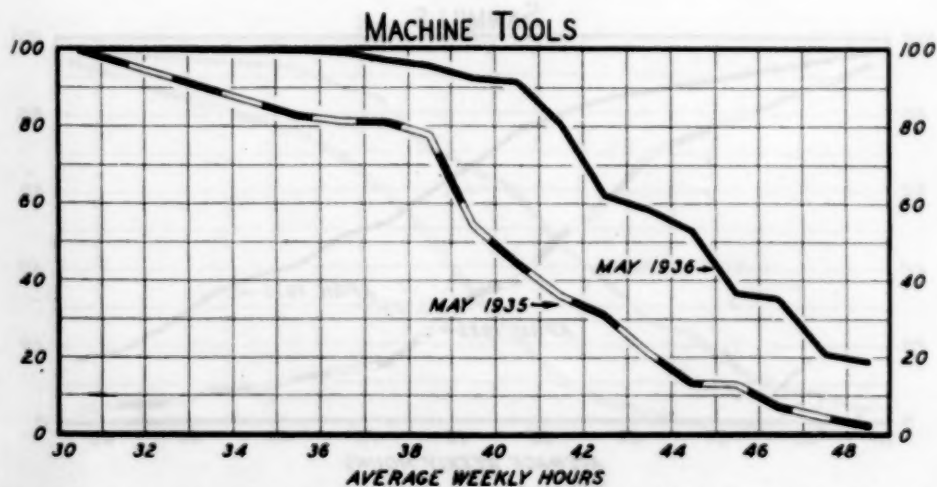
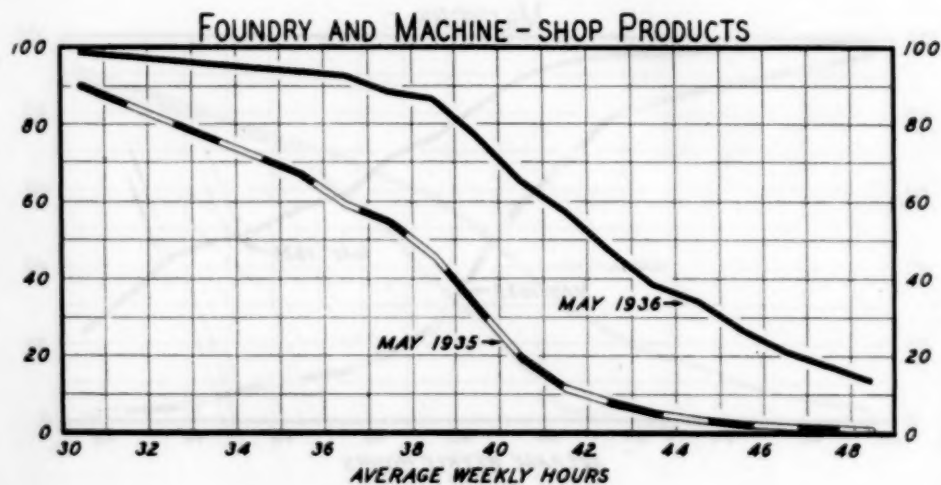
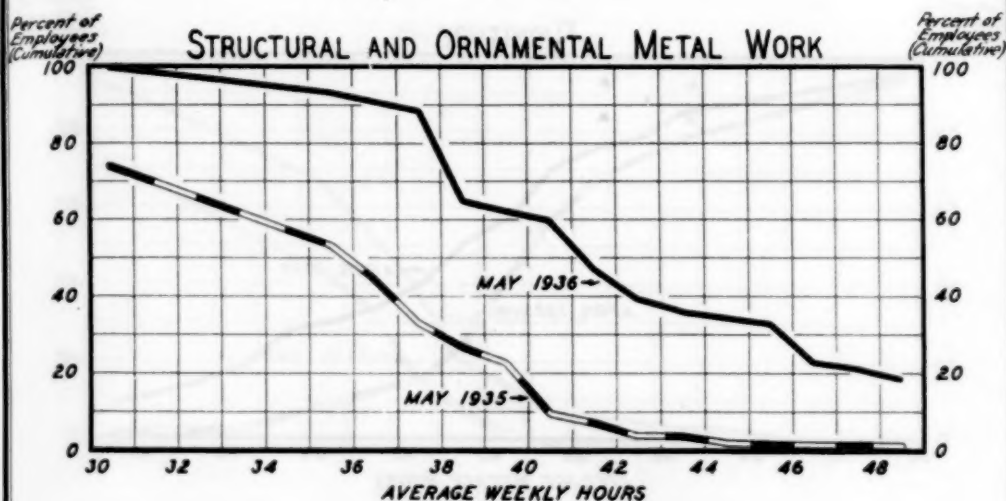
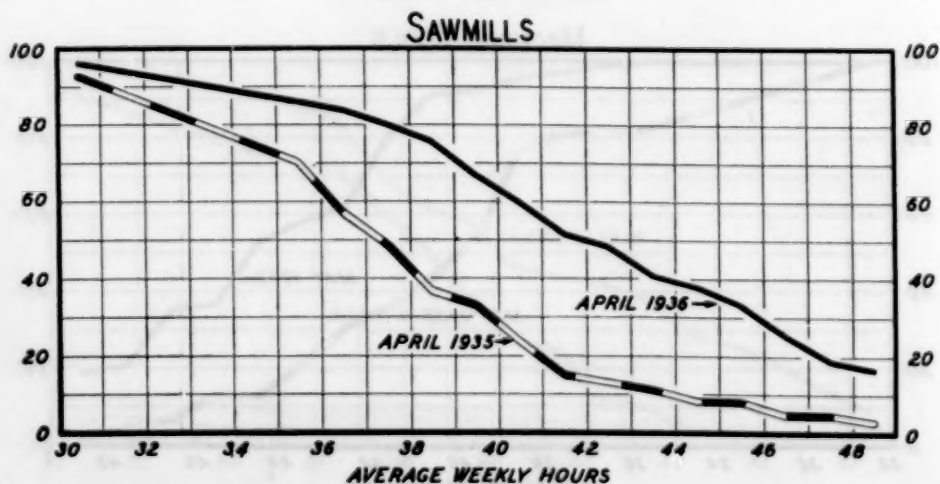
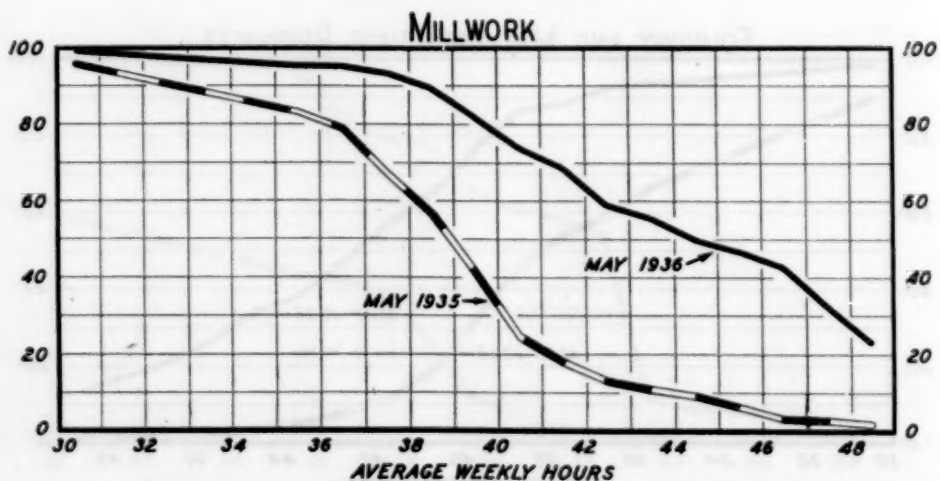
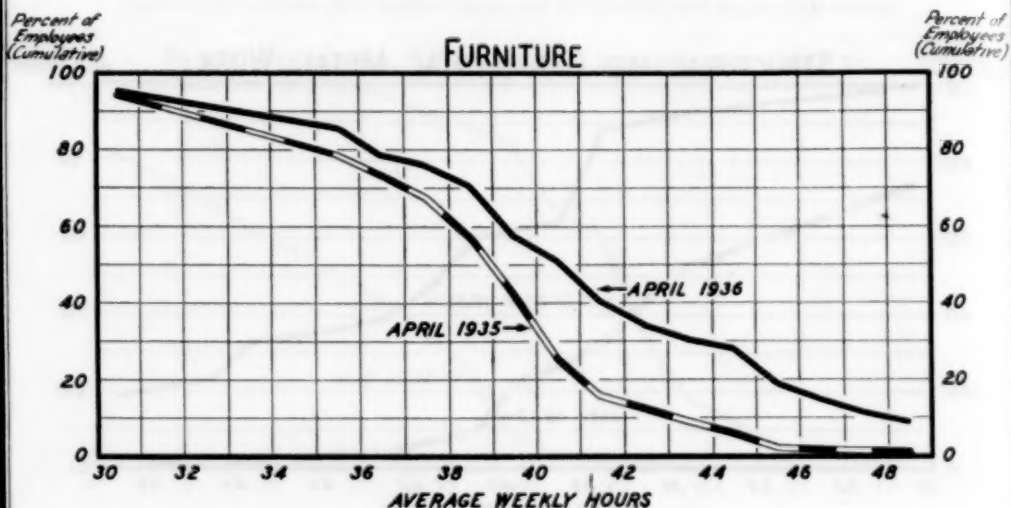


CHART I-C

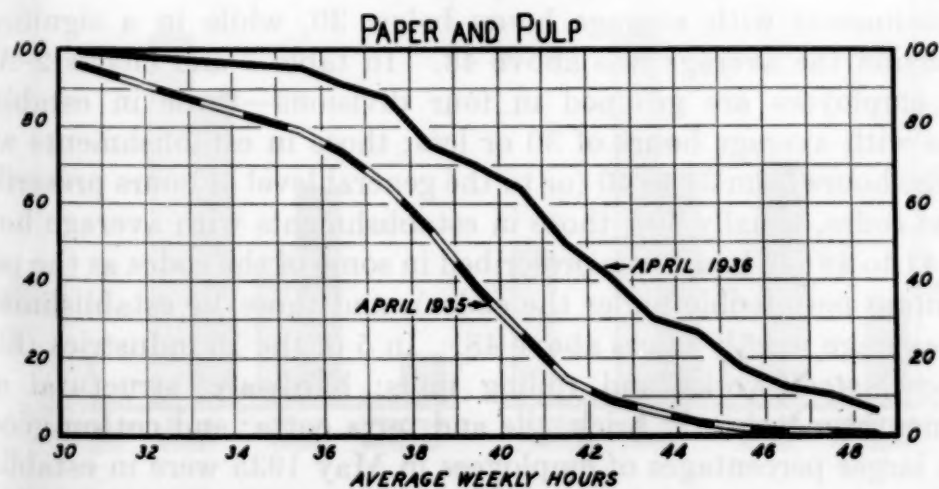
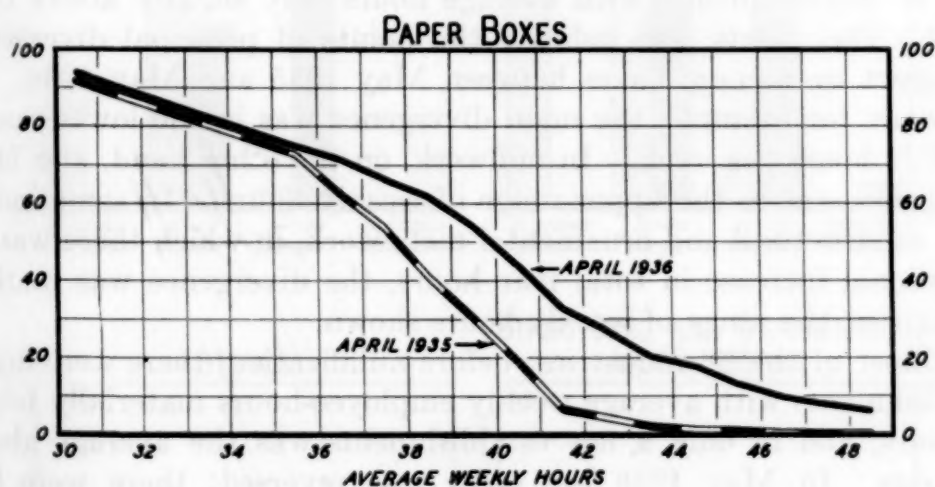
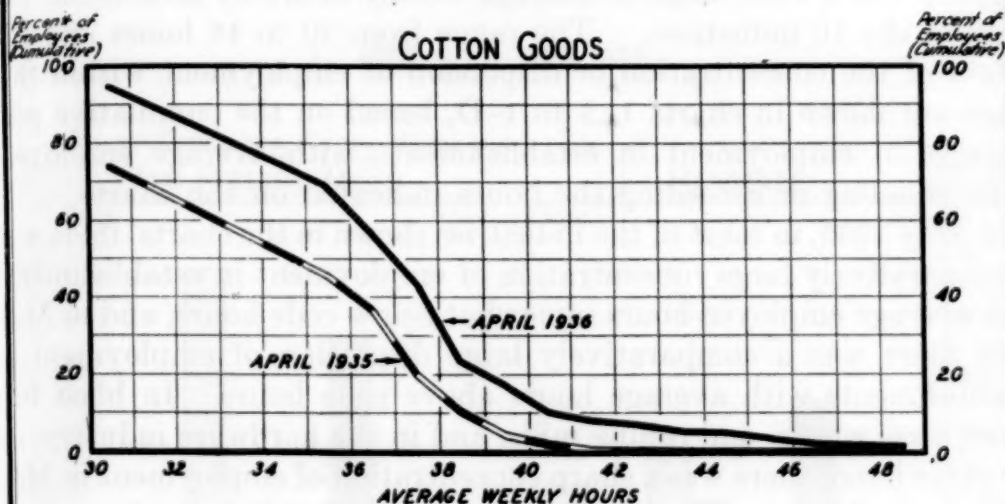
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY WEEKLY HOURS APRIL OR MAY 1935 AND 1936



U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CHART I-D

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES BY WEEKLY HOURS APRIL OR MAY 1935 AND 1936



these industries were characterized by a comparatively large amount of part time, labor turn-over, and other factors which tended to reduce average weekly hours materially below scheduled hours of shifts or of plant operation. In both industries the estimated total number of employees had slightly declined.

There was a wide range of average weekly hours by establishments in all of the 16 industries. The range from 30 to 48 hours and the nature of the concentration or dispersion of employment within this range are shown in charts 1-A to 1-D, based on the cumulative percentages of employment in establishments with average employee-hours equaling or exceeding the hours indicated on the charts.

In May 1935, in most of the industries shown in the charts, there was a comparatively large concentration of employment in establishments with average employee-hours somewhat below code hours, and in May 1936 there was a comparatively large dispersion of employment in establishments with average hours above code hours. In blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, and in the hardware industry, on the other hand, there was a sharp concentration of employment in May 1936 in establishments with average hours only slightly above code hours. The charts also indicate the points of principal divergence in respect to average hours between May 1935 and May 1936. In hardware, for example, the main divergence was in the lower ranges up to 40 hours per week. In millwork, on the other hand, the chief divergence was in the upper range of weekly hours. In some industries, as structural and ornamental metalwork, in which there was an exceptional increase in total man-hours, the divergence was marked throughout the range of weekly hours shown.

In most of the 16 industries, before nullification, there were many establishments with average weekly employee-hours materially below 30 hours, and in only a few establishments was the average above 48 hours. In May 1936 the order was reversed; there were few establishments with average hours below 30, while in a significant proportion the average was above 48. In table 3 and charts 2-A to 2-C, employees are grouped in four divisions—those in establishments with average hours of 30 or less; those in establishments with average hours from 31 to 40 (or to the general level of hours prescribed by the codes, usually 40); those in establishments with average hours from 41 to 48 (48 hours was prescribed in some of the codes as the peak maximum permissible under the codes); and those in establishments with average weekly hours above 48. In 5 of the 16 industries (blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills; hardware; structural and ornamental metalwork; brick, tile and terra cotta; and cotton goods) much larger percentages of employees in May 1935 were in establishments with average employee-hours of 30 or less than in May 1936. This was due partly to reduction of part time in some establishments as a result of increased business.

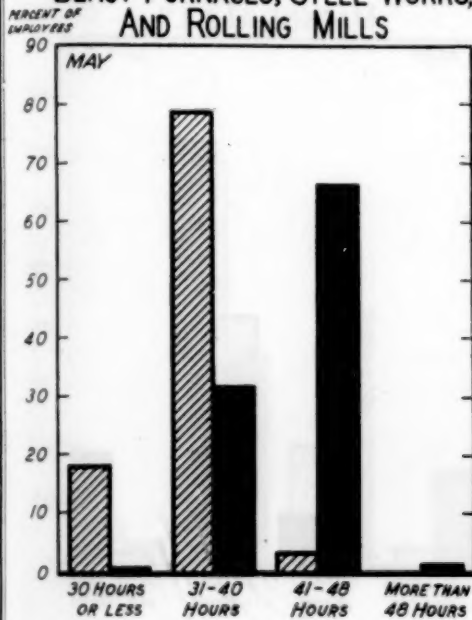
CHART 2-A

HOURS WORKED IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES APRIL OR MAY 1935 AND 1936

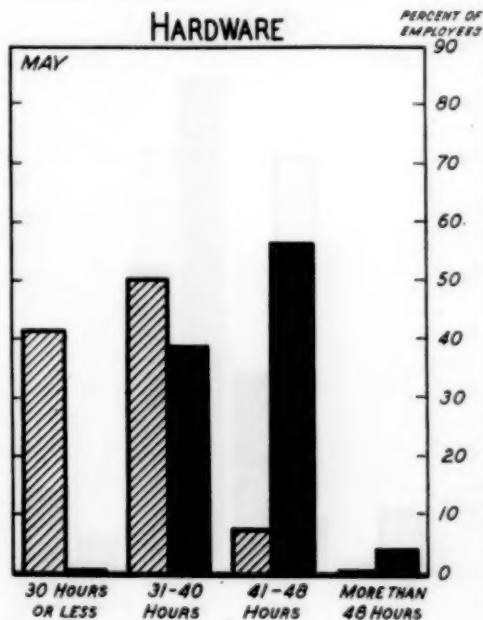
PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES IN ESTABLISHMENTS
WITH EMPLOYEE-HOURS PER WEEK AS INDICATED

▨ 1935 ■ 1936

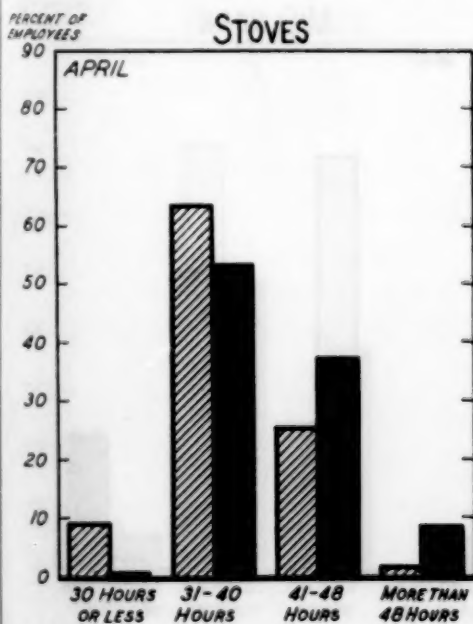
BLAST FURNACES, STEEL WORKS, AND ROLLING MILLS



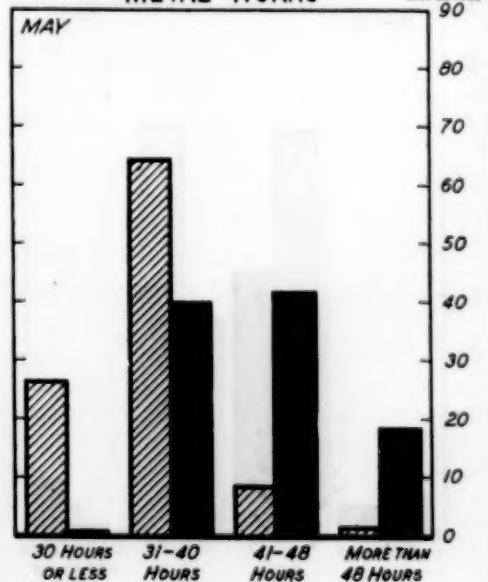
HARDWARE



STOVES



STRUCTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL METAL WORKS



U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

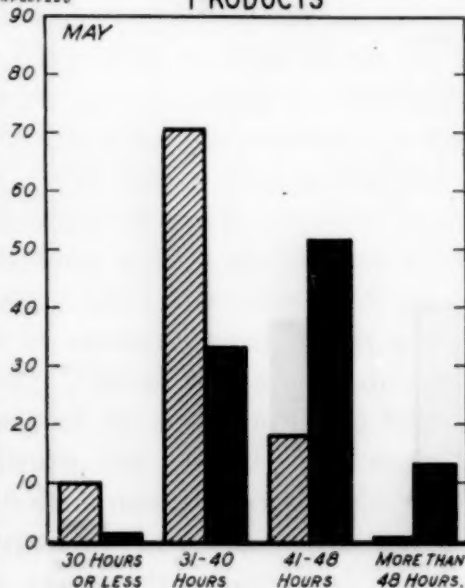
CHART 2-B

HOURS WORKED IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES APRIL OR MAY 1935 AND 1936

▨ 1935 ■ 1936

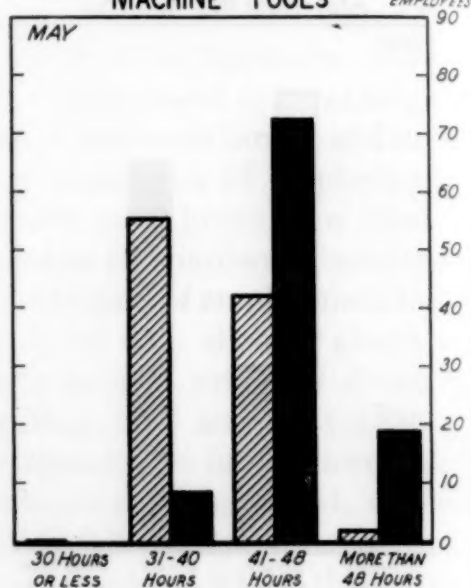
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP PRODUCTS

PERCENT OF EMPLOYEES



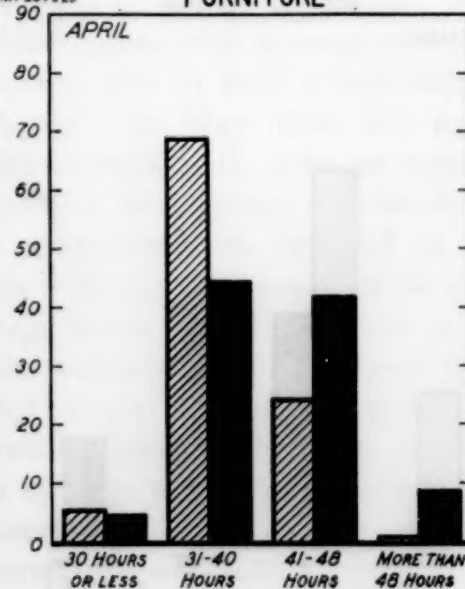
MACHINE TOOLS

PERCENT OF EMPLOYEES



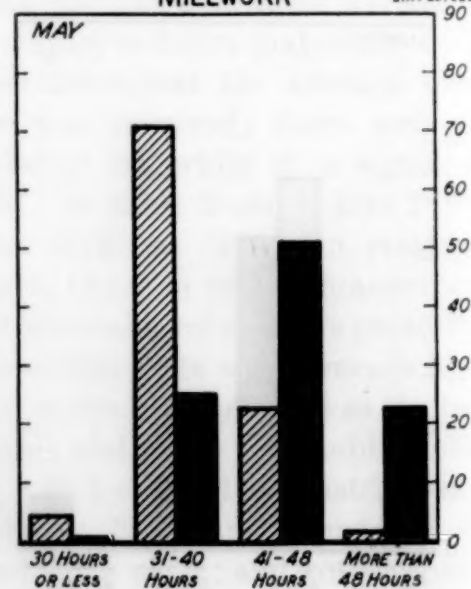
PERCENT OF EMPLOYEES

FURNITURE



MILLWORK

PERCENT OF EMPLOYEES



U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CHART 2-C.

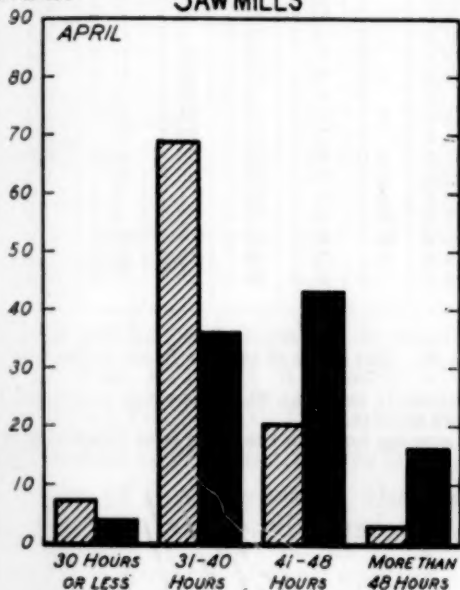
HOURS WORKED IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES APRIL OR MAY 1935 AND 1936

▨ 1935 ■ 1936

PERCENT OF
EMPLOYEES

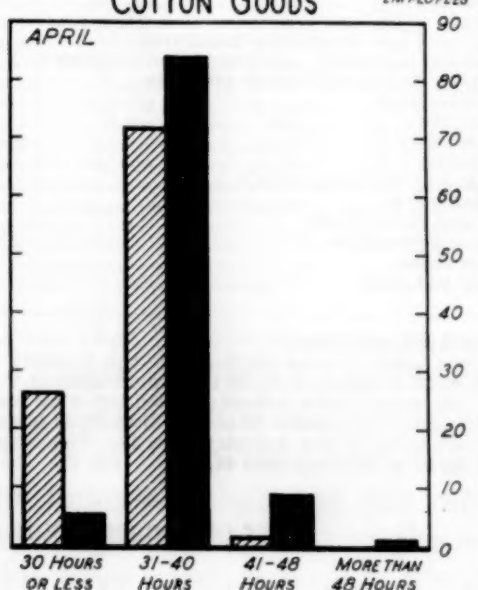
SAWMILLS

APRIL



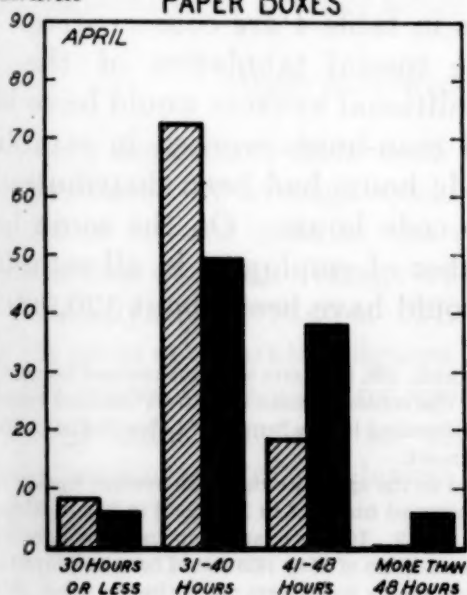
COTTON GOODS

APRIL

PERCENT OF
EMPLOYEES

PAPER BOXES

APRIL



PAPER AND PULP

APRIL

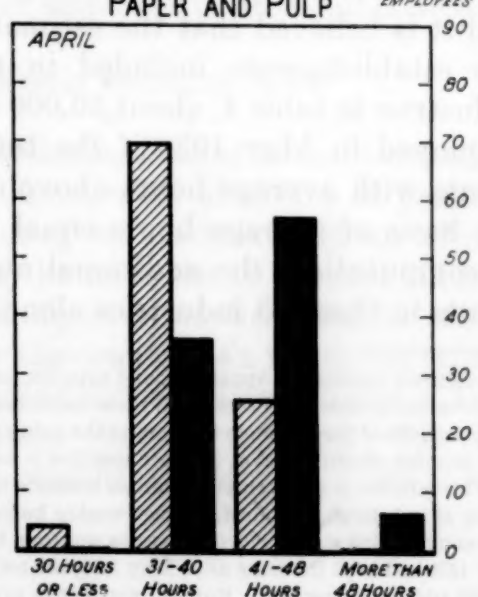


Table 3.—Variations in Average Weekly Employee-Hours in 16 Selected Industries, May ¹ 1935 and 1936

Industry	Percent of employees in establishments with weekly average of—							
	30 hours or less		31 to 40 hours		41 to 48 hours		More than 48 hours	
	May 1935	May 1936	May 1935	May 1936	May 1935	May 1936	May 1935	May 1936
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	18.0	0.6	78.9	31.7	3.1	66.5	0.0	1.2
Hardware.....	41.7	.6	50.4	38.7	7.6	56.5	.3	4.2
Stoves.....	9.1	.7	63.8	53.3	25.3	37.3	1.8	8.7
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	26.2	.3	64.2	39.9	8.3	41.5	1.3	18.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies ²	5.0	.6	74.7	12.1	19.9	74.6	.4	12.7
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	10.0	1.5	70.9	33.3	18.3	51.8	.8	13.4
Machine tools.....	.1	.0	55.6	8.5	42.3	72.5	2.0	19.0
Furniture.....	5.6	4.7	69.0	44.5	24.4	42.0	1.0	8.8
Millwork.....	4.5	.8	71.1	25.2	22.7	51.1	1.7	22.9
Sawmills.....	7.5	4.0	69.1	36.3	20.4	43.3	3.0	16.4
Brick, tile, and terra cotta ³	23.6	3.6	39.3	10.7	35.6	53.1	1.5	32.4
Cotton goods.....	26.4	5.5	71.9	84.4	1.7	9.0	.0	1.1
Silk and rayon goods.....	17.6	13.3	79.7	77.4	2.7	8.7	.0	.6
Cotton garments ⁴	26.2	15.8	69.7	43.0	4.1	38.5	.0	2.7
Paper boxes.....	8.5	6.1	72.7	49.7	18.5	38.2	.3	6.8
Paper and pulp.....	4.1	.2	69.9	36.2	25.7	57.2	.3	6.4

¹ Or April (see table 1).² Code hours for most employees in this industry were 36. The range of average hours in the table is as follows: 30 or less; 31 to 37; 38 to 45; more than 45.³ Code hours in this industry varied but were predominantly less than 40. The range of average hours in the table is as follows: 30 or less; 31 to 38; 39 to 46; more than 46.⁴ Code hours in this industry were 36. The range of average hours in the table is as follows: 30 or less; 31 to 36; 37 to 44; more than 44.

Effect of Longer Hours on Number of Employees

THE question is frequently raised as to the effect of the lengthening of hours on number of employees. Any estimate has serious limitations, but it is apparent that longer hours resulted in fewer employees, and it is believed that the estimates in table 4 are conservative. In the establishments included in the special tabulation of the 13² industries in table 4, about 50,000 additional workers would have been employed in May 1936 if the total man-hours worked in establishments with average hours above code hours had been distributed on the basis of average hours equal to code hours. On the same basis of computation, the additional number of employees in all establishments in these 13 industries alone would have been about 120,000.³

² Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, and brick, tile, and terra cotta are omitted because code hours varied in different branches of these industries. The cotton-garment industry is omitted because it is a composite of parts of more than one of the industries classified by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the total number of employees at the date specified is not known.

³ This number is much smaller than an estimate based on the aggregate change in average weekly hours. In the 13 industries combined, average weekly hours increased from 35.5 in May 1935 to 40.6 in May 1936. In manufacturing as a whole, the increase was from 35.8 to 39.2. If the average hours in all manufactures in May 1936 had been the same as in May 1935, the total man-hours of May 1936 would have employed about 700,000 additional workers. But the increases in average weekly hours were not entirely a result of longer scheduled hours because the expansion of business activity tended to reduce the amount of part time.

Table 4.—Employment in 13 Selected Industries in Relation to Average Weekly Hours in Excess of N. R. A. Code Hours in May ¹ 1936

Industry	Establishments with average weekly hours above code hours (40)		Additional employees if average weekly hours had equalled code hours (40)	Percent of industry covered by sample	Estimated additional employment in industry as a whole
	Total man-hours	Number of employees			
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	7, 153, 091	166, 391	12, 436	61. 4	20, 254
Hardware.....	673, 383	15, 342	1, 493	79. 2	1, 885
Stoves.....	469, 549	10, 153	1, 586	47. 6	3, 332
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	527, 570	11, 326	1, 863	58. 9	3, 163
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	2, 113, 142	46, 442	6, 387	20. 1	31, 776
Machine tools.....	1, 259, 295	27, 836	3, 646	94. 4	3, 862
Furniture.....	1, 067, 466	23, 727	2, 960	37. 9	7, 810
Millwork.....	647, 350	13, 759	2, 425	36. 5	6, 644
Sawmills.....	1, 654, 433	35, 332	6, 029	24. 4	24, 709
Cotton goods.....	1, 015, 425	22, 822	2, 564	57. 6	4, 451
Silk and rayon goods.....	137, 347	3, 096	338	35. 1	963
Paper boxes.....	511, 422	11, 526	1, 260	50. 5	2, 495
Paper and pulp.....	2, 781, 141	62, 918	6, 611	75. 4	8, 768
Total.....			49, 598		120, 112

¹ Or April (see table 1).

It is perhaps desirable to state again that the rise in average weekly hours was in part a result of the larger volume of business, with accompanying reduction of part time, plant shut-downs, etc., together with some increase in overtime. In 14 of the 16 industries, the total number of employees in the establishments included in the samples was larger in May 1936, in spite of longer hours, than in the corresponding month a year earlier. But since average weekly hours, as previously stated, are normally much lower than full-time hours, it is conservative to estimate the effects of departures from code hours on employment from average hours per employee in excess of code hours.

Changes in Average Weekly Hours, by States

WERE departures from code standards, insofar as such departures are indicated by average weekly hours, more extensive in particular States or regions than in the country as a whole? In an effort to answer this question average weekly hours in the 16 selected industries were analyzed by States. The analysis is summarized in table 5, which gives comparative figures for the country as a whole, for separate States where there was any significant concentration of any of the 16 selected industries, and for all other States combined. The table gives percentages of employees in establishments with average hours above code hours.

Table 5.—Percent of Employees, by States, in Establishments with Average Weekly Employee-hours Above Code Hours,¹ May ² 1935 and 1936

Industry	United States		Maine		New Hampshire		Massachusetts		Rhode Island		Connecticut	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	3.1	67.7										
Hardware	7.8	60.7									6.7	30.4
Stoves	27.1	46.0										
Structural and ornamental metalwork	9.6	59.8										
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	20.3	87.3					17.0	96.7			5.6	93.6
Foundry and machine-shop products	19.1	65.2					32.9	77.3			8.5	71.8
Machine tools	44.3	91.5					26.5	91.5			95.3	100.0
Furniture	25.4	50.8					10.6	78.4				
Millwork	24.4	74.0										
Sawmills	23.4	59.7										
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	37.1	85.7										
Cotton goods	1.7	10.1	0.0	6.4	0.4	13.0	.0	10.3	11.5	16.3	.0	16.3
Silk and rayon goods	2.8	9.2					.0	21.5	16.2	17.6	.5	1.7
Cotton garments	4.1	41.2					2.0	27.1			50.5	89.8
Paper boxes	18.8	44.2					28.1	37.4			.9	37.2
Paper and pulp	26.0	63.6	43.6	71.3	28.7	45.8	35.7	75.7			35.5	98.6

Industry	New York		New Jersey		Pennsylvania		Ohio		Indiana		Illinois	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	18.5	56.5			4.2	86.4	0.7	58.6	0.0	74.3	7.8	73.4
Hardware	11.8	53.7			.0	32.6	32.0	63.6			28.5	92.1
Stoves					62.3	21.5	29.2	39.4			39.2	93.9
Structural and ornamental metalwork	12.0	69.1			.0	50.1	9.1	79.8			7.3	93.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	26.5	82.9	20.1	71.9	11.3	93.8	28.4	96.9			37.9	93.5
Foundry and machine-shop products	6.0	62.9	28.4	73.2	26.8	56.3	13.0	61.9	38.8	75.5	4.3	59.3
Machine tools	33.4	88.2	50.8	56.8	37.4	63.3	36.0	95.3			75.7	99.6
Furniture	17.2	54.5			9.5	46.9	41.2	53.4	22.6	52.7	23.9	48.3
Millwork	30.5	48.0			14.9	77.6	45.4	81.8			9.3	73.0
Sawmills									12.3	92.2		
Brick, tile, and terra cotta			56.2	89.5	15.9	70.3	59.0	89.8	36.8	100.0	37.3	100.0
Cotton goods					.0	15.7						
Silk and rayon goods	.0	41.5	1.7	5.9	2.3	7.1						
Cotton garments	.0	23.7	.0	12.5	9.4	38.4	8.7	44.0				
Paper boxes	27.0	46.3	34.2	41.5	14.8	39.4	15.4	29.6	35.3	64.3	1.2	43.2
Paper and pulp	47.1	84.9	9.8	34.4	17.8	72.5	34.3	86.7	12.7	34.8		

Industry	Michigan		Wisconsin		Minnesota		Iowa		Missouri		Maryland	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	0.2	95.6										
Hardware	1.9	93.7										
Stoves	24.3	25.5							0.0	12.1		
Structural and ornamental metalwork	83.6	98.6	5.7	46.1					23.0	62.0		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	70.2	95.5	6.8	99.0					7.6	97.2		
Foundry and machine-shop products	22.4	52.9	13.1	68.4	52.5	72.1	39.2	76.1	13.3	71.9	13.3	76.8
Machine tools												
Furniture	11.4	81.1	7.1	7.5					46.5	70.6		
Millwork			51.3	83.9			19.1	81.1			23.1	80.9
Sawmills	12.0	89.9	24.8	69.0								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta									43.1	95.3		
Cotton goods												
Silk and rayon goods												
Cotton garments					.0	56.5			.0	43.6	.0	100.0
Paper boxes			5.9	15.7	.0	.0			21.5	63.3		
Paper and pulp	13.7	76.4	11.2	61.3								

¹ See table 2, note 1.² Or April, (see table 1.)

Table 5.—Percent of Employees, by States, in Establishments with Average Weekly Employee-Hours Above Code Hours, May 1935 and 1936—Contd.

Industry	Virginia		West Virginia		North Carolina		South Carolina		Georgia		Florida	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....			0.0	13.5								
Hardware.....												
Stoves.....												
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....												
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies.....												
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	3.8	50.9										
Machine tools.....												
Furniture.....	54.8	27.0			38.4	51.3						
Millwork.....	24.6	94.4							24.8	93.6		
Sawmills.....											34.0	87.4
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....									8.7	76.5		
Cotton goods.....					2.4	8.7	2.7	10.0	.0	11.9		
Silk and rayon goods.....					.0	9.2						
Cotton garments.....												
Paper boxes.....					9.7	45.5			17.5	80.0		
Paper and pulp.....	31.4	85.3										
Industry	Kentucky		Tennessee		Alabama		Arkansas		Louisiana		Texas	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....					0.0	62.3						
Stoves.....			0.0	20.0	.0	89.4						
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....												
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1.5	68.1									37.9	86.2
Millwork.....			13.7	92.7							1.0	41.9
Sawmills.....			8.9	95.6			27.9	80.4	50.3	97.9	68.2	100.0
Cotton goods.....					.0	2.9						
Paper boxes.....			25.9	51.5								
Paper and pulp.....									.0	3.4		
Industry	Idaho		Colorado		Washington		Oregon		California		Miscellaneous	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....			0.0	98.6					0.0	29.9	6.1	59.6
Hardware.....											42.1	62.9
Stoves.....									77.5	76.1	6.8	48.3
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....									.8	24.3	17.1	64.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....												
Foundry and machine-shop products.....					45.8	50.2			17.6	61.5	13.5	43.3
Machine tools.....									28.6	59.7	17.5	70.6
Furniture.....					2.0	3.5			27.9	20.3	34.0	87.7
Millwork.....					14.5	25.5			24.0	75.6	25.2	52.1
Sawmills.....	0.0	20.9			38.3	15.0	1.3	37.9	6	50.3	19.6	73.5
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....			11.6	82.2					33.3	88.6	17.7	78.6
Cotton goods.....											40.2	85.4
Silk and rayon goods.....											4.3	16.1
Cotton garments.....											.0	16.5
Paper boxes.....									.0	47.7	.5	46.3
Paper and pulp.....					2.2	19.4	26.5	51.1	44.3	70.5	6.6	48.4
											36.0	68.2

There were few important regional variations in either 1935 or 1936, nor was the change during the interval characterized by significant regional departures from the general trend. Thus in the cotton-goods industry, prominent both in the North and in the South, 1.7 percent of employees for the country as a whole were in establishments with average hours above code hours in April 1935 (the figures for this industry are for April) and 10.1 percent in April 1936. The corresponding figures for North Carolina were 2.4 and 8.7; for South Carolina, 2.7 and 10.0; for Georgia, 0.0 and 11.9; and for Alabama, 0.0 and 2.9.

In Massachusetts, the figures were 0.0 and 10.3; in Connecticut, 0.0 and 16.3; and in Rhode Island, 11.5 and 16.3. It is probable that in this industry part time and labor turn-over tended to obscure, in the North as well as in the South, a comparatively large amount of employment with scheduled or full-time hours in excess of code hours.

The sawmill industry is an exception in respect to regional variation. In this industry hours were comparatively long in the Southern States before nullification and the increases in hours after nullification were comparatively large. In the country as a whole 23.4 percent of the employees were in establishments with average hours above code hours in April 1935 (the figures for this industry also are for April) and 59.7 percent in April 1936. Corresponding figures for Florida were 34.0 and 87.4; for Arkansas, 27.9 and 80.4; for Louisiana, 50.3 and 97.9; and for Texas, 68.2 and 100.0. In Tennessee the percentage in April 1935 was only 8.9 but in April 1936 it was 95.6. Although other minor exceptions may be noted, when all of the 16 industries are considered, there are no significant divergences in a given State or area either above or below the figures for the country as a whole.

Effect of Longer Hours on Average Hourly Earnings

THE figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for manufacturing as a whole show average hourly earnings of 57.0 cents for April 1935 and 57.3 cents for April 1936. The corresponding figures for May 1935 and 1936 are 57.1 and 57.4 cents. The change for manufacturing as a whole was therefore insignificant, even when the comparatively small increase in the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index is taken into account. In the special tabulation of reports from the 16 industries now being analyzed an effort was made to discover any possible connection between changes in average hours and average hourly earnings. The lengthening of average weekly hours after the nullification of the National Industrial Recovery Act was accompanied in many industries and establishments by reductions in wage rates, finding expression in lower average hourly earnings. This frequent relationship is only partly revealed by changes in average hourly earnings for an industry as a whole. In 8 of the 16 industries included in the special study, average hourly earnings were increased in the establishments included in the sample; in 7, average hourly earnings were reduced; and in 1 there was no change. The increases ranged from 0.3 percent in stove manufacturing to 4.4 percent in sawmills. The decreases ranged from 0.4 percent in millwork to 13.2 percent in the cotton-garment industry. The tendency for wages to be adversely affected in establishments where average hours were longer than code hours in May 1936 is shown in table 6. There is also a comparison of employment, in terms of man-hours, in establishments operating in May 1936 with average hours per employee less than and greater than the code limitations.

Table 6.—Average Hourly Earnings and Total Man-Hours, May 1935 and May¹ 1936, in Establishments Classified in Relation to Code Hours, May¹ 1936

Industry and specified average weekly hours per employee in May ¹ 1936	Number of establishments	Average hourly earnings			Man-hours			
		May 1935	May 1936	Percent of change	May 1935		May 1936	
					Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	199	Cents 66.3	Cents 66.3	0.0	7,863,568	100.0	10,232,793	100.0
40 hours or less.....	71	66.4	66.9	+ .8	2,650,906	33.7	3,079,702	30.1
More than 40 hours.....	128	66.3	66.0	- .5	5,212,662	66.3	7,153,091	69.9
Hardware.....	87	56.1	57.7	+2.9	849,339	100.0	1,044,907	100.0
40 hours or less.....	45	50.0	50.5	+1.0	356,740	42.0	371,524	35.6
More than 40 hours.....	42	60.6	61.7	+1.8	492,599	58.0	673,383	64.4
Stoves.....	138	57.3	57.5	+ .3	755,705	100.0	910,412	100.0
40 hours or less.....	76	59.4	59.6	+ .3	400,126	52.9	440,863	48.4
More than 40 hours.....	62	54.9	55.5	+1.1	355,579	47.1	469,549	51.6
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	190	58.2	57.1	-1.9	515,465	100.0	812,561	100.0
40 hours or less.....	62	60.7	61.4	+1.2	229,502	44.5	284,991	35.1
More than 40 hours.....	128	56.1	54.7	-2.5	285,963	55.5	527,570	64.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	317	61.8	62.1	+ .5	3,664,107	100.0	4,667,228	100.0
37 hours or less.....	65	57.3	58.4	+1.9	502,861	13.7	510,694	10.9
More than 37 hours.....	252	62.5	62.5	.0	3,161,246	86.3	4,156,534	89.1
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	728	59.1	59.8	+1.2	2,254,207	100.0	3,047,796	100.0
40 hours or less.....	278	61.4	62.9	+2.4	770,893	34.2	934,654	30.7
More than 40 hours.....	450	57.9	58.4	+ .9	1,483,314	65.8	2,113,142	69.3
Machine tools.....	134	62.3	62.9	+1.0	947,702	100.0	1,357,949	100.0
40 hours or less.....	26	57.8	60.6	+4.8	95,779	10.1	98,654	7.3
More than 40 hours.....	108	62.8	63.1	+ .5	851,923	89.9	1,259,295	92.7
Furniture.....	361	44.5	44.9	+ .9	1,686,271	100.0	1,897,776	100.0
40 hours or less.....	192	44.7	46.4	+3.8	853,394	50.6	934,310	43.8
More than 40 hours.....	169	44.4	43.8	-1.4	832,877	49.4	1,067,466	56.2
Millwork.....	358	44.8	44.6	- .4	623,089	100.0	830,631	100.0
40 hours or less.....	114	50.1	51.5	+2.8	158,981	25.5	183,281	22.1
More than 40 hours.....	244	43.0	42.7	- .7	464,108	74.5	647,350	77.9
Sawmills.....	308	43.2	45.1	+4.4	1,955,230	100.0	2,521,989	100.0
40 hours or less.....	131	53.8	60.4	+12.3	721,546	36.9	867,556	34.4
More than 40 hours.....	177	37.0	37.1	+ .3	1,233,684	63.1	1,654,433	65.6
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	222	45.1	44.4	-1.6	464,086	100.0	739,715	100.0
38 hours or less.....	48	46.5	48.0	+3.2	75,048	16.2	79,600	10.8
More than 38 hours.....	174	44.8	44.0	-1.8	389,038	83.8	660,115	89.2
Cotton goods.....	450	38.0	36.8	-3.2	7,222,043	100.0	8,331,657	100.0
40 hours or less.....	378	38.0	37.0	-2.6	6,531,188	90.4	7,316,232	87.8
More than 40 hours.....	72	38.0	34.9	-8.2	690,855	9.6	1,015,425	12.2
Silk and rayon goods.....	144	45.6	43.1	-5.5	1,147,796	100.0	1,196,329	100.0
40 hours or less.....	120	45.8	43.9	-4.1	1,019,097	88.8	1,058,982	88.5
More than 40 hours.....	24	43.7	36.8	-15.8	128,699	11.2	137,347	11.5
Cotton garments.....	177	43.8	38.0	-13.2	938,020	100.0	1,068,349	100.0
36 hours or less.....	86	44.8	40.1	-10.5	551,673	58.8	572,050	53.5
More than 36 hours.....	91	42.3	35.5	-16.1	386,347	41.2	496,299	46.5
Paper boxes.....	549	49.8	48.6	-2.4	975,105	100.0	1,027,718	100.0
40 hours or less.....	349	49.7	48.5	-2.4	542,790	55.7	516,296	50.2
More than 40 hours.....	200	49.9	48.6	-2.6	432,315	44.3	511,422	49.8
Paper and pulp.....	327	52.8	53.1	+ .6	3,742,479	100.0	4,136,511	100.0
40 hours or less.....	102	52.6	53.3	+1.3	1,324,657	35.4	1,355,370	32.8
More than 40 hours.....	225	53.0	53.0	.0	2,417,822	64.6	2,781,141	67.2

¹ Or April (see table 1).

In most of the 16 industries the establishments with average hours above code hours in May 1936 exhibited a tendency to reduce average hourly earnings between 1935 and 1936; while those establishments with average weekly hours per employee not in excess of code hours much more generally exhibited a tendency toward higher average hourly earnings. Furthermore, in most of the industries the establishments with comparatively long average weekly hours in May 1936 also had comparatively low average earnings in the corresponding month of the previous year. Analysis of table 6 indicates that—

(1) In May 1935 average hourly earnings in 10 of the 16 industries were lower in the establishments with average weekly hours above code hours (after nullification) than in those with shorter hours. In one industry there was no difference in earnings.

(2) In May 1936 average hourly earnings in 12 of the 16 industries were lower in the establishments with average weekly hours above code hours than in those with shorter hours.

(3) In 14 of the 16 industries there were either smaller increases or greater decreases in average hourly earnings in those establishments with average weekly hours above code hours than in those with shorter hours.

(4) Establishments with average weekly hours above code hours reduced average hourly earnings in 9 of the industries, increased earnings in 5 of the industries, and made no change in 2 of the industries. Establishments with average weekly hours not above code hours increased average hourly earnings in 12 of the industries and reduced earnings in 4 of the industries.

(5) In every instance of reductions of average hourly earnings by establishments with average weekly hours not in excess of code hours, the reductions were smaller than in the case of establishments with hours above code hours; and with the exception of two industries, establishments with short hours increased earnings more than establishments with long hours.

(6) In all of the industries there was an increase in the proportion of business, as measured by man-hours of employment, in the establishments with average hours above code hours.

Size of Establishment

AN ANALYSIS made of the 16 selected industries on the basis of size of establishment indicates that the most conspicuous instances of hours above the general average were in smaller establishments. In most of the industries the differences with respect to hours between establishments of different sizes were less significant than were the differences in average hourly earnings which, before nullification, were lower in small establishments than in the larger ones in most of the industries. After nullification the comparatively large increases in

hours were mostly in small establishments, and these establishments exhibited in general a smaller increase (or a greater decrease) in average hourly earnings than the large establishments. After nullification, the small establishments in most industries acquired a larger proportion of business, insofar as this is measured by total man-hours worked. In respect to average weekly hours, medium-sized establishments were above the general average in more of the industries than were either large or small establishments.

The data on which these conclusions are based are presented in table 7. This table gives 3 groups of establishments on the basis of size (small, medium sized, and large). The establishments appear in the same groups in 1935 and 1936, on the basis of a classification of the establishments by size in May 1935. In any given industry all establishments classified as "small" had of course fewer employees in May 1935 than those classified as "medium sized." But establishments classified as "medium sized" in one industry may be larger or smaller than those classified as "small" in another industry. The purpose in table 7 has not been to make a division on the basis of the number of employees irrespective of whether the industry is one characterized by large-scale or small-scale production. Rather the basis of classification is the ranking of establishments in each industry in the order of size and their division into three groups, each group employing, in May 1935, approximately one-third of the total employees in that industry.

Table 7.—Employment, Hours, and Earnings, by Size of Establishment, in 16 Selected Industries, May ¹ 1935 and 1936

Industry and size of establishment in May 1935	Number of establishments	Per-cent of total employees, May 1935	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Percent of total man-hours	
			May 1935	May 1936	Per-cent of change	May 1935	May 1936	Per-cent of change	May 1935	May 1936
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	199	100.0	34.7	41.6	+20	Cts. 66.3	Cts. 66.3	0	100.0	100.0
Small establishments.....	163	31.5	34.5	41.5	+20	61.7	61.7	0	31.2	32.4
Medium establishments.....	24	33.4	34.9	41.5	+19	68.3	68.4	+ ⁽²⁾	33.7	32.5
Large establishments.....	12	35.1	34.8	41.8	+20	68.5	68.4	- ⁽²⁾	35.1	35.1
Hardware.....	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	34.3	41.4	+21	56.1	57.7	+3	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾
Small establishments.....	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	36.1	41.1	+14	50.2	50.0	- ⁽²⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾
Medium establishments.....	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	36.8	39.7	+8	50.5	50.6	+ ⁽²⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾
Large establishments.....	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾	⁽³⁾
Stoves.....	138	100.0	38.0	41.3	+9	57.3	57.5	+ ⁽²⁾	100.0	100.0
Small establishments.....	112	31.0	36.5	40.3	+10	57.5	56.4	-2	29.9	31.3
Medium establishments.....	18	33.3	38.3	40.9	+7	54.1	55.4	+2	33.5	31.5
Large establishments.....	8	35.7	39.0	42.5	+9	60.1	60.2	+ ⁽³⁾	36.6	37.2
Structural and ornamental metal-work.....	190	100.0	34.5	42.9	+24	58.2	57.1	-2	100.0	100.0
Small establishments.....	161	31.0	37.3	46.6	+25	53.0	50.9	-4	33.5	37.8
Medium establishments.....	23	32.7	34.8	41.8	+20	57.5	58.5	+2	32.9	29.4
Large establishments.....	6	36.3	31.9	40.2	+26	64.0	63.0	-2	33.6	32.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	317	100.0	35.7	41.1	+15	61.8	62.1	+ ⁽²⁾	100.0	100.0
Small establishments.....	276	32.1	36.3	41.9	+15	55.5	55.6	+ ⁽²⁾	32.6	33.2
Medium establishments.....	33	33.3	36.3	41.3	+14	60.1	59.5	-1	33.8	34.9
Large establishments.....	8	34.6	34.6	40.0	+16	69.5	71.5	+3	33.6	31.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.—Employment, Hours, and Earnings, by Size of Establishment, in 16 Selected Industries, May 1935 and 1936—Continued

Industry and size of establishment in May 1935	Number of establishments	Percent of total employees, May 1935	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Percent of total man-hours	
			May 1935	May 1936	Percent of change	May 1935	May 1936	Percent of change	May 1935	May 1936
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	728	100.0	36.9	42.8	+16	Cts. 59.1	Cts. 59.8	+1	100.0	100.0
Small establishments.....	586	32.7	37.1	43.3	+17	58.6	59.2	+1	32.9	34.2
Medium establishments.....	110	33.2	37.0	42.3	+14	59.9	60.3	+1	33.4	32.7
Large establishments.....	32	34.1	36.6	42.7	+17	58.8	59.8	+2	33.7	33.1
Machine tools.....	134	100.0	40.5	44.6	+10	62.3	62.9	+1	100.0	100.0
Small establishments.....	111	32.0	40.9	46.0	+12	59.1	59.5	+1	32.3	34.6
Medium establishments.....	17	33.0	41.2	43.1	+5	60.0	60.7	+1	33.6	30.5
Large establishments.....	6	35.0	39.4	44.7	+13	67.6	68.3	+1	34.1	34.9
Furniture.....	361	100.0	38.2	40.7	+7	44.5	44.9	+1	100.0	100.0
Small establishments.....	269	33.2	37.2	40.8	+10	45.7	45.6	-(?)	32.3	34.3
Medium establishments.....	67	33.2	38.7	40.1	+4	41.1	40.8	-1	33.7	32.2
Large establishments.....	25	33.6	38.7	41.1	+6	46.8	48.2	+3	34.0	33.5
Millwork.....	358	100.0	38.6	44.7	+16	44.8	44.6	-(?)	100.0	100.0
Small establishments.....	286	33.0	37.8	44.0	+16	48.2	47.3	-2	32.4	34.3
Medium establishments.....	52	32.7	38.9	44.8	+15	43.2	42.9	-1	32.9	31.7
Large establishments.....	20	34.3	39.1	45.2	+16	43.1	43.5	+1	34.7	34.0
Sawmills.....	308	100.0	37.5	42.6	+14	43.2	45.1	+4	100.0	100.0
Small establishments.....	233	33.0	36.3	42.0	+16	42.4	44.2	+4	31.9	34.3
Medium establishments.....	54	33.4	37.6	43.0	+14	41.7	44.0	+6	33.4	32.5
Large establishments.....	21	33.6	38.7	43.0	+11	45.3	47.1	+4	34.7	33.2
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	222	100.0	35.0	44.1	+26	45.1	44.4	-2	100.0	100.0
Small establishments.....	161	33.3	34.6	43.6	+26	43.8	42.8	-2	32.9	35.6
Medium establishments.....	43	33.3	34.3	43.8	+28	45.4	44.6	-2	32.7	32.6
Large establishments.....	18	33.4	36.1	45.1	+25	46.0	45.9	-(?)	34.4	31.8
Cotton goods.....	448	100.0	33.6	36.8	+10	38.0	36.8	-3	100.0	100.0
Small establishments.....	313	33.3	32.9	36.6	+11	37.0	36.3	-2	32.7	33.6
Medium establishments.....	94	33.4	33.4	37.1	+11	38.3	37.0	-3	33.2	33.1
Large establishments.....	41	33.3	34.3	36.9	+8	38.6	37.2	-4	34.1	33.3
Silk and rayon goods.....	144	100.0	33.8	35.7	+6	45.5	43.1	-5	100.0	100.0
Small establishments.....	99	32.5	34.1	36.3	+6	45.4	41.8	-8	32.8	36.5
Medium establishments.....	31	33.3	33.9	35.5	+5	43.9	42.8	-3	33.4	32.1
Large establishments.....	14	34.2	33.4	35.1	+5	47.3	45.0	-5	33.8	31.4
Cotton garments.....	177	100.0	31.7	35.2	+11	43.8	38.0	-13	100.0	100.0
Small establishments.....	131	32.8	31.2	36.2	+16	43.2	35.8	-17	32.3	36.7
Medium establishments.....	31	33.0	31.7	35.6	+12	43.5	37.5	-14	33.0	32.1
Large establishments.....	15	34.2	32.1	33.6	+5	44.5	41.0	-8	34.7	31.2
Paper boxes.....	549	100.0	36.9	39.4	+7	49.8	48.6	-2	100.0	100.0
Small establishments.....	418	32.5	35.8	38.4	+7	47.1	45.4	-4	31.5	33.5
Medium establishments.....	98	33.2	37.3	39.9	+7	50.2	49.1	-2	33.6	33.8
Large establishments.....	33	34.3	37.6	40.0	+6	51.7	51.2	-1	34.9	32.7
Paper and pulp.....	327	100.0	38.3	41.8	+9	52.8	53.1	+1	100.0	100.0
Small establishments.....	230	32.8	38.1	42.9	+13	51.8	51.6	-(?)	32.7	33.8
Medium establishments.....	68	33.5	38.4	41.5	+8	53.0	53.6	+1	33.6	33.2
Large establishments.....	29	33.7	38.4	41.0	+7	53.5	54.2	+1	33.7	33.0

¹ Or April (see table 1).² Less than one-half of 1 percent.³ Omitted to avoid identification of establishments.

The data of table 7 may be summarized as follows:

(1) In respect to average weekly hours there were few significant differences among the three types of establishments. As a class the medium-sized establishments showed before nullification the most marked tendency on the average to long hours. Hours in medium-sized establishments were above the average of all establishments in 13 of the 16 industries, but increases in hours after nullification were

smaller than the average of all establishments in 13 of the 16 industries. In many of the industries the differences in respect to hours in the three groups of establishments were negligible. The most marked divergences before nullification were in the hardware industry and in structural and ornamental metalwork. In both of these industries average hours in small establishments were much longer than in large establishments. In the hardware and machine-tools industry large establishments made increases in average hours significantly larger than the general increases. In the machine-tools, furniture, sawmills, cotton-garment, and paper and pulp industries, small establishments made increases significantly larger than the general increases.

(2) Differences in respect to average hourly earnings were much more significant than differences in respect to average weekly hours. Before nullification average hourly earnings were below the general average in the small establishments of 13 of the 16 industries; in the medium-sized establishments, of 10 of the industries; and in the large establishments, of 2 of the industries. After nullification average hourly earnings were below the general average in the small establishments of 14 of the 16 industries; in the medium-sized establishments, of 9 of the industries; and in the large establishments, of 1 of the industries. Both before and after nullification average hourly earnings were below the general average in the small establishments of 13 of the 16 industries; in the medium-sized establishments, of 9 of the industries; and in the large establishments, of 1 of the industries.

(3) Before nullification hours were above the general average and earnings were below the general average in the small establishments of 6 of the industries; in the medium-sized establishments, of 9 of the industries; and in the large establishments, of 1 of the industries. After nullification hours were above the general average and earnings were below the general average in the small establishments of 7 of the 16 industries; in the medium-sized establishments, of 4 of the industries; and in the large establishments, of 1 of the industries. Both before and after nullification hours were above the general average and earnings were below the general average in the small establishments of 5 of the 16 industries; in the medium-sized establishments, of 3 of the industries; and in the large establishments, of 1 of the industries.

(4) Changes in the proportions of business handled by the three types of establishments are indicated approximately by changes in the proportions of total man-hours of employment. In small establishments there was an increase in the proportion of total man-hours in 15 of the 16 industries; in medium-sized establishments, in 2 of the industries; and in large establishments, in 3 of the industries.

The generalizations based on table 7 are subject to certain qualifications. Many of the industries are far from homogeneous, and in

some cases there is a specialization of work in small establishments significantly different in type from the work carried on in large establishments. Many of the small millwork establishments, for example, do highly skilled work of a specialized nature, and employees are more likely to be able to obtain a short working week and higher rates of pay than are employees in establishments with a greater degree of mechanization and standardized production. In varying degrees these circumstances apply to some of the other industries. Hours and earnings are affected by local customs, standards of living, and prices. It is possible that a comparatively large proportion of small establishments are localized in areas where prevailing standards call for longer hours and lower rates of pay, although no analysis of the available data warrants a definite conclusion as to this possible qualification.

An important consideration in connection with the analysis of hours and earnings by size of establishment is the fact that the terms "large" and "small" are merely relative. Any basis of classification is necessarily more or less arbitrary. The 16 industries included in the special tabulation vary widely in respect to average size and characteristic size of establishments. The largest establishments were in blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills. Some of the establishments classified as "small" in this industry were much larger than the largest in some of the other industries. For the purpose of comparing large and small establishments on an absolute basis without regard to industry classifications, all establishments in all of the 16 industries with fewer than 200 employees were placed in one group, numbering 3,526, and all establishments with 200 employees or more were combined into another group, numbering 1,160. Some of the small establishments were not typical factories, but rather were workshops employing skilled workers for making specialized rather than mass-production articles. This tended to increase the average earnings and to reduce the average hours in the group classified as small.

In the small establishments, as thus defined, average weekly employee-hours in May 1935 were 36.4 and in the large establishments 35.3. In May 1936 the weekly hours were 41.6 and 40.1—an increase of 14.3 percent in the small establishments and of 13.6 percent in the large establishments. Average hourly earnings in the small establishments in May 1935 were 49.6 cents and in the large establishments 53.7 cents. In May 1936 average earnings in small establishments were 49.1 cents, a decline of 1.0 percent, and in the large establishments 54.3 cents, an increase of 1.1 percent. The proportion of total man-hours worked in the small establishments increased from 20.0 percent in May 1935 to 21.2 percent in May 1936; and in the large establishments the proportion declined from 80.0 percent in May 1935 to 78.8 percent in May 1936.

Unemployment in the Engineering Profession¹

AS FAR as is known, the recent depression was unique in its disastrous repercussions upon professional groups. Unemployment has for decades been recognized as a major form of insecurity affecting wage earners, and fairly reliable data concerning this have been made available from time to time. Precise knowledge as to the extent of the depression's impact upon professional workers has, however, been lacking.

As a result of a survey of the engineering profession² undertaken in May 1935, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, at the request of American Engineering Council, it may now be said that at the end of 1932 more than one-tenth of the engineers were simultaneously unemployed, that at one time or another between the beginning of 1930 and the end of 1934 more than one-third of the engineers had some period of unemployment, and that half of those who became unemployed were out of work for more than a year. There are, unfortunately, no comparable data for the other professions.

From the 52,589 reports from professional engineers throughout the country, the following summary analysis³ of unemployment, including work relief and direct relief, may be presented:

1. Between the end of 1929 and 1932, the percentage of engineers who were unemployed increased from 0.7 to 10.9. At the end of 1934 the percentage was 8.9.

2. At no time was direct relief extensive among engineers, but the development of work-relief programs after 1932 became an important factor. Although 10.9 percent of all engineers reporting were unemployed on December 31, 1932, less than one-fifteenth of those unemployed were on work relief. On December 31, 1934, 4.0 percent of all engineers reporting had work relief, i. e., almost half of the total number of engineers unemployed at that time.

3. The largest number unemployed at any one time was about 11 percent of the total, but more than a third of the engineers had some period of unemployment within the 5 years, 1930 to 1934.

¹ Prepared by A. F. Hinrichs, Chief Economist; and Andrew Fraser, Jr., of the Bureau's Division of Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions.

² The Bureau's studies have dealt almost entirely with wage-earning groups. The only other professional group recently studied were editorial employees of newspapers. For data on the results of that survey, see *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1935 (also reprinted as B. L. S., Serial No. R. 239).

³ This is the second of a series of summary articles covering the results of the survey. The first article dealt with the educational qualifications of the engineer and was published in the *Monthly Labor Review* for June 1936 (p. 1528); also reprinted as B. L. S. Serial No. R. 400. A detailed report of the survey will be published in bulletin form.

4. Among those who became unemployed at some time during these 5 years, half were out of employment (except as they found work relief) for more than a year.

5. This experience with unemployment was common to all professional classes of engineers. In 1932 unemployment ranged from 10.1 percent among chemical and ceramic engineers to 11.6 percent among electrical engineers. In 1934 approximately 8 percent of the electrical, mechanical, and industrial and of the mining and metallurgical engineers were unemployed. The percentage of unemployment dropped most among chemical engineers, of whom 6.8 percent were unemployed in December 1934. There was a slight increase in unemployment among civil engineers from 1932 to 1934.

6. The most marked differences as regards unemployment are those found among the various age groups. The greatest frequency of unemployment was among those who attempted to enter the profession after 1929. Approximately half of them were unemployed at one time or another from 1930 to 1934. Older engineers, who were already professionally established prior to 1929, were less frequently unemployed, though even among those with 20 or more years of experience one-quarter had some unemployment.

7. When the older engineers became unemployed, however, unemployment lasted longer than it did with the younger engineers. Thus, the median period of unemployment for engineers graduating in 1925-29 was 12.1 months, whereas the median for those graduating prior to 1905 was 23.1 months.

8. The effect of this longer period of unemployment among older engineers was cumulatively to produce a higher percentage of unemployment among older engineers than among younger engineers. Thus, in December 1934, 11.5 percent of the engineers 53 years of age or more were unemployed, in contrast to an average of 7.3 percent of the younger engineers who were exposed for the same period to the risk of possible unemployment.

9. The type of education the professional engineer had received did effect variations in both the incidence and severity of unemployment. These factors were very much less for postgraduates than for engineers with other types of education. But as between engineers with first degrees in engineering and those whose college course was incomplete or who had attended noncollegiate technical schools, the differentials were very slight.

10. The influence of regional location on unemployment was practically negligible, whether considered from the point of view of differentials in incidence or of severity of unemployment.

Scope and Method of Study

THE sources of these data are the replies received to a questionnaire mailed to 173,151 engineers. One question called for employment status on each of three dates, thus giving a cross section as to employment, unemployment, work relief, and direct relief on December 31, 1929, 1932, and 1934. From these reports the general trends of unemployment have been traced. A second question related to the number of months of unemployment over the 60-month period January 1, 1930, to December 31, 1934. Consequently, it is possible to measure the incidence and severity of unemployment, work relief, and direct relief for 5 years of the depression, as well as at other dates.⁴

In keeping with the other analyses of this survey, these subjects, wherever warranted, will be so presented as to determine their significance when related to (1) type of education, (2) professional class, (3) age, and (4) regional location.

Unemployment at End of 1929, 1932, and 1934

THE first part of the discussion will be concerned with trends in unemployment. For the country as a whole there was an appreciable decrease in unemployment among professional engineers between December 31, 1932, and December 31, 1934. Thus, while the proportion unemployed on December 31 rose from 0.7 percent in 1929 to 10.9 percent in 1932, it had declined to 8.9 percent by 1934 (table 1).

The decreases in unemployment among engineers from 1932 to 1934 must not be thought to imply an increase in the proportion engaged in engineering employments. While a larger proportion ⁵ of the engineers were employed in 1934 than in 1932, the gain, if all professional classes are considered in combination, occurred in nonengineering work. Increases of nonengineering employment were particularly important to electrical engineers. Only in the case of mining and metallurgical engineers was there a large increase in the percentage reporting engineering employment.

⁴ Questions 6 and 7 of the questionnaire which read:

Q. 6. Employment: The Bureau is tracing the change in engineering opportunities since 1929. Please indicate your major occupation by using a check in the appropriate space to indicate an affirmative answer to describe your status at the end of each of the 3 years, 1929, 1932, and 1934.

Items a to d, inclusive, engineering activity.

Item e, nonengineering work.

Item g, any other employment.

Items f, h, and i, respectively, work relief, wholly unemployed, and direct relief.

Q. 7. Unemployment and relief (during 60 months from Jan. 1, 1930, to Dec. 31, 1934):

a. Number of months totally unemployed.

b. Number of months on work relief or C. W. A.

c. Number of months on direct relief.

⁵ It should be emphasized that increases and decreases referred to are with reference to a shifting total sample. See footnote to table 1.

Table 1.—Percent of Engineers in Each Professional Class Unemployed¹ on Dec. 31, 1929, 1932, and 1934

Professional class ²	Percent unemployed on Dec. 31—		
	1929	1932	1934
All engineers.....	0.7	10.9	8.9
Chemical and ceramic engineers.....	.5	10.1	6.8
Civil, agricultural, and architectural engineers.....	.7	10.5	10.8
Electrical engineers.....	.8	11.6	8.0
Mechanical and industrial engineers.....	.7	11.3	7.5
Mining and metallurgical engineers.....	2.1	10.9	8.3

¹ Including those on direct relief and work relief.

² The total numbers of engineers in the various classes reporting unemployment is not shown in this article but will become available in a statistical appendix. While the percentage of unemployment was one-fifth less in 1934 than in 1932, the number of engineers reporting employment in 1934 was 48,124 as against 40,721 in 1932, due to the entrance of new persons into the profession. The number reporting unemployment dropped from 4,448 in 1932 to 4,288 in 1934, a decline of less than 4 percent. Due to the overrepresentation of recent college graduates in the sample and the high percentage of unemployment among them, the total number reporting unemployment in 1934 should not be compared with the total number reporting unemployment in 1932.

The most striking fact in table 1 is the narrow range in the proportions of unemployment among the various professional groups for each of the three periods. This is especially true for 1932 with a range of from 10.1 percent for the chemical and ceramic engineers group to 11.6 percent for the electrical engineers.⁶

In 1929, although 2.1 percent of the mining and metallurgical engineers reported unemployment, the range for the remaining professional classes was only from 0.5 to 0.8 percent. The fact that mining and metallurgical engineers differed so markedly seems to indicate that they were affected earlier by the drop in business activity.

So also in 1934 there is a narrow range for all professional groups, except civil engineers. In their case the proportion of unemployment increased from 10.5 to 10.8 percent, which presumably reflects less building in 1934 than in 1932. The unemployment situation among the remaining professional classes improved the most in the case of mechanical and industrial engineers.

Education.—The type of education the engineer had received affected the extent of unemployment (table 2). Thus, in 1932 the proportion of all postgraduates who were unemployed was only two-thirds that of graduates with a first degree in engineering. Among chemical engineers and mechanical engineers, the difference in favor of the postgraduates was greatest. The smallest difference occurred among civil engineers. The same characteristic relationships occurred in 1934, though, for all but civil engineers, in each case the decrease in unemployment was marked.

⁶ This is especially noteworthy because, according to the Federal Reserve Board indexes for 1929 and 1932, general manufacturing activity declined from 119 to 63; manufacturing wage-earner employment from 105 to 65; whereas building permits for nonresidential construction decreased from 142 to 40. In part, the stability of employment among civil engineers was due to the large proportion in public employment. The high instability among mechanical engineers may have been due to a relatively large employment in the "heavy industries" where the index of wage-earner employment declined from 103.7 to 51.3. But the 1932 data do indicate an apparently extensive interrelationship of activity for various professional classes.

There is no clear evidence in this table of a relationship between the extent of unemployment among those engineers whose college work was incomplete, or who attended noncollegiate technical schools, and those who had first degrees.⁷

Table 2.—Percent of Engineers of Each Professional Class Unemployed¹ on Dec. 31, 1929, 1932, and 1934, by Type of Education

Professional class	Percent unemployed on Dec. 31—											
	1929				1932				1934			
	Post-graduates	First-degree graduates	Others with—		Post-graduates	First-degree graduates	Others with—		Post-graduates	First-degree graduates	Others with—	
			College course incomplete	Non-collegiate technical course			College course incomplete	Non-collegiate technical course			College course incomplete	Non-collegiate technical course
All engineers.....	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	8.1	11.5	10.4	11.1	6.3	9.1	10.3	10.0
Chemical and ceramic.....		.4	1.6		6.5	11.3	7.9	25.0	3.2	7.7	5.8	23.8
Civil, agricultural, and architectural.....	.5	.7	.8	1.4	9.4	10.8	10.2	11.7	9.6	10.9	11.9	13.3
Electrical.....	.8	.3	.6	1.4	8.5	12.5	9.6	10.3	5.7	8.2	9.3	8.6
Mechanical and industrial.....	.5	.8	.9	.4	6.4	11.8	11.9	10.5	4.5	7.9	8.2	6.3
Mining and metallurgical.....	.7	2.1	2.1	3.8	9.3	12.0	8.3	9.6	7.0	8.8	8.4	11.2

¹ Including those on direct relief and work relief.

Age.—The outstanding feature of table 3 is that a larger proportion of the older engineers remained unemployed on December 31, 1934, than was true of those graduating from 1905 to 1932. In the table the engineers are classified on the basis of their age in 1934. The first four groups shown in the table include both engineers without college degrees who were over 28 in 1934, and those who graduated prior to 1930. The last two groups shown entered the profession during the depression and, therefore, could not have been employed in December 1929. As of December 31, 1929, the percentage range of unemployment was from 0.4, in the case of the youngest engineers, to 1.9, for engineers 48 years and over as of that period, and 53 years or over as of 1934.

By December 1932 unemployment had increased markedly for all age groups. Unemployment was least (8.0 percent of the total) for engineers 31 to 40 years of age in 1932 (33 to 42 years of age in 1934). Unemployment rose to 10.9 percent among the oldest engineers,

⁷ The striking lower percentages of unemployment among secondary-school engineers, namely, 6.6 in 1932 and 3.4 in 1934, are not shown in the table because the number of cases is small, and because it may be that some secondary-school engineers ceased to be engineers when unemployed. This may have also been the case even for the college incomplete and noncollegiate technical-school engineers.

Further, the percentages shown in table 2, which are believed to be without significance, are: For engineers whose college training course was incomplete, 7.9 in 1932 and 5.8 in 1934; for those with noncollegiate technical-school training, 25.0 in 1932 and 23.8 in 1934.

those over 50 years of age in 1932. The possibility of voluntary retirement makes it impossible to determine whether the proportion unemployed at the end of the year was larger among the oldest group of engineers than among those who were 26 to 30 years of age in 1932, 10.6 percent of whom were unemployed. The youngest group, composed for the most part of those who attempted to enter the profession after graduation in the depression years of 1930-32, had the largest unemployment at that time; on December 31, 1932, one-sixth of them were unemployed.

Table 3.—Percent of Engineers of all Types Unemployed ¹ on Dec. 31, 1929, 1932, and 1934, by Age or Year of Graduation ²

Approximate age in 1934 (of "other" engineers) or year of graduation	Percent unemployed on Dec. 31—		
	1929	1932	1934
53 years of age and over, and graduates prior to 1905.....	1.9	10.9	11.5
43 to 52 years of age, and graduates during 1905-14.....	.7	8.7	8.1
33 to 42 years of age, and graduates during 1915-24.....	.4	8.0	7.0
28 to 32 years of age, and graduates during 1925-29.....	.4	10.6	7.0
25 to 27 years of age, and graduates during 1930-32.....		16.6	8.0
23 to 24 years of age, and graduates during 1933-34.....			13.9

¹ Including those on direct relief and work relief.

² In order to obtain a datum whereby direct comparisons could be made between engineers with and without degrees, the median age of graduation among the several professionals was computed. This was found to be 23 years. Consequently, the data were so tabulated to permit of groupings by years of graduation and corresponding year of birth for each of the periods 1929, 1932, and 1934. In this table engineers with college degrees in the years indicated are combined with "other" engineers of the ages given in the table.

Further inspection of table 3 shows very clearly that by December 1934 many of the older engineers were still unable to obtain work; and there is a very strong presumption that the preference in new hirings was given to the younger man. This is partly explicable on the grounds that, first, the older engineers probably were in a better position financially to weather the continuing depression, and second, that the available professional employment opportunities were of such a nature as not to be in keeping with their experience or their customary salary status. In any event, it will be observed that unemployment among those who graduated ⁸ from 1925 to 1929 was cut from 10.6 percent in December 1932 to 7.0 percent in December 1934. The proportion of those who had graduated from 1930 to 1932 and were unemployed on December 31, 1932, was cut in half by December 31, 1934. By way of contrast, the percentage of unemployment among those 41 to 50 years of age in 1932 was reduced from 8.7 percent in 1932 to 8.1 percent in 1934. The proportion of those over 50 in 1932 reporting unemployment rose from 10.9 percent in December 1932 to 11.5 percent in December 1934.⁹

⁸ Includes also corresponding group (i. e., 28-32 years), the year of graduation and age being used interchangeably.

⁹ The criticism has been made that the percentages of unemployment shown in the table relate to the indefinite group of those "53 and over". The figures would presumably be smaller if the group were closed at 62 years of age. It is quite certain from the contour of the percentages both in 1932 and 1934 that the percentage continues to rise with age. It is also certain that the high percentages shown are due to the persistence of unemployment when it occurs, rather than to a rising risk of unemployment.

Evidence of the improved employment opportunity for younger men between the end of 1932 and 1934 is also shown in the smaller percentage of unemployment among the most recent graduates. More than a sixth¹⁰ of those graduating in 1931-32 were unemployed on December 31, 1932. On December 31, 1934, the plight of the newcomer was still hard, worse than that of any of the group that had "experience";¹¹ nevertheless, the percent of unemployment among those graduating in 1933-34 was 13.9, a better record than the corresponding one in 1932 for 1931-32 graduates.

These findings are borne out by table 4, in which the same type of information is presented for each of the five professional groups of engineers. In each of these groups, with the possible exception of the chemical engineers, the percentage of unemployment at all three dates was higher for those who were 53 years of age or over in 1934 than for the younger men who entered the profession in the period 1925-29.

Table 4.—Percent of Engineers in Each Professional Class Unemployed¹ on Dec. 31, 1929, 1932, and 1934, by Age or Year of Graduation

Approximate age in 1934 of engineers, or year of graduation	Percent unemployed on Dec. 31—				
	1929				
	Chemical and ceramic	Civil, agricultural, and architectural	Electrical	Mechanical and industrial	Mining and metallurgical
53 years of age and over, and graduates prior to 1905.	0.7	1.7	2.2	1.8	3.6
43 to 52 years of age, and graduates during 1905-14.	.5	.9	.3	.6	2.2
33 to 42 years of age, and graduates during 1915-24.	.5	.4	.3	.2	1.3
23 to 32 years of age, and graduates during 1925-29.	.3	.3	.4	.6	.5
25 to 27 years of age, and graduates during 1930-32.					
23 to 24 years of age, and graduates during 1933-34.					
	1932				
	Chemical and ceramic	Civil, agricultural, and architectural	Electrical	Mechanical and industrial	Mining and metallurgical
53 years of age and over, and graduates prior to 1905.	3.9	11.2	10.0	11.3	12.8
43 to 52 years of age, and graduates during 1905-14.	7.0	8.8	7.1	9.6	9.6
33 to 42 years of age, and graduates during 1915-24.	5.0	8.9	6.6	8.7	6.0
23 to 32 years of age, and graduates during 1925-29.	8.8	10.2	9.9	11.9	12.4
25 to 27 years of age, and graduates during 1930-32.	15.8	14.7	20.2	15.6	17.5
23 to 24 years of age, and graduates during 1933-34.					
	1934				
	Chemical and ceramic	Civil, agricultural, and architectural	Electrical	Mechanical and industrial	Mining and metallurgical
53 years of age and over, and graduates prior to 1905.	5.9	12.3	11.4	10.2	14.2
43 to 52 years of age, and graduates during 1905-14.	4.1	9.0	7.3	7.7	7.5
33 to 42 years of age, and graduates during 1915-24.	4.4	8.9	5.5	6.0	6.2
23 to 32 years of age, and graduates during 1925-29.	5.5	9.2	5.3	6.0	7.5
25 to 27 years of age, and graduates during 1930-32.	4.9	11.5	6.9	5.8	6.1
23 to 24 years of age, and graduates during 1933-34.	11.9	18.0	14.6	10.4	10.7

¹ Including those on direct relief and work relief.

¹⁰ It is impossible to say how much more; the 16.6 percent, shown in the table, includes 1930 graduates as well.

¹¹ Note, however, that the engineering graduate had a better opportunity of employment than the general male population of an industrial State. Of the male population of Massachusetts 21-24 years of age that either had a job or were looking for a job on Jan. 1, 1934, 33.7 percent were unemployed.

In summary, this analysis of trends shows (1) that there was a distinct improvement in the unemployment status of professional engineers between December 31, 1932, and December 31, 1934, (2) that there were but slight differences in the incidence of unemployment among the various professional classes in 1932 and, except for civil engineers, in 1934, (3) that engineers who had received post-graduate degrees fared better than engineers with other types of training, and (4) that as between older and younger engineers, the former not only felt the effect of the drop in business activity earlier than the latter but unquestionably were still lagging, at least until December 31, 1934, in the return to professional activity. In general it may be said that in this period of contraction of business activity, the inexperienced newcomer had greater difficulty in securing a professional status than any other class, that those with 5 to 25 years' experience fared best as regards unemployment, and that there was little difference (except in the case of chemical engineers) in the percentages of unemployment at a given date between those with less than 5 years' experience and those with more than 25 years' experience.

In a period of expansion the younger and the more inexperienced engineers have a definite advantage. The normal method of recruitment at the bottom is followed. It is to be noted from table 4 that by December 31, 1934, the percentage of unemployment in all professional classes showed little variation between the age groups that entered the profession as late as 1932 and those with an upper limit of 53 years of age. However, there is evidence that in the four largest professional classes unemployment continued to be relatively high among the group of engineers who were more than 53 years of age in 1934.

Incidence and Duration of Unemployment Among Professional Engineers, 1930 to 1934

THE preceding discussion traced the general trend of unemployment which prevailed among professional engineers over the period from December 31, 1929, to December 31, 1934. The percentages referred to the number unemployed as of given dates. They gave no measure either of the number who were unemployed at other times during the 5-year period or of the length of unemployment. Light is shed on these points by the data obtained as to the period of unemployment, i. e., the number of months during which the engineers were on work relief¹² or were without work of any kind. The data in this section therefore afford a measure of the gross or over-all period of displacement from regular employment, without regard to the mitigating effects of the various types of relief.

More than 35 percent of all the engineers reporting were unemployed at one time or another within these 5 years, as against about

¹² Excluding work on P. W. A. projects and in nonrelief administrative positions in the public service.

11 percent who were unemployed on December 31, 1932. The percentage who reported unemployment at some time during the 5 years, January 1, 1930, to December 31, 1934, with a classification by age and type of education, is shown in table 5. For all graduates combined, including those with postgraduate degrees, no less than 37.8 percent experienced unemployment. This percentage differs but slightly from the general average of 35.4 and 35.6 percent, respectively, for engineers who did not complete a college course and for engineers with a noncollegiate technical-school training.¹³ This slightly lower incidence of unemployment for the "other" engineers is explicable on two grounds: (1) As a statistical "freak", arising out of slight differences in the age distribution of graduates and "other" engineers, and (2) the longer experience record of "other" engineers, for the graduate sample is especially heavily weighted by newcomers to the profession during the depression period 1930-34. For each particular age group shown in the table there is a slightly higher percentage of unemployment.

Table 5.—Percentage Distribution, by Age and Type of Education, of All Engineers Reporting a Period of (Gross¹) Unemployment, 1930 to 1934

Item	Age (in years) in 1934	College graduates: Percent reporting unemployment	
All graduating classes.....		37.8	
Entered profession during 1930-34:			
Graduated in—			
1933-34.....	23-24	47.1	
1930-32.....	25-27	53.5	
Entered profession in 1929 or earlier:			
Graduated in—			
1925-29.....	28-32	36.0	
1915-24.....	33-42	27.1	
1905-14.....	43-45	23.8	
Prior to 1905.....	53+	23.5	

Item	Age (in years) in 1934	Other engineers with—	
		College course in- complete	Non- collegiate technical course
		Percent reporting unemployment	
All years.....		35.4	35.6
Entered profession during 1930-34:			
Born in—			
1910-14.....	20-24	47.9	48.2
1905-09.....	25-29	49.5	49.8
Entered profession in 1929 or earlier:			
Born in—			
1900-04.....	30-34	39.0	41.4
1895-99.....	35-39	33.4	34.1
Prior to 1895.....	40+	30.4	32.3

¹ Includes periods both of direct relief and of work relief.

¹³ The table does not show the percentage of unemployment among engineers with only a secondary-school education, for their number was too small to warrant classification by age. The percentage of unemployment among all such engineers was 22.6.

It is evident from this table that unemployment was greatest among the newcomers to the profession and decreased with the age of the engineer. In all professional groups there appeared an age beyond which there was apparently a common risk of unemployment. That age varies among the several professional classes. For civil engineers it was 43 years, whereas for electrical, and mechanical and industrial engineers it occurred after 33 years of age.¹⁵

It will be noted that in the case of the two youngest age groups the percentages affected by unemployment are practically the same for all three types of education, with roughly half of the engineers who entered the profession during the depression period reporting some period of unemployment.

These findings seem definitely to extend the conclusions reached earlier as regards the influence of educational background. Table 2 showed less unemployment in 1932 and 1934 among those with post-graduate degrees than among those with first degrees, but there were no decisive differences between first-degree graduates and "other" engineers. It may now be stated that this was not due to the age composition of the two groups, for when age is considered (table 5) the college graduate does appear to have an advantage.

For further consideration of the incidence of unemployment by age, the data in table 5 are shown for two distinct groups of engineers, those entering the profession during the depression years 1930-34 and the four older groups who had entered the profession prior to 1929. These four older groups had a common experience as regards the period during which they were exposed to the risk of unemployment. On the other hand, the younger engineers were exposed to a shorter period of risk, a factor which is of great importance when the length of their employment is considered. They were also subjected to the necessity of making their way into the profession under singularly difficult conditions. Length of exposure appears to have been a factor even as regards the general incidence of unemployment, for a slightly larger proportion of those who graduated in the period 1930-32 were unemployed during this 5-year period than was the case for those graduating in 1933-34.

In the case of the four older groups, all entering the profession before 1930, the largest percentage of unemployment occurred among those who entered slightly before the beginning of the depression. There appears to have been no greater incidence of unemployment among the engineers 53 years of age and over than there was among those 43 to 52 years of age. Therefore, relating this analysis to the preceding discussion of table 4, it can only be concluded that the higher percentage of unemployment for the oldest age groups as of December 31, 1932, and as of December 31, 1934, is due not to the more frequent occurrence

¹⁵ These are the ages as of the end of the 5-year period, 1930-34.

of unemployment but to the greater length of the period of unemployment when loss of position occurs.

Table 6.—Percentage Distribution, by Age and Professional Class, of Graduate and College-Incomplete Engineers Reporting Gross Unemployment,¹ 1930 to 1934

Graduating class or year of birth	Age (in years) in 1934	Percent reporting unemployment				
		Graduate engineers				
		Chemical and ceramic	Civil, agricultural, and architectural	Electrical	Mechanical and industrial	Mining and metallurgical
All graduating classes.....		33.5	41.8	36.9	35.0	33.9
Entered profession during 1930-34:						
Graduated in—						
1933-34.....	23-24	40.3	55.1	48.9	40.7	45.6
1930-32.....	25-27	44.3	59.7	54.7	48.5	54.7
Entered profession in 1929 or earlier:						
Graduated in—						
1925-29.....	28-32	29.8	41.9	31.3	34.2	33.7
1915-24.....	33-42		34.4	19.6	25.4	
1905-14.....	43-52		25.8	17.2	24.7	
Prior to 1905.....	53+	15.1	27.0	17.1	23.3	23.9
Engineers with college course incomplete						
All ages.....		(2)	39.1	(2)	² 31.2	(2)
Entered profession during 1930-34:						
Born in—						
1910-14.....	20-24	(2)	55.9	(2)	² 41.8	(2)
1905-09.....	25-29	(2)	57.3	(2)	² 42.0	(2)
Entered profession in 1929 or earlier:						
Born in—						
1900-04.....	30-34	(2)	43.5	(2)	² 34.4	(2)
1895-99.....	35-39	(2)	37.8	(2)	² 29.3	(2)
Prior to 1895.....	40+	(2)	33.3	(2)	² 26.3	(2)

¹ Includes periods both of direct relief and of work relief.

² Included with mechanical and industrial.

³ Includes chemical and ceramic, electrical, and mining and metallurgical.

These findings as regards the extent of unemployment among engineers in general are confirmed by analysis of the separate professional classes of engineers.¹⁶ Thus, table 6 shows that for the country as a whole, approximately two-fifths of the civil engineers reported some unemployment within the 5 years covered, whereas slightly more than one-third so reported in the other professional classes.

¹⁶ It should be noted that in the case of all graduate engineers, it was necessary to make certain combinations of professional classes. Thus, a small number of ceramic engineers were combined with chemical engineers. Civil, agricultural, and architectural engineers were combined, but the group was dominated by civil engineers. Mechanical and industrial engineers were combined, as were also mining and metallurgical engineers. In the case of the "other" engineers there were too few cases of noncollegiate technical school graduates to warrant tabulation of the period of unemployment by both age and professional class; hence, only the data for those whose college course was incomplete were tabulated. This group has been divided to distinguish civil, agricultural, and architectural engineers from mechanical and all other types of engineer. Inasmuch as the unemployment experience of civil engineers differed from that of all other classes, this grouping into two categories makes possible general comparisons between the unemployment experience of graduate engineers and those with an incomplete college course. The percentages of these various professional classes of engineers who reported unemployment at some time during the 5-year period, 1930-34, are shown in table 6 by the age groupings heretofore shown.

Of the engineers with college degrees the lowest proportion was 33.5 percent, for chemical and ceramic engineers; the highest was 41.8 percent, for civil, agricultural, and architectural engineers. Among those with an incomplete college course, 39.1 percent of the civil engineering group reported unemployment, whereas only 31.2 percent of the remaining engineers so reported.

At all ages civil engineering showed the greatest unemployment. Thus, among engineers graduating in 1930 to 1932, 59.7 percent of the civil engineers reported unemployment at some time during the 5 years covered. The next highest percentage, 54.7, was found among electrical, and mining and metallurgical engineers. Among civil engineers graduating prior to 1914, approximately 27 percent reported unemployment, whereas approximately 24 percent of the mechanical and industrial, and mining and metallurgical engineers so reported. So also examination of those with an incomplete college course shows unemployment persistently higher for civil engineers than for other professional groups in every age category.

The unemployment experience of civil engineers graduating in 1914 or earlier differed only slightly from that found in the case of mechanical and industrial, and mining and metallurgical engineers. In electrical engineering¹⁷ and chemical engineering the proportion unemployed was distinctly less among the older engineers, amounting to about 17 percent in the case of electrical engineers and to less than 15 percent¹⁸ in the case of chemical engineers.

Periods of Unemployment

"Gross unemployment" is used in this section to cover periods of work relief or periods without work of any kind. The figures show the median periods of unemployment.¹⁹

Table 7 shows the median periods of unemployment, by age, education, and professional classes, during the 5-year period. In connection with the age classifications shown it is important to remember the period of exposure to the possibility of unemployment. Thus, to the hazard of unemployment, engineers graduating from college in 1933 had a maximum exposure of 18 months and those graduating in 1934 a maximum exposure of 6 months, before the close of the period studied (Dec. 31, 1934). On the other hand, all four groups of engineers who graduated prior to 1929 were exposed to the possibility of depression unemployment for the full period of 5 years.

There are significant differences in the period of unemployment as between the various age groups of engineers and as between engineers

¹⁷ The high general average for electrical engineers shown in the table is due to an especially high rate among the newcomers to the profession.

¹⁸ The figure of 15.1 percent for chemical engineers covers all those graduating prior to 1924. Table 2 suggests that this figure would be slightly lower if it referred only to the graduates of the pre-war years.

¹⁹ In other words, the middle point, half of the engineers having had a longer period and half a shorter period of unemployment.

with different types of educational background. There are real differences between the several classes of engineers, but professional class had a less marked influence on the average period of unemployment than either age or educational background.

Table 7.—Median Period of Gross Unemployment,¹ by Age, Type of Education, and Professional Class, 1930 to 1934

Graduating class	Age (in years) in 1934	Period of gross unemployment (in months) of—					
		Graduate engineers					
		All classes	Chemical and ceramic	Civil, ag- ricultural, and archi- tectural	Elec- trical	Mechani- cal and industrial	Mining and metallurgical
All graduating classes.....		11.4	9.4	11.8	11.5	11.1	12.3
Entered profession during 1930-34:							
Graduated in—							
1933-34.....	23-24	7.5	7.0	7.9	7.7	7.1	6.0
1930-32.....	25-27	11.9	10.6	11.9	13.2	11.1	11.9
Entered profession in 1929 or earlier:							
Graduated in—							
1925-29.....	28-32	12.1	11.1	12.2	12.4	12.0	11.7
1915-24.....	33-42	13.4		12.9	14.1	15.2	
1905-14.....	43-52	17.8	11.4	17.0	20.7	18.5	17.4
Prior to 1905.....	53+	23.1		22.9	25.3	22.2	

Year of birth	Age (in- years) in 1934	Period of gross unemployment (in months) of—			
		Other engineers			
		College course incomplete			Noncolle- giate tech- nical course
		All classes	Civil, ag- ricultural, and archi- tectural	Mechanical and others	
All ages.....		16.3	15.8	16.9	17.3
Entered profession during 1930-34:					
Born in—					
1910-14.....	20-24	12.5	13.8	11.4	15.0
1905-09.....	25-29	14.0	13.9	14.3	15.3
Entered profession in 1929 or earlier:					
Born in—					
1900-04.....	30-34	14.2	13.2	15.1	16.0
1895-99.....	35-39	14.6	14.1	15.3	14.7
Prior to 1895.....	40+	19.4	18.3	22.0	19.2

¹ Includes periods both of direct relief and of work relief.

For the country as a whole, as indicated in table 7, the median period of unemployment for engineers who were college graduates was 11.4 months. For engineers who did not complete their college course, it was 16.3 months and for those with a noncollegiate technical-school education, it was 17.3 months.²⁰ The influence of educational background appears to be persistent whether the data are classified

²⁰ No figure is shown in the table for engineers with a secondary-school education, for its significance is not certain. The median period for such engineers was 12.4 months.

for each of the professional classes or for all engineers combined. However, the difference of almost 5 months in the median period shown in table 7 as between all college graduates without regard to age and all those whose college course was incomplete exaggerates the spread. It may be that there was no spread in the case of the older engineers; the impossibility of making identical age groupings prevents any other conclusion than that, in the case of older engineers, educational background is no longer a determining factor. Comparison of the median period of unemployment in similar brackets beginning with the engineers who were approximately 30 years of age in 1934 indicates that unemployment lasted only 1 or 2 months longer in the case of those with an incomplete college record. Although in the case of the two youngest groups of engineers the college graduate appears to have had some advantage, there is reason to believe that the difference between an average period of $7\frac{1}{2}$ months for the graduates of the classes 1933-34 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ months for those 20 to 24 years of age with an incomplete college record is due in large part to the fact that the latter group had a longer work history and consequently a longer period of exposure. For civil engineers classified on an age basis there was also a persistently longer period of unemployment for those with an incomplete college record.

As between the two types of other engineers, the difference of 1 month (i. e., between 16.3 months and 17.3 months) in the average appears to arise from the experience only of the younger engineers. For those over 35 years of age in 1934, there was no difference. In the younger age groups the differences ranged from 1.3 months to 2.5 months, and in all cases, those with an incomplete college course had the shorter period of unemployment.

The average length of the period of unemployment increased with age. Thus, the youngest group exposed to the full 5-year risk (those graduating in 1925 to 1929) had a median period of unemployment of 12.1 months. The next group of engineers, those graduating between 1915 and 1924, showed an increase of only 1.3 months in the period of unemployment. For those with an incomplete college course, who were 30 to 34 years of age in 1934, the average period of unemployment for the 5 years as a whole was 14.2 months and for those 35 to 39 years of age 14.6 months. Whether the differential for noncollegiate technical-school graduates of these ages is real, or is due to certain peculiarities of the sample, cannot be said; but for all professional classes of engineers there was also a slight increase in the average period of unemployment among those who graduated before 1925 as compared with those who graduated later. By and large, however, those engineers who were 30 to 40 years of age and became unemployed were unemployed for 12 to 14 months, but within these limits age was not an important factor.

It is interesting to note that the engineer who entered the profession during the period 1930-32 had an average period of unemployment which was almost identical with that shown for the engineers who had entered just prior to the depression. This was true, in spite of the fact that the younger men had a shorter period of exposure to unemployment; their lack of experience obviously militated against their absorption.

The severity of unemployment increased rapidly in the case of engineers who were more than 43 years of age in 1934. The median period of unemployment for those engineers 43 to 52 years of age who were unemployed was 17.8 months. Among the engineers 53 years of age and over it was 23.1 months. For the "other" engineers 40 years of age and over, the average period of unemployment was slightly more than 19 months as against about $14\frac{1}{2}$ months for those who were 30 to 40. This rapid increase in the length of the average period of unemployment holds also with reference to all of the separate professional classifications. In the case of electrical engineers, the average rose from 14.1 months in the case of those who were 33 to 42 years of age to 25.3 months for those who were over 53 years of age. For mechanical and industrial engineers, the increase was from 15.2 to 22.2 months, and in the case of civil engineers from 12.9 to 22.9 months.

In general, therefore, it may be said that the average period of unemployment for graduate engineers tended to increase from about 1 year in the case of those who graduated between 1925-29 to almost 2 years for those who graduated prior to 1905. The older engineer suffered from unemployment because of its greater length when it occurred rather than because of its greater frequency. Though the proportion of those who became unemployed over the 5-year period was only two-thirds as great in the case of the oldest group as it was in the case of the youngest group to enter the profession prior to 1930, when unemployment did occur it tended to last twice as long in the case of the older engineer.

The averages for all graduate engineers without regard to age ranged from 9.4 months for chemical and ceramic engineers to 12.3 months for mining and metallurgical engineers. For the three largest classes the range was from 11.1 months in the case of mechanical and industrial engineers to 11.8 months for civil engineers. Those who graduated in 1933 to 1934 had an average period of unemployment of 6 to 8 months. Comparison of the severity of unemployment among the professional classes is confined to those four age groups that had entered the profession prior to 1930, for averages could not be shown for all age classes of chemical and ceramic engineers, as the number of those over 33 years of age was too small to allow of subdivision. It is apparent, however, that the average period of unemployment

was not more than two-thirds as long for chemical and ceramic engineers as for the various other classes. The period of unemployment of mining and metallurgical engineers was probably somewhat shorter in the various age classifications than it was for the three larger professional classes.²¹

The general averages indicate comparatively little difference, as regards the period of unemployment, between civil engineers and electrical and mechanical and industrial engineers.

Although unemployment occurred more frequently among civil engineers than in any other engineering class, its severity was slightly less than for the other classes.

The median periods of unemployment which have been cited show clearly enough the differences among the various groups. Long as these average periods were, they still fall short of conveying the full picture. This may be gathered from table 8, which shows the percentage of engineers who reported varying periods of unemployment. It covers only engineers with college degrees received in 1929 or earlier years, without regard to professional class. Of this group, 6,965 engineers reported that they were out of work at some time between January 1, 1930, and December 31, 1934. In slightly more than one-fifth of the cases, they were unemployed for less than 6 months; another fifth were out of work for from 6 months to a year. To a limited extent, those reporting unemployment of less than 6 months may have reported incidental and short periods between jobs. However, the median period of unemployment over these 5 years for those graduates who became unemployed was 14.7 months, and larger numbers were out of work for much longer periods. In fact, 800 engineers (11.5 percent of the total number becoming unemployed) of these particular graduating classes were out of work for 3 years or more.

Unemployment of less than 6 months was reported by 23.9 percent of those graduating in the period 1925-29 who became unemployed, as against only 12.8 percent of those graduating prior to 1905. This tendency to shorter periods of unemployment among the younger graduates is equally marked among the group out of work for periods of 6 to 12 months. The percentages of the unemployed who were out for 18 to 24 months show no differences between the age groups, largely because this is a turning point in the distribution. In groups with the longer periods of unemployment the percentage for the older unemployed engineers is consistently higher than for the younger ones. Thus, at the extreme, only 0.9 percent of the unemployed engineers of the classes of 1925-29 were idle for 48 months or more, whereas

²¹ It will be recalled that the average for all mining and metallurgical engineers was 12.3 months, higher than the average in any of the other professional classes. It appears from the detailed figures with reference to the periods of unemployment classified by age that in each age group the three larger professional classes showed either an equal severity or a greater severity.

10.1 percent of those graduating prior to 1905 had more than a 4-year period of unemployment.

Table 8.—Percentage Distribution of Engineers Graduating from College Prior to 1930, by Period of Unemployment

Year of graduation	Total reporting in survey	Total reporting unemployment at any time during 1930-34		Percent whose reported unemployment (in months) was—								
		Number	Per cent	Under 6	6 and under 12	12 and under 18	18 and under 24	24 and under 30	30 and under 36	36 and under 42	42 and under 48	48 and over
All years prior to 1930..	24, 853	6, 965	100. 0	21. 0	21. 6	16. 5	12. 8	9. 5	7. 1	5. 1	3. 2	3. 2
1925-29.....	6, 499	2, 340	100. 0	23. 9	25. 7	19. 4	13. 4	7. 9	4. 0	3. 2	1. 6	. 9
1915-24.....	8, 298	2, 245	100. 0	23. 3	22. 9	16. 1	11. 4	9. 4	7. 3	4. 4	3. 0	2. 2
1905-14.....	6, 602	1, 570	100. 0	17. 7	18. 8	14. 0	13. 8	11. 4	8. 7	7. 2	3. 7	4. 7
Prior to 1905.....	3, 454	810	100. 0	12. 8	11. 7	14. 4	13. 1	10. 6	12. 0	8. 3	7. 0	10. 1

Public Relief Among Professional Engineers, 1929 to 1934

IN THE majority of cases engineers survived without public assistance their periods of unemployment from 1930 to 1934. This was especially true of those who entered the profession prior to 1930.

The first data to be considered are with reference to direct relief. Fewer than 1 percent of the engineers reported themselves to have been unemployed on December 31, 1929. At that time there were no work-relief projects and none of the engineers reported themselves as on direct relief.²² Nearly 11 percent of all engineers reported themselves as unemployed on December 31, 1932; 31 engineers reported themselves as on direct relief—less than one-tenth of 1 percent of all the engineers and only one-half of 1 percent of the number reporting unemployment.

For the 5-year period as a whole, receipt of some direct relief was reported by 0.8 percent of all engineers with college degrees and about 2 percent of those who attended noncollegiate technical schools or who did not complete their college course.²³

Engineer's training was required in the administration of many of the projects designed to benefit other groups in the community. There was also a large increase in nonrelief forms of public employment. This was of particular benefit to civil engineers, of whom 8.5 percent were employed by the Federal Government on December 31, 1929, and 18.6 percent were so employed on December 31, 1934. For civil

²² In this survey, work relief is defined as emergency employment, usually made available on the basis of need, by such agencies as C. W. A., F. E. R. A., and W. P. A. It does not include engineering work on P. W. A. projects, which should have been reported either as a form of private employment or as Government employment for those engineers working in the Public Works Administration itself. It also does not include engineers hired for strictly administrative work by the various relief administrations. There was some over-reporting of work relief and a corresponding under-reporting of public employment. Direct relief refers to direct financial or other assistance from any public authority.

²³ In New York City direct relief appears to have been more extensive through the Professional Engineers Committee on Unemployment than through public agencies.

engineers the increase in this form of employment was greater than the increase in work relief. Changes in employment of all types will be discussed in greater detail elsewhere.

Despite the increase in public employment, work-relief projects were the main source of assistance to those who were unemployed. On December 31, 1932, when nearly 11 percent of the engineers were unemployed, only 0.7 percent were on work relief. Two years later 4.0 percent of all engineers were on work relief, which was approximately half of the total number of engineers unemployed at that time.

The reports for December 31, 1934, show striking differences in the extent of work relief as between civil engineers and the other professional groups. At that time 6.6 percent of all civil, agricultural, and architectural engineers were on work relief, as compared with only 2.3 percent of all the other professional classes combined. The difference probably reflects chiefly the development of work programs that called especially for the civil engineer's training; it also reflects the fact that the total amount of unemployment among civil engineers in their normal fields increased from 1932 to 1934, whereas it decreased in the other professional classes. The greater amount of work relief among civil engineers balanced their more widespread unemployment. There was comparatively little difference between civil engineers and the other professional groups as regards the net amount of unemployment on December 31, 1934; those entirely without work (including work relief) formed 4.2 percent of the civil engineers as compared with 5.3 percent of the other types combined.

Work relief was slightly more common among engineers without college degrees than among those who were college graduates. The situation with reference to direct relief has already been noted. Among the civil engineers 6.2 percent of the college graduates, as against 7.9 percent of the others, were on work relief on December 31, 1934. For the 5 years as a whole, 18.4 percent of the graduate civil, agricultural, and architectural engineers group reported a work-relief experience, whereas 19.6 percent of this same group of professional classes with an incomplete college course so reported.²⁴

Comparison of the proportions receiving work relief at the close of 1932 and 1934 indicates that the older engineers were favored prior to 1932, while the more recent graduates were being favored in 1934. In 1932 the group graduating in the period 1930-32 had a larger proportion of its membership unemployed than any of the other age classes, but the proportion on work relief (0.6 percent) was slightly less in December 1932 than the proportion among the older engineers

²⁴ Separate figures are not available as regards the civil engineers who attended noncollegiate technical schools. Without regard to professional class, such engineers appear to have had a slightly lower work-relief experience than engineers with other types of educational background; 12.1 percent of all engineers from noncollegiate technical schools reported some period of work relief, whereas 12.8 percent of those with an incomplete college course and 12.4 percent of the college graduates so reported.

(0.8 percent of those graduating from 1915-29 and 0.7 percent of those graduating prior to 1915). Among the civil, agricultural, and architectural engineers the difference in favor of the older groups was marked, work relief being reported for only 0.5 percent of those graduating from 1930 to 1932 as against 1.0 percent of those graduating from 1915 to 1929. By December 31, 1934, this situation had been reversed and there was a larger proportion on work relief among the recent college graduates than among those who had entered the profession prior to the depression. This was especially true of the civil engineers, for whom work relief on December 31, 1934, was reported for 9.4 percent of those graduating in 1933-34 and 8.3 percent of those graduating in 1930-32, in comparison to only 6.5 percent of those graduating in 1915-29 and 4.9 percent of those graduating prior to 1915. In the other professional groups no real differences between the early and late graduating classes appears. Of the engineers in professions other than the civil-engineering group, who graduated during the years 1930-32, 2.2 percent were on work relief, but 3.2 percent of those graduating in 1933-34 reported work relief. In this connection it must be recalled that in 1934 there was a larger proportion of unemployed among those graduating in 1933-34 than among the other age groups.

Thus far, in this section, the discussion of work relief has been confined to the reports for specific dates. For the 5-year period as a whole, a larger number of engineers had some experience with work relief. For all types of engineer, irrespective of background, about one-eighth reported some period of work relief, but very wide differences were shown in the extent of work relief for civil engineers and for other types of engineer. Thus, among engineers with an incomplete college course, 19.6 percent of the civil-engineer group reported some work relief, whereas only 7.5 percent of those in the other professions considered together so reported. Among college graduates work relief was reported by 18.3 percent of the civil engineers and only 10.9 percent of the mining and metallurgical engineers. For the other professional classes, the percentages were 9.3 for electrical engineers, 8.7 for mechanical and industrial engineers, and 6.6 for chemical and ceramic engineers.

In all professional classes, age was an important factor in the frequency of work relief. Table 9 gives for the three professional classes of civil engineers, electrical engineers, and mechanical engineers,²⁵ the percentages of those receiving work relief, at any time during the 5 years, 1930 to 1934, classified by age. The figures relate only to college graduates.

²⁵ The civil engineers here tabulated do not include architectural and agricultural engineers, nor do the mechanical engineers include industrial.

Table 9.—Percent of Graduate Engineers, by Year of Graduation and Professional Class, Reporting Work Relief at Any Time, 1930 to 1934

Year of graduation	Percent reporting work relief		
	Civil engineers	Electrical engineers	Mechanical engineers
All years.....	18.3	9.3	8.7
1933-34.....	26.4	12.5	10.2
1930-32.....	25.2	12.8	10.4
1915-29.....	15.9	6.2	7.4
Prior to 1915.....	12.4	6.3	7.6

It will be noted from the table that there was relatively little difference, as regards the frequency of work-relief experience between those graduating in 1930-32 and those graduating in 1933-34. Among civil engineers, approximately one-fourth of those in these classes reported a period of work relief, about an eighth of the electrical engineers, and slightly more than a tenth of the mechanical engineers. The percentage of civil engineers and electrical engineers who reported work relief was only half as large among those graduating prior to 1915 as among those graduating in 1930 or later years. Only for the civil engineers was there any indication of a difference in the frequency of work relief as between graduates of 1915-29 and those of years prior to 1915.

The median period of work relief was approximately 5 months, as shown in table 10 for college graduates classified by year of graduation in the three professional groups of civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

Table 10.—Median Period of Work Relief Among Graduate Engineers, 1930 to 1934, by Year of Graduation and Professional Class

Year of graduation	Median period (in months) of work relief		
	Civil engineers	Electrical engineers	Mechanical engineers
All classes.....	5.0	4.4	4.9
1933-34.....	4.1	3.8	4.1
1930-32.....	4.8	4.3	4.5
1915-29.....	5.6	4.6	5.7
Prior to 1915.....	5.5	6.5	5.6

The differences in the length of the period between the various professional classes are small and show no particular regularity. Essentially, the periods are the same both for civil engineers and for mechanical engineers, though the average period was perhaps somewhat shorter in the case of electrical engineers. Little difference is shown between those who graduated from 1915-29 and those who graduated prior to 1915, but apparently those who graduated prior

to 1930 had a slightly longer period of work relief than those who graduated in 1930-32.²⁶

Thus far in this discussion, those reporting work relief have been regarded as unemployed. In more than four-fifths of the cases those who reported a period of work relief also reported a period of unemployment. However, among the 5,349 engineers with college degrees who reported a period of work relief, 966 reported a period of work relief but no period of unemployment. This situation calls for some explanation though it does not change the general outline of the conclusions reached. There seems to be a slight over-reporting of work relief and, therefore, a slight overestimate of unemployment due to the method of adding together periods of unemployment without work of any kind and periods of work relief to determine the gross frequency and period of unemployment. There is also a corresponding under-reporting of nonrelief public employment. In this discussion, it is necessary to distinguish three age groups, those graduating in 1929 or earlier years, those graduating in 1930-32, and those graduating in 1933-34. Among the more recent graduates little difference is found between civil engineers and all other types of engineers, as regards work relief without unemployment. Of the 1,138 engineers graduating from college in 1933-34 and reporting some work relief, 333 reported no period of unemployment, i. e., approximately a third of them appear to have entered directly into work relief. Among those graduating in 1930-32, 281 out of 1,747, or somewhat more than a sixth, reported such an experience. This may merely reflect a need for young engineers to staff minor supervisory positions on projects conceived to meet the needs of other groups.

In the case of those civil engineers who graduated in 1929 or earlier years, 242 of the 1,476 who reported work relief did not report a period of unemployment. There are too few cases in the other professional classes to warrant a breakdown, but among all engineers other than civil engineers graduating in 1929 or earlier years, there were 110 out of 988 who reported no period of unemployment. Two factors lead to the belief that some of those reporting a period of work relief but no period of unemployment should be separated from the unemployed: (1) It will be noted that this situation was commoner among civil engineers than among the other professional classes, undoubtedly because the training of civil engineers was more extensively required on work-relief projects than was the training of other types of engineer. (2) It seems probable that there was some misunder-

²⁶ If it is correct to conclude that the major part of the work-relief experience came in the years 1933-34, the differences between the classes graduating in 1930-32 and those graduating earlier are not to be explained in terms of a longer period of eligibility for work relief. It may be pointed out that a shorter period in the case of the classes of 1930-32 is consistent with the earlier conclusion that recruitment was more extensive among this group of engineers than among the older ones. The still shorter period, which is indicated for those who graduated in 1933-34, may well be explained by the fact that they had a shorter period of eligibility for work relief.

standing by engineers replying to the questionnaire and that a small percentage of them reported public administrative employment in connection with work-relief projects as work relief rather than as public employment. It is possible that certain engineers reporting a period of work relief neglected to report a period of unemployment or merged the two figures in a single one of a period of work relief.

In general, a period of work relief was associated with a reported period of unemployment. This was true of more than 85 percent of the engineers, without regard to professional classification, graduated in 1929 or earlier years, who secured work relief. For this group of college graduates, there is a clear relationship between the period of unemployment and entrance into work relief.²⁷ The percentages in table 11 represent the ratio of the total number of individuals receiving work relief after a given period of unemployment to the total number of unemployed persons who had at least as much as the shortest period of unemployment indicated. Thus, for example, 6 percent of all civil engineers who reported any period of unemployment whatsoever were placed on work-relief projects after a period of less than 6 months of unemployment, 11.9 percent of all civil engineers who were unemployed 6 months or more were placed on work-relief projects after 6 to 12 months of unemployment, etc. The figures in the table relate only to unemployed engineers with college degrees who reported work relief at any time from January 1930 to December 1934.

Table 11.—Percent of Unemployed Graduate Engineers on Work Relief After Specified Unemployment, 1930 to 1934, by Years of Graduation

Year of graduation	Percent of engineers who received work relief after specified months of unemployment							
	Less than 6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24-30	30-36	36-42	42-48
All classes of engineers.....	4.3	9.3	12.6	13.7	14.9	18.4	18.0	18.8
Civil engineers.....	6.0	11.9	15.7	17.9	18.1	22.1	21.2	24.6
1925-29.....	6.3	13.8	17.4	25.8	25.2	26.0	33.0	63.0
1915-24.....	7.2	13.5	19.5	20.9	19.8	36.0	28.0	27.0
1905-14.....	5.9	11.0	14.4	16.6	19.0	15.6	22.0	23.0
Prior to 1905.....	1.8	6.4	9.0	8.5	10.6	16.8	13.0	18.0
Other professional classes.....	2.8	7.0	9.9	10.2	12.5	15.5	15.5	14.1
1925-29.....	2.5	7.4	10.6	11.2	13.5	19.6	20.0	20.0
1915-24.....	3.7	7.5	12.4	12.7	11.8	19.3	20.0	8.0
1905-14.....	2.8	7.1	8.5	9.1	15.2	14.0	10.0	19.0
Prior to 1905.....	.8	4.5	5.4	5.9	8.4	9.7	14.0	12.0

²⁷ For the correlation of the period of unemployment that antedates relief, the following information is available: The total period of unemployment, exclusive of work relief, and the total period of work relief. In order to simplify the presentation, the material is presented as though there were in all cases a sequence of an unbroken period of unemployment followed in certain instances by work relief. It is quite possible that in certain instances the total period of work relief is broken into several stretches interspersed with periods of work relief. In such a case, it would be incorrect to say that work relief followed after 12 months of unemployment if 12 months were the total reported period of unemployment exclusive of work relief. To distinguish several periods of unemployment would have required a greater refinement than it was possible to undertake by the questionnaire method. The extent of the error, which is implied in this assumption, is probably not great, but technically all that can be shown is a relationship between a certain aggregate period of unemployment, exclusive of work relief, and the existence of some period of work relief which may have preceded a period of unemployment or have broken into a period of unemployment.

During the 5-year period, placement on work-relief projects rose steadily as the period of unemployment was lengthened. For all unemployed civil engineers, the increase was from a 6.0-percent placement within less than 6 months to a 22.1-percent placement after 30 to 36 months of unemployment for those who had been unemployed as much as 30 months. Among the other professional groups, the corresponding percentages of placement rise from 2.8 to 15.5 percent, as would be expected, because of the larger number of cases covered, this movement is more regular for all classes of graduates combined than for the four age groups, but even in these age groups there is an essential regularity.

This increase in the percentage of placements on work-relief projects with lengthening periods of unemployment reflects the actual course of events in these 5 years, but the 5 years were not a homogeneous period as regards the availability of work relief, which was first inaugurated on a large scale in 1933. Any person unemployed for as little as 6 months in 1931 had virtually no opportunity to secure work relief. On the other hand, a person who became unemployed in July 1931 would, probably after the lapse of 30 months, have found C. W. A. work. Therefore, in interpreting the figures shown in the table, it must be remembered that longer periods of unemployment increased the probability of work relief merely by carrying over into a period in which work relief became available.

A further and more significant comparison may be made with reference to the availability of work relief to the members of the different groups of graduating classes. For this purpose, these classes should be interpreted as indicating not particularly differences between younger and older engineers, but more especially probable differences in the financial resources of the different groups. In the aggregate, those engineers who graduated prior to 1905 probably had substantially larger financial reserves than those who graduated from 1925 to 1929. In the case of civil engineers, the percentage on work relief was highest in the case of those who graduated from 1925 to 1929. Among the other professional groups, this relationship was less well maintained, though there appeared to be a distinct demarcation between those who graduated prior to and after 1915. The strongest contrast was between those who graduated in the period 1925-29 and those who graduated prior to 1905. Thus, 6.3 percent of the civil engineers who graduated from 1925 to 1929 received work relief after a period of less than 6 months of unemployment, but only 1.8 percent of those who graduated prior to 1905 reported work relief after such a period. Of the civil engineers unemployed as long as 24 months, 25.2 percent of those graduated in 1925-29, as contrasted with only 10.6 percent of those graduated prior to 1905, received work relief after 24 to 30 months of unemployment.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Industrial Pension Plans, 1931 to 1934

NONCONTRIBUTORY plans were formerly the most common type of industrial pension. Although this type still predominates, such plans are being supplanted by systems under which the beneficiaries contribute jointly with employers. A growing tendency is also noted for companies to reinsure risks by placing group-annuity contracts with commercial insurance companies. These facts are brought out in a study of 145 plans operating in the United States and Canada, made by the Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc.,¹ in which figures were obtained covering operations of identical companies from 1931 to 1934 and certain comparisons were made with data previously obtained. The coverage of the survey included the vast majority of the persons benefiting under formal plans in industry generally, information on railroad employees was added from the annual reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and statistics of reinsured plans were supplied by insurance companies.

If the experience of the industrial companies, the railroads, and the insurance companies with group annuities is regarded as a whole, the employees covered increased in number from 2,341,284 in 1932 to 2,546,752 in 1934, the pensioners from 102,997 to 116,145, funds and reserves allocated to pensions from \$622,933,736 to \$781,234,464, and pension payments from \$68,513,118 to \$96,551,529 in the same 3-year period.

Operations Under 145 Plans

CERTAIN items concerning pension activities of 145 industrial concerns are shown in table 1, covering operations between 1931 and 1934.

¹ Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc. Industrial pension systems in the United States and Canada; certain phases of pension activities for the years, 1931 to 1934. New York, 1936.

Table 1.—Coverage, Number of Pensioners, and Financial Experience Under 145 Industrial Pension Plans, 1931 to 1934

[Excluding railroads operating in the United States]

Item	1931	1932	1933	1934	Number of plans to which figures relate
Employees: ¹					
Number covered.....	1, 474, 078	1, 296, 663	1, 361, 351	1, 394, 476	145
Number not covered.....	42, 132	43, 691	47, 277	59, 877	60
Pensioners ¹	42, 032	48, 574	55, 510	57, 792	145
Amount of fund or reserve ¹	\$439, 608, 156	\$476, 208, 111	\$514, 116, 158	\$552, 266, 879	² 91
Pay rolls.....	(³)	\$1, 845, 894, 528	\$1, 722, 176, 746	\$1, 956, 840, 924	145
Contributions:					
Employer.....	(³)	\$51, 097, 829	\$49, 717, 798	\$47, 968, 171	144
Employee.....	(³)	\$6, 073, 459	\$5, 856, 207	\$8, 122, 619	41
Other income.....	(³)	\$19, 115, 452	\$19, 474, 196	\$21, 317, 896	⁴ 69
Pension payments.....	\$26, 852, 912	\$32, 784, 508	\$36, 730, 942	\$39, 804, 137	⁴ 145
Returned to employees.....	(³)	\$2, 017, 156	\$1, 517, 437	\$1, 515, 821	38
Other payments.....	(³)	\$485, 212	\$528, 164	\$636, 761	35

¹ As of Jan. 1 of the following year.² Reserves were held under 2 other plans for which amount was not reported.³ Information not available.⁴ One other plan having other fund income did not report as to amount.⁵ No pension payments were made under 2 established plans.

The total coverage of the 145 plans decreased from 1,474,078 in 1931 to 1,394,476 persons in 1934—a net reduction of 5.4 percent in the 4 years. It was not possible to determine the total number of employees of these concerns, because accurate information was not always available for the number of short-time employees or for those omitted from the plan because they failed to meet the participation requirements. In the 60 firms for which complete data were obtained, however, 4.12 percent of the total (59,877 persons) were excluded from the pension plans; those without such protection in the same companies in 1931 represented 2.78 percent of the total (42,132 persons). The number receiving pensions in all firms increased 37.5 percent in the 4 years, or from 42,032 to 57,792.

In the aggregate, reserves have failed to keep pace with the increase in the number of pensioners and pension payments. Pay rolls have expanded by 6 percent since 1932, the first year for which data were made available. The changes varied widely, the range being from a 71.5-percent pay-roll increase in the manufacture of agricultural implements to a decline of 19.9 percent in the miscellaneous group.

While employer contributions totaled \$51,097,829 in 1932, they were only \$47,968,171 in 1934—a decrease of 6.1 percent. In the same period employee contributions increased both in the aggregate and proportionately, the figures being \$6,073,459 for 1932 and \$8,122,619 2 years later.

Employees withdrawing from the funds were repaid a total of \$1,515,821 by 38 firms in 1934 as compared with \$2,017,156 in the identical establishments 2 years earlier—a reduction of about 25 percent.

In accordance with normal experience the number of pensioners rose by 11.5 percent per annum and the amount paid in pensions by 13.8 percent per annum in the period of the study. The authors of the report state that "these items invariably mount at a rapid rate for many years after retirements first occur." The largest percentage increase in number of pensioners, amounting to 23.4 percent per annum, occurred in the cable, telephone, and telegraph industry. In pension payments the greatest rise, 28.5 percent per annum, was experienced in the electrical-machinery manufacturing industry.

Of the 145 plans in operation in 1932, the noncontributory (supported by employer alone) totaled 116, the contributory (supported jointly by employer and employees) 28, and the composite (those in which the employer paid for a given amount of pension and the employee could contribute for additional amounts), 1. In 1934 the noncontributory type had been reduced to 103, the contributory had increased to 38, and the composite to 4. Moreover, the contributory and composite funds were of even greater relative importance than the statistics covering numbers indicate. For example, statistics of operation in 1934 show that the total income of the contributory and composite plans was \$27,603,953 as compared with \$49,804,733 for noncontributory plans, the pension payments were \$11,246,331 and \$28,557,806, respectively, and the net additions to pension funds, \$14,292,506 and \$21,159,461, respectively.

Numerous changes have been made in the method of financing plans since 1932. In that year 29 trust funds were held for pension payments, 32 companies carried book reserves, 57 operated under systems of making current payments, 22 held funds, and 5 reinsured with commercial companies as pensions became due. In 1934 there were still 29 trust funds, book reserves had decreased to 28, current payments to 51, and special funds to 19. Reinsurance had been adopted by 17 firms and 1 had undertaken to finance under a Government act.

Railroad Plans

In 1932 a private study disclosed that 48 noncontributory pension plans covering 1,563,628 employees were in effect. These plans were financed on a current-expense basis with two known exceptions. Until December 1928, the Interstate Commerce Commission prohibited the lines to charge to operating expense the sums set aside for future pension purposes, but recognized the current-expenditure basis of financing pensions as a legitimate expense for rate-making purpose. This ruling has been changed only recently, and the pension financing for railroads is therefore not comparable with that of other industries.

Table 2 shows summary statistics of class I railroad pension plans (only) for 1931 to 1934 as made available by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Table 2.—Number of Employees and Pensioners, Amount of Pay Roll and Pension Payments, Class I Railroads, 1931 to 1934

Item	1931	1932	1933	1934
Employees ¹	1, 258, 719	1, 031, 703	971, 196	1, 007, 702
Pensioners ²	47, 943	51, 092	52, 079	³ 53, 000
Compensation.....	\$2, 094, 994, 000	\$1, 512, 816, 000	\$1, 403, 841, 000	\$1, 519, 352, 000
Pension payments.....	\$32, 303, 785	\$31, 982, 272	\$33, 563, 480	\$50, 640, 618

¹ Average by months.² As of Dec. 31.³ Estimated.

Reinsured Plans

EXPERIENCE under reinsured plans between 1932 and 1935 appears in table 3, compiled from the records of the six principal insurance companies underwriting group annuities.

Table 3.—Experience Under Group-Annuity Contracts of 6 Principal Insurance Companies, 1932 to 1935

Item	1932	1933	1934	1935
Number of group-annuity contracts in force ¹	163	211	367	405
Employees covered under group-annuity contracts.....	141, 088	188, 814	262, 464	277, 008
Persons receiving pension payments.....	3, 330	4, 459	5, 353	6, 559
Reserves for group annuities.....	\$146, 725, 625	\$182, 472, 080	\$228, 967, 585	\$280, 749, 533
Premium income under group-annuity contracts ²				\$61, 602, 339
Annuity payment made under group contracts ²	\$3, 746, 338	\$5, 136, 796	\$6, 106, 774	\$7, 363, 141

¹ Robbins, Rainard B.: Preliminary report on the status of industrial plans as affected by old-age benefits of the Social Security Act.² Calendar year.

That the coverage of these contracts nearly doubled in 3 years is regarded by the authors of the study reviewed as evidence of the "increasing realization by employers of the financial considerations involved under pension plans." Much of this business, it is stated, "applies only to annuities built up for employees since the date when the plan was first insured, the annuities promised for prior service being financed in other ways."

Status of Australian Old-Age and Invalidity Pension System, June 30, 1936

OLD-AGE pensions were paid to 206,748 persons and invalidity pensions to 80,487 persons in Australia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936. The average fortnightly pension payment per person under both systems at that time was close to £1 15s.,¹ and 85 percent of the pensioners were being paid the maximum annual amount allowable, that is £46 16s. Expenditures totaled £12,797,726 during the fiscal year, including payments direct to pensioners and

¹ Pound at par=\$4.8665; shilling=24.3 cents.

to benevolent asylums and hospitals for care of pensioners. These summary figures appear in the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions,² from which the following summary statements were taken.

Table 1 shows the disposal of old-age and invalidity pension claims for the fiscal year.

Table 1.—Disposal of Claims for Pensions in Australia, 1935-36

Status of claims	Number of cases	
	Old-age pensions	Invalidity pensions
Total claims, 1935-36.....	31,412	17,009
Held over from previous year.....	1,464	1,248
Received during 1935-36.....	29,948	15,761
Disposal of claims, 1935-36:		
Granted.....	26,631	11,187
Rejected.....	3,280	5,091
Pending on June 30, 1936.....	1,501	791
Changes in pension roll, 1935-36:		
In force from previous year.....	197,126	76,852
Added during year.....	26,631	11,187
Transfers from other States.....	2,864	765
Deaths.....	13,630	4,005
Cancelations and transfers to other States.....	6,243	4,312
Total in force June 30, 1936.....	206,748	80,487
Pensions in force June 30, 1935.....	197,126	76,852
Net increase from 1934-35 to 1935-36.....	9,622	3,635

The number of old-age pensions current increased to 206,748 in 1935-36, or by 9,622 and the invalidity pensions totaled 80,487, an increase of 3,635. On June 30, 1936, 2,292 claims were awaiting determination, under both systems, and 8,311 had been rejected.

Table 2 shows expenditures for pensions, exclusive of administrative costs, for the last fiscal year, by State and kind of pension.

Table 2.—Total Expenditures for Australian Old-Age and Invalidity Pensions by States, Fiscal Year 1935-36

State	Amount paid in pensions		
	To individuals	To institutions ¹ for care of pensioners	Total
Total expenditures.....	£12,634,706	£163,020	£12,797,726
New South Wales.....	5,088,462	44,260	5,132,722
Victoria.....	3,463,701	47,809	3,511,510
Queensland.....	1,623,408	31,537	1,654,945
South Australia.....	1,133,324	15,328	1,148,652
Western Australia.....	798,052	17,877	815,929
Tasmania.....	527,750	6,209	533,959

¹ Hospitals and benevolent asylums.

Of the amount paid for pensions (£12,797,726), the payments in New South Wales and Victoria represented over two-thirds. Two States, Queensland and South Australia, accounted for between one

² Australia. Commissioner of Pensions. Invalid and old-age pensions; statement for the 12 months ended June 30, 1936. Canberra, 1936.

and two million pounds each and in Western Australia and Tasmania the payments were less than 1 million pounds.

Costs of administration of funds for invalidity and old-age pensions and maternity allowances are reported together and aggregate £127,457. Of this sum the report under review states that approximately £115,257 was expended in the administration of old-age and invalidity pensions.

Summary statistics covering the two pension funds by years for the period 1910 to 1936 are presented in table 3.

Table 3.—Summary Statistics Covering the Australian Old-Age and Invalidity Pension System, 1910 to 1936

Financial year ended June 30	Number of pensioners			Amount paid in pensions			Average fortnightly pension, as of last day of fiscal year	Number of pensioners per 10,000 of population	
	Old-age	Invalidity	Total	To individuals	To institutions ¹ for care of pensioners	Total		Old-age	Invalidity
1910.....	65,492	(²)	65,492	£1,433,430	£155	£1,433,585	s. d. 19 1	150	-----
1911.....	75,502	7,451	82,953	1,844,848	2,592	1,847,440	19 1	171	17
1912.....	79,071	10,763	89,834	2,142,212	7,447	2,149,659	19 0	173	24
1913.....	82,943	13,739	96,682	2,288,388	13,287	2,301,675	19 6	175	29
1914.....	87,780	16,865	104,645	2,577,965	14,236	2,592,201	19 5	180	35
1915.....	90,892	20,417	111,309	2,691,309	27,630	2,718,939	19 5	184	41
1916.....	91,783	23,439	115,222	2,859,766	31,831	2,891,597	19 4	186	48
1917.....	93,672	26,781	120,453	³ 3,519,482	34,653	³ 3,554,135	⁴ 24 3	192	55
1918.....	95,387	29,912	125,299	³ 3,753,977	39,060	³ 3,793,037	24 3	193	61
1919.....	95,969	31,999	127,968	³ 3,880,866	55,760	³ 3,936,626	24 2	191	63
1920.....	99,170	35,231	134,401	³ 4,411,629	72,675	³ 4,484,304	⁵ 29 1	189	67
1921.....	102,415	37,981	140,396	³ 5,074,336	75,905	³ 5,150,241	28 9	192	71
1922.....	105,096	39,019	144,115	³ 5,290,056	89,978	³ 5,380,034	28 9	191	71
1923.....	107,389	40,064	147,453	³ 5,337,936	86,080	³ 5,424,016	28 9	191	71
1924.....	113,054	42,617	155,671	³ 6,426,752	97,129	³ 6,523,881	⁶ 33 9	197	74
1925.....	117,516	44,840	162,356	³ 6,896,401	96,504	³ 6,992,905	33 8	200	76
1926.....	126,918	48,803	175,721	³ 8,146,636	105,751	³ 8,252,387	⁷ 38 7	212	81
1927.....	133,234	52,399	185,633	³ 9,034,938	109,651	³ 9,144,589	38 6	218	86
1928.....	139,367	55,517	194,884	³ 9,681,837	108,509	³ 9,790,346	38 5	224	89
1929.....	145,393	59,148	204,541	³ 9,991,299	132,940	³ 10,124,239	38 5	229	93
1930.....	155,196	63,304	218,500	³ 10,633,979	157,346	³ 10,791,325	38 5	240	97
1931.....	172,177	68,343	240,520	³ 11,549,828	161,125	³ 11,710,953	38 4	266	105
1932.....	183,317	72,292	255,609	³ 10,978,633	147,323	³ 11,125,956	⁸ 33 3	281	111
1933.....	176,425	72,742	249,167	³ 10,643,196	127,865	³ 10,771,061	31 10	266	110
1934.....	⁹ 187,453	⁹ 73,212	⁹ 260,665	³ 10,836,263	126,827	³ 10,963,090	33 8	⁹ 281	⁹ 109
1935.....	197,126	76,852	273,978	³ 11,624,769	137,261	³ 11,762,030	33 7	293	114
1936.....	206,748	80,487	287,235	³ 12,634,706	163,020	³ 12,797,726	¹⁰ 34 8	305	119

¹ Hospitals and benevolent asylums.

² Payments started on Dec. 15, 1910.

³ Beginning with 1917 includes payments to pensioners in benevolent asylums.

⁴ A general increase of 5s. per fortnight occurred in October 1916, as a result of the Invalid and Old-Age Pension Act, 1916.

⁵ A further general increase of 5s. per fortnight occurred in January 1920, as a result of the Invalid and Old-Age Pensions Act, 1919.

⁶ An additional general increase of 5s. per fortnight occurred in September 1923, as a result of the Invalid and Old-Age Pensions Act, 1923.

⁷ A further general increase of 5s. per fortnight occurred in October 1925, as a result of the Invalid and Old-Age Pensions Act, 1925.

⁸ A general reduction of 5s. per fortnight occurred in July 1931, as a result of the Financial Emergency Act, 1931-32.

⁹ These figures are adjusted by the transfer, made on June 30, 1934, of 4,056 invalid pensions to their correct designation of old-age pensions.

¹⁰ In pursuance of sec. 24 (1A) of the Invalid and Old-Age Pensions Act, 1933-35, a general increase of 1s. per fortnight occurred in July 1935.

The figures giving number of pensioners indicate the steady growth in beneficiaries and the successive increases in the amount of pension allotted. The total sum paid out during several depression years was somewhat reduced by the decrease in the pension rate authorized in 1931. Figures for 1936 show the influence of the upward revision of the scale by later legislation. The number of pensioners in each 10,000 of the population was 305 for old-age pensions and 119 for invalidity pensions in the fiscal year 1936. In both cases this ratio is higher than for any earlier year of operation.

Cost of German Social Insurance in 1935¹

OF THE five systems affiliated with or supervised by the Federal Insurance Office of Germany, comprising invalidity and old-age, accident, miners' sickness, and clerical and salaried workers' insurance, all but sickness insurance showed marked increases in assets in 1935. The failure of the sickness-insurance system to report a balance is explained by a reduction in the amount of contributions required, an increase in risks, and an increase in certain types of benefits, such as assistance to mothers. The total income of these five systems rose from 3,779.7 million marks² in 1934 to 4,067.8 marks in 1935 and the balances at the end of the respective years after allowing for expenditures were 424.2 and 461.4 million marks. The unemployment-insurance system, which is under separate direction (i. e., of the Federal Bureau for Employment and Unemployment Insurance), functioned in 1935 without the extra funds previously yielded by the special tax levied during the economic crises (*Abgabe zur Arbeitslosenhilfe*). The withdrawal of this tax as of January 1, 1935, reduced the income of the unemployment-insurance system from 1,531 million marks in 1934 to 1,376.1 million marks the following year. Expenditures for unemployment aid rose from 1,358.9 to 1,374.2 million marks in the same period, this being accounted for by a sharp increase in "normal" benefits that more than offset the substantial reduction in "extended" benefits. The totals for the six social-insurance plans in 1935 showed an increase over the previous year from 5,310.7 to 5,443.9 million marks in receipts and from 4,714.4 to 4,980.6 million marks in expenditures.

In table 1 summary statistics of receipts and expenditures under each of the six insurance funds are shown for 1934 and 1935. Figures showing the balance and the assets at the end of the year are also given.

¹ Report prepared by Hugh Corby Fox, vice consul, with the assistance of Rudolf Betz, of the American Consulate General, Berlin, Aug. 19, 1936.

² Mark at par=23.8 cents; average exchange rate in 1935=40.3 cents.

Table 1.—Income and Expenditures of German Social-Insurance Systems, 1934 and 1935

[Average exchange rate of mark in 1934=39.4 cents; in 1935, 40.3 cents]

Item	Income and expenditures (in million marks) of specified insurance system					
	Sickness		Accident		Invalidity and old-age	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Receipts.....	1,298.7	1,417.3	355.7	374.0	1,405.0	1,476.5
Contributions.....	1,238.9	1,349.8	337.9	356.0	896.7	963.3
Federal subsidy.....					443.7	443.6
Miscellaneous.....	59.8	67.5	17.8	18.0	64.6	79.6
Expenditures.....	1,314.4	1,486.8	317.3	334.0	1,219.8	1,248.1
Benefits paid.....	1,165.0	1,317.3	267.6	284.1	1,158.6	1,185.7
Administrative costs.....	135.1	146.8	41.6	43.5	58.6	61.1
Balance.....	¹ 15.7	² 69.5	38.4	40.0	185.2	228.4
Assets, end of year.....	855.8		329.6	369.6	1,414.3	1,645.0

Item	Income and expenditures (in million marks) of specified insurance system					
	Clerical and salaried employees		Miners		Unemployment	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Receipts.....	495.9	553.7	224.4	246.3	1,531.0	1,376.1
Contributions.....	317.0	357.5	109.5	126.4	1,164.8	1,335.4
Federal subsidy.....			95.0	103.3		
Miscellaneous.....	178.9	196.2	19.9	16.6		
Expenditures.....	301.3	318.0	202.7	219.5	1,358.9	1,374.2
Benefits paid.....	288.1	304.8	192.2	206.5	¹ 196.5	¹ 248.6
Administrative costs.....	12.7	12.9	8.6	9.0	² 583.6	² 488.1
Balance.....	194.6	235.7	21.7	26.8		
Assets, end of year.....	2,443.9	2,679.6	150.8			

¹ Unemployment benefits.² Deficit.³ Extended benefits.

Insurance Other Than for Unemployment

RECEIPTS and expenditures under social-insurance plans, other than for unemployment, are given in table 2 by years from 1924 to 1935. In only 1 year since the beginning of the recent depression was there a deficit shown. This occurred in 1931, 2 years after the peak in receipts was recorded (1929) and a year after total expenditures reached the highest point (1930).

Table 2.—Total Receipts, Expenditures, and Capital Assets of German Social Insurance Systems, 1924 to 1935

[Mark at par=23.8 cents; average exchange rate in 1935=40.3 cents]

Year	Amount (in millions of marks) of—							
	Receipts				Expenditures			Surplus
	Total	Contributions	Federal subsidy	Interest and miscellaneous	Total	Benefits paid	Administrative costs	
1924.....	2,122.7	1,936.6	105.6	80.5	1,664.8	1,506.1	140.7	457.9
1925.....	2,846.1	2,549.9	182.9	109.7	2,447.8	2,234.3	180.8	398.3
1926.....	3,375.5	2,937.8	208.1	229.6	2,848.7	2,615.4	198.6	526.8
1927.....	3,990.1	3,510.0	237.1	243.0	3,352.2	3,100.9	223.5	637.9
1928.....	4,699.6	4,066.8	349.3	283.5	3,919.9	3,625.4	265.8	779.7
1929.....	5,138.9	4,304.2	476.7	358.0	4,372.4	4,050.3	283.1	766.5
1930.....	4,843.1	3,981.2	495.7	366.2	4,379.8	4,048.5	305.1	463.3
1931.....	4,059.1	3,186.1	487.7	385.3	4,095.3	3,762.2	301.9	36.2
1932.....	3,315.9	2,502.4	477.8	335.7	3,304.0	3,006.9	256.8	11.9
1933.....	3,304.6	2,494.8	491.2	318.6	3,139.7	2,871.0	244.2	164.9
1934.....	3,779.7	2,900.0	538.7	341.0	3,355.5	3,071.5	256.6	424.2
1935 ¹	4,067.8	3,153.0	536.9	377.9	3,606.4	3,298.4	273.3	461.4

¹ Deficit.² Preliminary figures.

The high point in total receipts coincided with that for contributions (1929) but the Government subsidy (excluding 1934 and 1935) reached its peak a year later (1930), partially offsetting the loss in contributions. Total benefits paid out were higher in 1929 than in other years but total expenditures increased in the following year (1930) when benefits were somewhat less but administrative costs increased to the highest point recorded. Since 1925 the smallest volume of receipts and expenditures shown was for 1933; however, in the 2 succeeding years both these items increased materially. In 1935, according to the preliminary figures given, contributions increased sufficiently to make it possible for the Government to reduce the amount of subsidy granted by 1.8 million marks. Notwithstanding the smaller subsidy the surplus was increased by 37.2 million marks in the course of the year's operations.

Number insured.—An increase in the average number of persons insured was shown in 1935 for each of the five systems of insurance, except invalidity and old-age which in 1935 showed the same number as registered in 1934. The average number of persons insured under each fund in 1934 and 1935 is shown below:

	1934	1935
Sickness.....	19,900,000	20,800,000
Accident.....	23,500,000	25,000,000
Invalidity and old age.....	17,300,000	17,300,000
Clerical and salaried workers.....	3,800,000	4,100,000
Miners.....	500,000	600,000

The total number of persons insured under the sickness-insurance fund includes those insured in the so-called subsidiary health-insurance

companies, consisting for the most part of those insured by certain factory enterprises or by private insurance companies allowed to operate under Government supervision. In 1935, approximately 2,000,000 persons were so insured, as compared to an estimated 1,900,000 in 1934.

That the number comprised in the accident-insurance system is larger than that in any other fund is explained by the fact that a high percentage included in the larger system consists of agricultural workers and farmers who are not subject to the other systems to the same degree as are industrial or commercial workers.

Benefits paid.—The number of persons receiving benefits in 1935 also increased over 1934, according to preliminary figures now available. Table 3 shows the number of persons receiving benefits under each fund in 1934 and 1935.

Table 3.—Number of Persons Receiving Benefits Under German Social Insurance, 1934 and 1935, by Type of Insurance

Types of insurance	Number of persons (in thousands) receiving benefits					
	Total		Insured		Survivors	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
All types.....	5, 210	4, 682	3, 851	3, 473	1, 359	1, 209
Sickness.....	456	479	456	479	-----	-----
Accident.....	641	-----	464	-----	177	-----
Invalidity and old age.....	3, 395	3, 415	2, 463	2, 484	932	931
Clerical and salaried workers.....	363	389	225	238	138	151
Miners.....	355	399	243	272	112	127

Beneficiaries noted under the sickness-insurance fund include only those who were sick for the duration of the year covered. The many hundreds of thousands of payments made for short illnesses and operations are not included.

Sickness insurance.—This system did not develop as favorably in 1935 as did the others, principally because contributions had been decreased in order to eliminate unpaid contributions, which experience had shown to be too high. On the other hand, the number of risks mounted as more unemployed were put to work, and as maternity assistance (*Wochenhilfe*) became an added charge on the system's funds due to a mounting birth rate.

Although the deficit in this fund in 1935 was over four times the amount in 1934, the situation of the fund in general is said to be essentially satisfactory.

Invalidity and old-age insurance.—The increase in the income of this type of insurance, although marked, was not considered to have developed to a relatively sufficient proportion during the year to

cover all expectancies, especially from a long-range view. While contributions, the main source of income of all social insurance, fluctuate according to economic developments and the income of the insured, the demands upon the system are not affected by increases or decreases of income to so great a degree. It is hoped, therefore, that increased contributions to this system will be obtained in the near future through an increase in rates. This is in accordance with the law of December 7, 1933, passed for the maintenance of the efficiency of the old-age insurance, of the clerical and salaried workers' insurance, and of the miners' insurance.

Before contributions to other insurance systems can be increased to a degree sufficiently high to enable material changes for the better, unemployment-insurance contributions must be decreased, as the needs of that system decrease as reemployment increases. To burden workers with added contributions is believed impracticable at present in view of the mounting cost of living.

That contributions and miscellaneous sources of income failed to cover the requirements of the invalidity and old-age insurance system may be seen from the large subsidy of 433.6 million marks granted by the Government in 1935.

The favorable balance, due largely to the size of the Government subsidy, amounted to 228.4 million marks at the end of 1935, a 23 percent increase over 1934.

Miners' insurance.—The rate of increase in income of the miners' insurance funds, although marked, was not sufficient, from the long-term point of view, to allow for the expected gradual development of claims against the system. In fact the situation is believed to be much like that facing the invalidity and old-age system.

Both total income and expenditures of the miners' fund showed increases in 1935 over 1934. The Government subsidy in this instance was raised from 95 million marks in 1934 to 103.3 million marks in 1935, while in the case of invalidity and old-age insurance the Government subsidy had been decreased by 10.1 million marks.

Unemployment Insurance

IN CONSIDERING the income and expenditures of the unemployment-insurance fund it must be stressed that the Federal Bureau for Employment and Unemployment Insurance provides that certain expenditures other than insurance payments be met from the income from contributions, etc. Thus, considerable sums are turned over to the Central Government each year in order to help defray general expenses as well as particular costs arising from deficits in other insurance funds. The Bureau also undertakes public works to alleviate unemployment through granting subsidies to villages, semipublic corporations, etc., to foster work. In this report, however, income and expenditures for insurance purposes are considered in the main.

The decrease in income, from 1,531 million marks in 1934 to 1,376.1 million marks in 1935, is due entirely to the abolition of the extra tax that was imposed during the crisis (*Abgabe zur Arbeitslosenhilfe*), the income from which was denied to the Bureau as of January 1, 1935. Contributions alone increased in 1935 to 1,335.4 million marks (1,164.8 million marks in 1934). Other sums were raised from miscellaneous sources, including certain of the Bureau's assets.

Total expenditures in 1935 increased somewhat. While there was an increase of 52.1 million marks in normal benefits paid, comparing 1935 with the previous year, extended benefits paid to unemployed after the normal benefit period expired showed a decrease of 95.5 million marks. This indicates a decrease in the number of unemployed finding no work over a long period, but an increase in employment turn-over, as may be seen from the added number receiving normal benefits. Apart from these expenditures, the Bureau turned over 245.1 million marks to the Federal Government and other social-insurance systems in 1935, as compared with 1,305 million marks in 1934.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

November 1936 Session of Governing Body of International Labor Organization

Decision to Call Textile Conference in the United States

THE Governing Body of the International Labor Organization held its seventy-seventh session at Geneva from November 12 to 14, 1936. Its most important decision, both from the viewpoint of the I. L. O. itself and still more from that of the United States, was to convene a conference on conditions of labor in the textile industry to meet in Washington early in April 1937. The subject is one in which the American representatives in the I. L. O. have taken a particularly active part, and the exploratory conference—to which are invited the Governments, workers, and employers of all nations having important textile interests—will give the American people an opportunity to see the working of the organization at close range for the first time since the United States became a member in 1934.

From the point of view of the I. L. O. itself, the conference is significant as marking a crucial stage, and perhaps a turning point, in the attempt to shorten working hours by international action. In June 1935 the International Labor Conference adopted a convention, or labor treaty, announcing its general adherence to the ideal of the 40-hour week. The attempt to translate the principle into action in specific industries, however, has met with greater difficulties. At the conference in June 1936, a convention applying the 40-hour week to the textile industry was proposed and was discussed at great length. The representatives of the workers and of some Governments had urged the adoption of the convention in order to reduce unemployment and to give higher living standards to textile operatives. On the other hand, a number of speakers had pointed out that there was little evidence to show that the industry was in a position to stand such a reduction in hours, and none to show how its adoption would affect international competition. This preliminary debate made it quite clear that many nations were not then prepared to vote for such a low weekly maximum, and final action was postponed for a year.

The session, however, did pass a resolution proposed by the American Government delegation, urging the calling of a preliminary conference of textile experts, representing workers and employers as well as governments, "to discuss all the aspects of the economic problems of the industry which bear upon the improvement of social conditions in that industry."

It was this resolution that was before the Governing Body for action. Practically all of its members were agreed that such a conference should be called, but they were not agreed on its objectives. Certain employers welcomed the proposal to consider all of the economic problems of the industry, but made it clear that they believed that such a discussion could not possibly be expected to lead to a 40-hour convention. The British Government delegate urged that the meeting must be considered merely preliminary and exploratory, and another speaker recalled an earlier British suggestion that it was essential to relate the question of hours to those of wages and working conditions.

On the other hand, the workers' group believed that the main purpose of the conference should be the preparation of an effective 40-hour convention. Thus, the representative of the French trade-unions appealed to the United States Government, employers, and workers, not to allow the meeting to bury the 40-hour week. "Nothing should be done", he declared, "that is calculated to postpone an international decision on that subject." The British labor member, however, expressed the hope that the effect of "digging down deep" into the economic conditions might be to remove the obstacles that had been delaying the shortening of hours: "If the meeting creates a better understanding, a common international knowledge of these problems, we can then settle down to readjust hours and conditions within that industry that will be more lasting in their international application."

The three American members agreed upon a somewhat different emphasis. They considered that the meeting ought, in Mr. Harriman's words, to "take into consideration not merely the hours of labor, but all the economic factors which enter into that industry" without any foregone conclusions. According to this view, it would be hoped that the discussions would reveal the desirability and practicability of an hours convention, but in no sense did it preclude the possibility of other lines of approach that might further assist and stabilize the industry.

Out of the discussion came the following Governing Body decision:

The Governing Body decides to invite the governments of all countries in which textile production forms an important part of their national economy to send delegates and technical advisers familiar with the problems of the textile industry to take part in a tripartite conference to consider all those aspects of the industry

which directly or indirectly may have a bearing on the improvement of social conditions in the industry.

This resolution was voted by 21 to 0, with the support of all of the government and worker members and the American employer member. The other employers explained that they refrained from voting because they feared the emphasis which the workers had placed upon the 40-hour week and were not sure what attitude the textile employers would take in regard to the proposed meeting.

For this meeting, with its broad terms of reference, the Office will prepare a study dealing with many of the economic problems faced by the industry, including labor and other production costs, employment and technological developments, access to raw materials, markets for the finished products, and other related issues.

The United States has taken a substantial part in the I. L. O. discussions upon the 40-hour week, and the resolution of its delegation last June had favored the calling of a preliminary meeting of experts with a broad agenda. It was therefore quite appropriate that the United States should suggest that the conference be held in Washington. The invitation was presented, on behalf of President Roosevelt, by Carter Goodrich, who represented the Government on the Governing Body, and was seconded by the other two American members, Henry I. Harriman, of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and George Meany, of Albany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor. The invitation was accepted by the passage of the following resolution:

The Governing Body warmly welcomes the invitation of the President of the United States of America to convene this conference in Washington and instructs the Director to get into touch with the United States Government with a view to making the necessary arrangements for the meeting for the first days of April next, and to report progress at its next session.

Other Decisions

Election of chairman.—Though the most important, the textile conference was by no means the only question discussed at the meeting of the Governing Body. The meeting began its work by electing as chairman, for the first time in its history, a member who occupies in his own country a cabinet position. The retiring chairman, Dr. Walter Riddell, of Canada, had been chosen from among the representatives of the extra-European nations with permanent seats (the United States, Japan, India, and Canada). In the preceding year the chair had been occupied by a representative of the four European Governments in the same category. This year the choice lay between representatives of the eight smaller nations who occupy seats in virtue of their election by the fifty-odd smaller member States. From these eight, Mr. Jaromir Nečas, the Minister of Social Welfare of Czechoslovakia, was unanimously elected.

Agenda for 1937 and 1938.—A long period of study and negotiation is required before the calling of a conference of the I. L. O. for the adoption of a labor convention. Accordingly, it was the duty of the Governing Body of this session to put into final form certain of the questions on the agenda for the conference of June 1937, and also to discuss a tentative list of questions for the conference of June 1938.

For June 1937 it had already been decided that the conference should consider revising its previous conventions by raising the minimum age of employment in industry and commerce from 14 to 15. To this Governing Body session the United States Government proposed that such a revision also should both include the establishment of a higher minimum for dangerous occupations, and require the registration of all employed children up to a higher age, so that enforcement could be effective. These proposals were accepted by the Governing Body and become subjects upon which the conference may act next June.

For the 1938 session, the Labor Office, on the basis of previous discussions and reports, suggested eight subjects to the Governing Body. Two additional items were proposed during the discussion. A subcommittee recommended the inclusion of an item upon hours of work in glass works. The American Government representative requested the inclusion of a question much discussed in America and labeled, in the language of the I. L. O. constitution, "Freedom of Association."

This latter subject was widely discussed in a previous conference and in past sessions of the Governing Body, by many members, including American worker and Government representatives. When it was again proposed, some members of the Governing Body believed that the proposal included an attack upon fascism, and thought it impractical to press the proposal at this time. Others considered it proper only if intimidation by trade-unions also was enjoined, but this was unacceptable to the worker members. Rather than either of these, however, the American proposal referred only to interference, intimidation, or coercion by an employer to discourage workers from membership in a freely chosen organization. The Governing Body was not at all sure that a formula could be found that would limit debate to that issue and sent the subject back to a committee for further consideration. On the basis of its report to the next session (in February 1937) the Governing Body will consider whether to add this subject to the 1938 agenda.

The Governing Body also sent back to its Glass Works Committee the report on that subject. After some debate it then ordered the International Labor Office to make preliminary studies to be presented to it in February on each of the following eight items:

1. Factory inspection.
2. Recruiting, placing, and conditions of labor of migrant workers.

3. Technical education and apprenticeship.
4. Rights of performers in connection with broadcasting.
5. Indigenous-labor contracts.
6. Safety in mines.
7. Weekly rest in commercial establishments.
8. Regulations of hours of work and rest periods in road transport undertakings.

Only a minority of the 10 subjects referred to above actually will be placed on that conference agenda. Long experience has demonstrated that only seven or eight subjects can be handled intelligently at each conference session, for each subject requires consideration by a different group of experts as well as some debate by the full conference. Action already initiated makes likely the carrying over to that same session of four other conventions for which consideration will have begun in 1937. Therefore, one may expect that from the 10 subjects given above only a few will survive.

Silicosis.—Two other questions of interest to the United States were discussed during the meetings. Through the I. L. O. a great deal has been done to further the study of silicosis. In 1930 the I. L. O. held a conference in Johannesburg, South Africa, on the subject, and the Office has continued its studies since then. Last June the American delegation proposed and the conference passed a resolution urging the convocation of "a new international meeting of experts which should be asked, after examination of available data, to propose a programme of national and international action to achieve (a) early diagnosis of these diseases, (b) adequate compensation for injuries due to them, and (c) maximum prevention of dust risks in the industries involved."

The Office reported to the Governing Body that its committee of experts on industrial hygiene had discussed the resolution and had concluded that it was premature to hold such a meeting, because knowledge of the diagnosis and possible prevention of silicosis was so limited. The Office then recommended that a small committee of experts in the special field of silicosis first be convened and that it discuss what international action might be taken. The Governing Body approved this action after hearing Mr. Meany report that New York State had begun to require both prevention and compensation and urge that the I. L. O. bend its efforts to further the understanding and standardization of practices in that field.

Budget.—In accordance with custom, the Governing Body last April voted the budget of the Organization for the following calendar year. But suddenly, on September 26, came the devaluation of the Swiss franc. As the contributions of member States are converted into Swiss francs and as most of the expenses of the I. L. O. are met by payments in that currency, both sides of the I. L. O. budget had to be drastically rearranged. This session of the Governing Body, therefore, approved

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a plan by which each nation was granted a 20-percent reduction from the contribution previously arranged. In the case of the United States there was also a slight adjustment to maintain exact equality with the contribution of Great Britain. Because the devaluation of the Swiss franc has come to be something over 30 percent, even with such a reduction in contributions, an excess of Swiss francs beyond the original budget will remain. This excess is to be placed in a special fund which will be distributed to the various items of the budget as prices in Swiss francs rise because of devaluation. Many members of the Organization are also members of the League of Nations and make their contribution through it. The present plan, as approved by the Governing Body, continues the exact equivalence between those who pay through the League and those who, like the United States, pay directly to the I. L. O.

Preliminary I. L. O. Printing and Chemical Conferences on the 40-Hour Week

REPRESENTATIVES of governments, workers, and employers from most of the industrially important countries collaborated at Geneva in two meetings designed to advise the International Labor Office upon the problems that arise in the drafting of 40-hour week conventions (treaties) in the printing and chemical industries.

Neither meeting attempted to formulate conclusions and each contented itself with the adoption of a report that summarized the arguments presented. This report will be of value not only to the Office, but also to the delegates who will go to Geneva next June to debate the adoption of draft conventions for the two industries.

The printing meeting, held in Geneva during the week beginning November 30, 1936, was attended by 41 delegates and 37 advisers from the following 17 countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States.¹

To the chemical meeting in Geneva the following week were sent 27 delegates and 30 advisers from the following 11 countries: Belgium, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Turkey, and the United States.²

Both meetings had been called in terms broad enough to permit a wide discussion of all of the aspects of the industry which had to be considered in order to determine the desirability of an international

¹ For the Government—Mr. Carter Goodrich, United States Labor Commissioner at Geneva; for the American printing employers—Mr. Harold Winchester, treasurer of J. B. Lyon Co., printers and publishers, Albany, N. Y.; for the American printing workers—Mr. Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union.

² The U. S. Government was represented by Prof. Theodore Kreps of Stanford University.

hours convention. Each meeting gave some attention to these problems, for the workers' and employers' representatives presented the chief arguments for and against such conventions. The meetings, however, did not go very deeply into the specific terms that might be included in conventions covering the respective industries. The employers' attitude was in general that since they were opposed to the proposed conventions they would have no part in drawing up their terms. In the printing meeting, however, an American employers' representative was present and took an important part in all of the debate.

For the printing industry, the trend of opinion favored the inclusion of any commercial establishment that produces any printed matter of whatever description, in order that substitute products might not provide unfair competition. In the chemical industry, the definition represented far greater difficulty; there are a wide variety of chemical processes at different times and in different countries variously used in the production of many articles. Most of those who participated in the meeting favored a wide definition embracing most of the establishments that produce chemical products.

In both meetings speakers urged the recognition of the role of collective bargaining in setting labor standards, and advanced the suggestion that in the formation of international conventions such a procedure ought to be used as widely as possible as an alternative to legislative regulations.

COOPERATION

Consumers' Cooperation Throughout the World in 1935

INCREASED membership, sales, and production are evidenced by data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the consumers' cooperative societies throughout the world in 1935. With a few outstanding exceptions, substantial gains and an improved status generally were reported in every country. The exceptions were mainly in countries where the cooperative movement is no longer accorded the standing of a free, democratic, and autonomous institution.

The consumers' branch of the cooperative movement, in countries for which information was available, showed a retail trade of nearly 2 billion dollars in 1934 and a wholesale trade aggregating more than 1 billion dollars in 1935. Several wholesale societies reported the largest sales in their history in the latter year. For identical wholesale organizations reporting for both 1934 and 1935, the business increased 7.7 percent. The majority of the wholesale societies carry on productive activities and in some countries the manufactures are of considerable variety and volume. In 1935 the 12 societies for which figures are at hand had a combined output valued at more than \$270,000,000—an increase of 9.3 percent as compared with the preceding year.

Number and Membership of Cooperative Associations of All Types

A COMBINED total of nearly 600,000 societies of various types is shown in table 1, and even this figure is not all-inclusive, for there are many gaps in the data. Of the societies shown in the table, slightly over one-fourth were of the credit type, nearly one-third were agricultural associations,¹ and about one-eighth were consumers' societies.

¹ Comparison of table 1 with that in a similar earlier study (see *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1936, p. 91) would indicate a considerable decrease in the number of agricultural societies. The larger number of such societies there shown is due to the fact that the only data available for India at the time of the earlier study was in such form as not to permit the satisfactory segregation of societies by types, and the figures there given for agricultural associations included a considerable proportion of rural credit societies whose exact number was not reported.

Table 1.—Number of Cooperative Societies of Specified Types, by Countries

Country	Year	Societies of all types	Consumers' societies	Credit societies	Workers' productive and labor associations	Housing and construction societies	Agricultural associations	Other types
Algeria.....	1934	¹ 461	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	141
Argentina.....	1934	162	55	³ 18	³ 32	(²)	57	(²)
Armenia.....	1931	314	112	41			161	
Australia.....	1932-33	893	⁴ 173	(²)	(²)	(²)	⁵ 450	270
Austria.....	1934	5,754	102	2,169	36	528	2,892	27
Belgium.....	1934	3,168	378	221	95	127	412	1,935
Brazil.....	1934	600	⁶ 7	245	⁶ 24	(²)	44	280
Bulgaria.....	1934	4,888	165	2,025	348	409	308	1,633
Canada.....	1933	1,113	372	162			360	² 219
Ceylon.....	1935-36	1,008	21	945				42
Chile.....	1934	103	36		11	18	38	
China.....	1934	14,649	547	9,841			2,319	1,942
Cyprus.....	1933	338		324			14	
Czechoslovakia.....	1934	17,605	1,066	7,788	1,502	1,573	5,488	188
Denmark.....	1934	8,288	1,894	48	56	(²)	5,213	1,077
Egypt.....	1935	676	20		2		652	2
Estonia.....	1934	1,671	³ 235	230	(²)	8	918	280
Federated Malay States.....	1934	336		227	⁷ 70		³ 3	36
Finland.....	1934	6,364	528	⁸ 1,552	(²)	(²)	⁸ 839	3,445
France.....	1934	74,259	1,450	10,787	418	278	16,790	44,536
Germany.....	1935	51,604	1,582	20,552	2,034	3,507	22,429	1,500
Great Britain.....	1934	3,951	1,160	(²)	(²)	325	¹⁰ 1,352	1,114
Greece.....	1934	5,754	188	4,351			710	505
Guadeloupe.....	1934	119		29	1		75	14
Hungary.....	1934	2,965	1,527	1,010	(²)	(²)	428	(²)
Iceland.....	1935	68	11	(²)	(²)	3	46	8
India.....	1934	71,781	24	67,574	(²)	3	4,003	177
Irish Free State.....	1934	1,129	(²)	92	¹¹ 15	¹¹ 60	933	¹¹ 29
Italy.....	1934	14,637	3,465	2,530	1,194	1,873	4,716	859
Jamaica.....	1934	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	5	(²)
Japan.....	1934	16,185	352	12,006	(²)	(²)	¹² 3,827	(²)
Latvia.....	1934	2,045	204	474	(²)	(²)	951	416
Lithuania.....	1935	1,270	⁷ 185	410	(²)	(²)	374	301
Luxemburg.....	1934	738	56	³ 50	(²)	(²)	567	65
Madagascar.....	1935	46	(²)	43	(²)	(²)	3	(²)
Martinique.....	1934	37	(²)	37	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Mexico.....	1934	4,081	(²)	1,581	(²)	(²)	¹³ 2,500	(²)
Morocco.....	1934	31	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	25	(²)
Netherlands.....	1935	4,598	406	881	145	140	1,513	1,513
Netherlands Indies.....	1934	249	25	210	3	(²)	6	5
New Zealand.....	1934	200	20	(²)	(²)	(²)	¹⁴ 180	(²)
Norway.....	1934	1,896	¹¹ 523	(²)	(²)	10	1,363	(²)
Palestine.....	1935	453	45	164	88	66	70	20
Poland.....	1934	11,535	1,314	5,333	24	227	4,626	11
Portugal.....	1934	23	19	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	(²)
Réunion.....	1934	28	(²)	28	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Rumania.....	1934	7,632	1,767	5,187	389	⁷ 42	101	146
Siam.....	1929-30	128		128				
South Africa, Union of.....	1934	388	11	(²)	(²)	(²)	377	(²)
Spain.....	1934	4,275	353	⁷ 12	79	1,217	2,212	402
Straits Settlements.....	1935	105	(²)	100	(²)	(²)	(²)	5
Sweden.....	1934	12,800	1,200	³ 444	3	³ 5,580	1,525	³ 4,048
Switzerland.....	1934	12,056	594	603	⁷ 57	82	6,058	⁷ 4,662
Tanganyika.....	1934	27	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	27	(²)
Tunis.....	1934	874	(²)	64	(²)	(²)	810	(²)
Turkey.....	1934	679	(²)	670	(²)	(²)	9	(²)
United States.....	1933	14,800	1,806	2,028	18	48	¹⁵ 10,900	(²)
Yugoslavia.....	1934	8,526	1,783	4,604	128	92	1,452	467
Total.....		¹ 400,413	25,826	167,824	6,776	16,216	111,131	72,320
Soviet Union.....	1934	184,293	45,764	(²)	18,363	42,102	¹⁶ 78,064	(²)
Grand total.....		¹ 584,706	71,590	167,824	25,139	58,318	189,195	72,320
Percent.....		100.0	12.3	28.8	4.3	10.0	32.4	12.4

¹ Includes some societies not classified as to type.² No data.³ 1931.⁴ Including 75 societies with marketing activities also.⁵ 1934.⁶ 1933; São Paulo only.⁷ 1933.⁸ 1932.⁹ Dairies only.¹⁰ 1928.¹¹ 1935.¹² Estimated.

A quite different distribution as between types of societies is shown when membership is considered. Of more than 116,000,000 members of cooperative societies, shown in table 2, more than half were in consumers' societies, about one-seventh in credit societies, and less than one-fourth in agricultural associations.

The much smaller membership shown for the consumers' societies of the Soviet Union, as compared with previous data, is the result of Government action taking over the entire network of urban societies. The loss of these societies to the cooperative movement resulted in a reduction of over 30,000,000 in the membership figure for that country and in the total for all countries combined.

In Germany the situation has changed since the year to which the figures relate. During both 1934 and 1935 the Government practiced a policy of deliberate restriction and contraction of the cooperative movement, particularly of the consumers' societies, so that the figures are now considerably below those shown; later data are not available.

Table 2.—Membership of Specified Types of Cooperative Societies, by Countries

Country	Year	Societies of all types	Consumers' societies	Credit societies	Workers' productive and labor associations	Housing and construction societies	Agricultural associations	Other types
Algeria.....	1934	57,958	(1)	34,308	(1)	(1)	(1)	23,650
Argentina.....	1934	129,426	¹ 27,029	² 4,502	³ 10,768	(1)	25,200	61,927
Armenia.....	1931	216,402	152,440	37,057			26,905	
Australia.....	1932-33	422,163	140,547	(1)	(1)	(1)	⁴ 119,382	⁵ 162,234
Austria.....	1935	1,037,421	284,000	⁶ 275,421	(1)	68,000	410,000	(1)
Belgium.....	1933	714,872	467,388	(1)	3,750	(1)	243,734	(1)
Brazil.....	1934	82,934	(1)	1,534	(1)	(1)	1,755	79,645
Bulgaria.....	1934	836,742	83,930	374,172	81,295	12,430	70,119	214,796
Canada.....	1933	552,897	39,001	36,470			314,426	163,000
Ceylon.....	1935-36	39,055	7,602	28,056				3,397
Chile.....	1934	⁷ 85,000	38,148	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
China.....	1934	557,521	58,648	304,226			81,194	113,453
Cyprus.....	1933	17,351	(1)	16,633	(1)	(1)	718	(1)
Czechoslovakia.....	1934	3,500,300	⁸ 1,031,714	1,000,000	(1)	⁹ 151,472	¹⁰ 100,300	¹¹ 216,814
Denmark.....	1934	1,748,802	391,860	20,042	(1)	(1)	586,954	¹² 749,946
Egypt.....	1935	64,607	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Estonia.....	1934	201,085	35,000	92,775	(1)	(1)	16,940	56,370
Federated Malay States.....	1933	43,900		43,900	(1)		(1)	
Finland.....	1935	730,961	¹³ 510,960	¹⁴ 143,244	(1)	(1)	¹⁵ 76,757	(1)
France.....	1934	4,435,050	¹⁶ 1,595,000	620,121	30,600	22,000	847,686	¹⁷ 1,319,643
Germany.....	1934	8,224,480	¹⁸ 3,211,800	3,041,182	1,191	649,855	1,320,452	(1)
Great Britain.....	1934	7,565,869	7,202,721	(1)	(1)	33,551	288,482	41,115
Greece.....	1934	95,000	(1)	95,000			(1)	(1)
Guadeloupe.....	1934	6,062		2,642	(1)		3,420	(1)
Hungary.....	1934	1,251,204	595,000	383,000	¹⁹ 17,712	(1)	65,492	²⁰ 190,000
Iceland.....	1935	8,000	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
India.....	1934	1,976,912	1,700	1,909,469	(1)	116	64,714	913
Irish Free State.....	1934	149,230	(1)	9,580	²¹ 15,520	²² 2,118	110,253	²³ 11,759
Italy.....	1934	1,322,152	775,000	²⁴ 310,146	69,000	71,000	53,300	43,706
Jamaica.....	1934	18,647	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	18,647	(1)
Japan.....	1934	9,178,000	²⁵ 30,000	4,030,000	(1)	(1)	²⁶ 5,118,000	(1)
Latvia.....	1934	330,636	26,962	162,582			45,092	96,000
Lithuania.....	1934	183,425	25,960	²⁷ 121,000			29,912	6,553
Luxemburg.....	1934	60,671	(1)	6,321	(1)	(1)	52,296	2,054
Madagascar.....	1934	3,009	(1)	3,009	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Martinique.....	1934	1,441	(1)	1,441	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mexico.....	1934	100,790	(1)	100,790	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Morocco.....	1934	8,669	(1)	2,858	(1)	(1)	5,811	(1)
Netherlands.....	1934	561,031	312,235	²⁸ 223,291	(1)	(1)	25,505	(1)
Netherlands Indies.....	1934	18,606	1,838	14,889	39	(1)	256	1,584

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Membership of Specified Types of Cooperative Societies, by Countries—Continued

Country	Year	Societies of all types	Consumers' societies	Credit societies	Workers' productive and labor associations	Housing and construction societies	Agricultural associations	Other types
New Zealand	1934	96,494	5,000	(1)	(1)	(1)	91,494	(1)
Norway	1934	413,513	¹⁸ 138,557	(1)	69,000	1,600	204,356	(1)
Poland	1934	2,904,921	321,199	1,492,269	1,518	21,419	1,068,003	513
Portugal	1934	19,000	15,000	(1)	4,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rumania	1934	1,717,464	257,907	1,125,343	57,179		² 259,810	17,225
Siam	1930	2,157		2,157				
South Africa, Union of	1934	86,715	14,401				72,314	
Spain	1934	408,646	84,944		3,432	56,418	208,286	55,566
Straits Settlements	1935	5,933		5,933				
Sweden	1934	634,106	¹⁸ 568,161	(1)	(1)	15,945	50,000	
Switzerland	1934	780,470	402,535	55,246	(1)	15,008	307,681	(1)
Tanganyika	1934	18,554					18,554	
Tunis	1934	5,000		(1)			5,000	
Turkey	1934	65,110		63,936			1,174	
United States	1934	4,330,000	¹⁷ 690,000	¹⁸ 480,000	¹⁷ 2,600	¹⁸ 1,400	¹⁸ 3,156,000	(1)
Yugoslavia	1934	672,468	88,305	496,646	1,073	6,272	80,172	(1)
Total		⁷ 58,698,832	19,632,492	17,171,191	368,677	1,128,604	15,646,546	4,631,863
Soviet Union	1935	57,870,400	41,000,000	(1)	⁹ 2,002,000	3,360,300	¹³ 11,508,100	(1)
Grand total		⁷ 116,569,232	60,632,492	17,171,191	2,370,677	4,488,904	27,154,646	4,631,863
Percent		100.0	52.1	14.8	2.0	3.9	23.3	4.0

¹ No data.² Data cover only societies affiliated to central organization or organizations.³ 1931.⁴ 1934.⁵ 1931-32.⁶ Urban societies only.⁷ Includes some societies not classified by type.⁸ 1933.⁹ 1930.¹⁰ Warehouse societies only.¹¹ 1932.¹² Dairy societies only.¹³ 1928.¹⁴ 1935.¹⁵ 1931; data cover only societies affiliated with central organization.¹⁶ 1935.¹⁷ 1933; estimated.¹⁸ Estimated.

Retail Consumers' Cooperative Movement

SALES totaling nearly 2 billion dollars are shown for the local consumers' societies in the 33 countries covered in table 3. For some of the countries, notably Germany and Italy, it is difficult to obtain reliable or recent data, a fact which should be borne in mind in reading the table. It should be noted, also, that in a number of countries the data relate only to the societies affiliated with the central cooperative organization or organizations. Whereas, in Norway, Sweden, and Great Britain the greater part of the local societies are affiliates of the central body, in others such as Canada and Belgium, a considerable proportion of the societies are independent of that organization and data for them are not available.

For purposes of comparison the foreign currencies were converted into United States money. In making the conversions in this and succeeding tables the par value prior to January 31, 1934, was used. This was done for the reason that in many of the countries data for

1933 or even earlier years are shown and it was felt that use of two par values for the same country would result in misleading figures. Another consideration was the fact that for most of the countries the exchange rate now approximates the former par.

Table 3.—Membership and Business of Local Consumers' Societies in Specified Countries

[Conversions into United States currency made on basis of par value prior to Jan. 31, 1934]

Country	Year	Num- ber of socie- ties report- ing	Number of members	Sales		
				Foreign currency		United States currency
				Monetary unit	Amount	
Australia.....	1932-33	¹ 173	² 140, 547	Pound.....	³ 6, 406, 146	\$31, 175, 510
Austria.....	1934	190	343, 754	Swiss franc.....	83, 083, 727	16, 035, 159
Belgium ⁴	1934	94	452, 253	do.....	120, 283, 542	23, 214, 724
Bulgaria.....	1934	165	83, 930	do.....	13, 999, 474	2, 701, 898
Canada ⁴	1935	36	11, 286	Dollar.....	3, 876, 195	3, 876, 195
Chile.....	1934	36	38, 148	Swiss franc.....	12, 042, 936	2, 324, 287
Czechoslovakia.....	1934	1, 721	1, 092, 042	do.....	271, 892, 408	52, 475, 235
Denmark.....	1935	⁵ 1, 815	309, 000	Krone.....	286, 000, 000	76, 648, 000
Estonia.....	1934	180	34, 206	Swiss franc.....	19, 452, 418	3, 754, 317
Finland:						
K. K. ⁴	1935	⁶ 110	265, 000	Mark.....	1, 342, 400, 000	33, 828, 480
Y. O. L. ⁴	1935	418	252, 355	do.....	1, 984, 600, 000	50, 011, 920
France ⁴	1934	1, 133	1, 033, 051	Swiss franc.....	478, 737, 997	92, 396, 433
Germany ⁴	1934	1, 134	3, 211, 800	Mark.....	660, 100, 000	157, 103, 800
Great Britain.....	1934	1, 135	7, 202, 721	Pound.....	207, 014, 809	1, 007, 437, 568
Hungary.....	1934	1, 542	628, 120	Pengö.....	59, 844, 253	10, 466, 760
Iceland.....	1934	39	8, 054	Swiss franc.....	10, 733, 540	2, 071, 573
India.....	1934	24	1, 700	do.....	314, 000	60, 602
Italy.....	1934	3, 465	775, 000	Lira.....	1, 180, 000, 000	62, 068, 000
Latvia.....	1934	204	26, 962	Swiss franc.....	16, 237, 000	3, 133, 741
Lithuania.....	1934	127	25, 960	Litas.....	38, 600, 000	3, 860, 000
Netherlands.....	1935	398	320, 907	Florin.....	64, 775, 816	26, 039, 878
Netherlands Indies.....	1934	249	1, 838	do.....	128, 888	51, 813
New Zealand.....	1934	20	5, 000	Pound.....	150, 000	729, 975
Norway ⁴	1935	524	138, 557	Krone.....	129, 769, 600	34, 778, 253
Palestine.....	1934	33	4, 500	Palestine pound.....	171, 064	832, 483
Poland.....	1934	3, 331	545, 896	Swiss franc.....	89, 441, 746	17, 262, 257
Portugal.....	1934	19	15, 000	do.....	1, 050, 000	202, 650
Rumania.....	1934	1, 767	257, 907	Leu.....	1, 259, 130, 054	7, 554, 780
South Africa, Union of.....	1933-34	11	14, 401	Pound.....	472, 264	2, 298, 273
Spain ⁷	1934	353	136, 865	Peseta.....	124, 054, 319	23, 942, 484
Sweden ⁴	1935	725	568, 161	Krona.....	412, 177, 962	110, 463, 694
Switzerland ⁴	1934	880	428, 116	Swiss franc.....	327, 082, 422	63, 126, 907
United States.....	1933	725	328, 278	Dollar.....	46, 899, 929	46, 899, 929
Yugoslavia.....	1934	197	115, 057	Swiss franc.....	19, 916, 525	3, 843, 889
Total.....						1, 972, 671, 467

¹ Includes 75 societies which also did marketing.

² Includes 30,171 members of societies which also did marketing.

³ Includes £3,153,688 sales by societies which also did marketing.

⁴ Data cover only societies affiliated to central organization.

⁵ 1933-34.

⁶ 1934.

⁷ Figures include a number of societies other than consumers' organizations.

On the business shown in the above table very substantial savings were made for the members in some of the countries for which data are available. Thus in Great Britain the local societies had a net gain in 1934 of £25,250,000 (\$122,879,125) from which the sum of £19,003,000 (\$92,478,100) was returned in patronage rebates and £4,749,000 (\$23,111,009) was paid in interest on share capital. In Sweden

the societies affiliated with *Kooperativa Forbündet* made a net gain on their 1934 business amounting to 17,612,600 kronor (\$4,720,177); in 1935 the net surplus saving was 18,781,800 kronor (\$5,033,522).

In 1935 the local societies affiliated with the Cooperative Union of Canada had a net surplus aggregating \$161,113, of which \$130,518 was returned in patronage dividends.

Austria.—The reports from Austria indicate that in 1935 the cooperative movement was beginning to recover from the depression and the effects of the civil strife of 1934; the autonomy of the movement was restored during the year.

Belgium.—Following action by the cooperative congress in 1934, the year 1935 was devoted to furthering the scheme for the reorganization, on a national scale, of the consumers' cooperative movement associated with the Office Coopératif Belge and the Société Générale Coopérative. These organizations had been, respectively, the central educational league and the central production organization. These two bodies have now been consolidated under the name of the latter. The cooperative wholesale society (formerly an affiliate of the Office Coopératif Belge) will be affiliated to the new society.

La Prévoyance Sociale, the cooperative insurance society, writes life, fire, and accident insurance. At the end of 1935 it had in force 670,000 policies, or 1 policy for every 12 inhabitants of Belgium. Its surplus on the year's business was 2,985,999 francs, part of which was used for the upkeep of the societies' holiday homes and people's centers.

Denmark.—From peak sales of 315,000,000 kroner reached in 1924, falling prices after that time led to decreased sales (in terms of money) by the cooperative societies. By 1930 the volume of cooperative sales had declined to 260,000,000 kroner, and they fell to an even lower figure between 1931 and 1933. There was a considerable recovery in 1934 to a point above 1930; this represented a very substantial increase in volume of goods handled. A further increase took place in 1935.

Estonia.—Continued progress was reported by the consumers' cooperative movement in Estonia in 1935. The attitude of the Government, which is described as "benevolent totalitarian", is not unfriendly to the cooperative movement. Considerable control is, however, exercised over the movement. A decree of November 25, 1935, set up a National Chamber of Cooperation under the control of the Minister of National Economy. It is composed of 60 members elected by the cooperative societies (with one vote per society), for a term of 4 years. Its function is to represent the movement, act as liaison with the Government, act as cooperative employment agency,

and generally exercise supervisory powers over the constituent societies.

Finland.—The year 1935 was one of continued recovery in Finland, in which the cooperative movement shared. Many new members joined the cooperative societies, though no special recruiting campaign was carried on, and the net increase in membership was the largest since 1929. A forward step in labor relations was taken with the signing of a collective agreement between the Cooperative Union "K. K.", and the Central Federation of Trade-Unions. It dealt mainly with working and welfare conditions, but also provided for nonparticipation of cooperative employees in strikes and set up a joint conciliation committee to handle disputes.

Germany.—The year 1935 is characterized as "undoubtedly one of the most difficult in the history of the German cooperative movement." Since January 1935 propaganda for consumers' cooperatives has been forbidden. More and more, it is reported, the cooperative societies are being transformed into private stores, in many cases under the direction of the former managers. As was previously reported, the German wholesale society no longer contains in its name the word "cooperative", and it is not controlled by member cooperative societies nor is its business confined to that with cooperative societies. The match factories of the wholesale were made part of the match monopoly and the profits from the sale of its products were, it is reported,² taken over by the Government. The liquidation of the local societies, begun in 1934 on order of the Government, was continued in 1935. Certain sections of the German economy showed considerable expansion in 1935, owing to exceptional activity in the armament industry. The greater employment thus stimulated in the heavy industries caused considerable increases in their workers' purchasing power, so that retail trade in "provisions" rose 8.3 percent in 1935 as compared with 1934. In the cooperative movement, however, because of the policy of "organized contraction" previously mentioned, the retail sales decreased some 25 percent. Whereas in 1932 from 4½ to 5 percent of the total retail trade of the country passed through cooperative channels, by 1935 this proportion had fallen to 2 percent.

A recent tabulation made by the Swiss Cooperative Union (V. S. K.), showing the reduction in the German movement from 1932 to 1934, is given in the table following. The data for 1935³ are also shown, for comparison.

² Review of International Cooperation (London), February 1936.

³ Taken from Review of International Cooperation (London), September 1936.

Table 4.—Contraction in German Consumers' Cooperative Movement, 1932 to 1935

Year	Retail societies			Wholesale society (G. E. G.)		
	Sales	Number of members	Number of employees	Sales	Value of goods manufactured	Number of employees
	Marks			Marks	Marks	
1932.....	1, 029, 100, 000	3, 650, 000	56, 317	339, 800, 000	137, 000, 000	8, 450
1933.....	818, 500, 000	3, 340, 000	47, 540	279, 900, 000	108, 000, 000	7, 771
1934.....	660, 100, 000	3, 210, 000	42, 216	295, 266, 000	107, 300, 000	8, 296
1935.....	502, 000, 000	2, 130, 000	(¹)	289, 419, 000	99, 500, 000	7, 909

¹ No data.

Hungary.—The cooperative movement shared in the revival of trade and the gradual but general economic recovery which took place in Hungary in 1935. The reorganization and amalgamation of the movement, which was carried out during the year under the terms of law no. 21 of 1934, resulted in an elimination of superfluous societies and a writing off of the "paper" members which was beneficial. The country has been divided into 140 sections, each in charge of a supervisor who has charge of the auditing of the societies' accounts so as to insure their operation on a sound basis. The wholesale society, "Hangya", has also established a fund from which societies in financial straits may be assisted.

Soviet Union.—The autonomy of the consumers' cooperative movement in the Soviet Union has been a matter of doubt for some time. There were evidences of Government direction, although officially the autonomy of the movement was restored some years ago. Fundamental to the cooperative movement is its free, voluntary, democratic character. That this distinction was not recognized by the public authorities is evidenced by the assertion, from an official source,⁴ that "the abolition of the card system for bread, flour, and cereals * * * and the establishment of unified prices for all the main food products and widely used articles, completely removed the difference between the cooperative store and the State store." The movement was thus regarded as only one channel of trade, to be dovetailed into the system of retail distribution, under Government control. It was held that the cooperative movement "was unable * * * to keep pace with the rapid growth in the demands of the population. The cooperative movement acted as a brake on the development of the retail trade turn-over." On the ground, therefore, that the societies' facilities were inadequate to supply the population, the whole urban network of societies was abolished by decree of September 5, 1935, and their assets were transferred to the

⁴ Statement by "Centrosoyus", Moscow, quoted in Review of International Cooperation (London), January 1936 (p. 14).

Commissariat of Internal Trade. Thus only the rural consumers' societies remain as cooperative, under at least the partial control of the members.

Importance of Consumers' Cooperative Movement in Membership and Trade

The proportion that the members of local consumers' cooperative societies formed of the total population in each of 33 countries in 1934 is shown in table 5. The greatest spread of the consumers' movement (outside of the Soviet Union, where the situation has greatly changed since 1934) is shown in Great Britain, where the movement had its inception. Finland and Switzerland also show a very widespread acceptance of the Rochdale idea. Among the countries with noticeably small cooperative development are Canada and the United States.

In a number of the countries the table understates the importance of the movement, for the data cover only the members of societies affiliated to the central union and take no account of the membership of the independent societies, which in some countries is a real factor. It should be borne in mind, also, that when the members' families are considered, the number of persons supplied through cooperative channels is in most cases considerably in excess of that shown.

Table 5.—Development of Consumers' Cooperative Societies in 1934, in Relation to Population

Country	Population	Members of consumers' societies		Country	Population	Members of consumers' societies	
		Number	Percent of population			Number	Percent of population
Argentina ¹	12,028,646	² 27,029	0.22	Lithuania.....	2,471,000	25,960	1.05
Australia.....	6,677,168	140,547	2.10	Netherlands.....	8,061,571	315,356	3.91
Austria.....	6,759,062	343,754	5.09	Netherlands			
Belgium ¹	8,213,449	452,253	5.51	Indies.....	60,731,026	1,838	(³)
Bulgaria.....	6,067,000	83,930	1.38	New Zealand....	1,548,909	5,000	.32
Canada ¹	10,376,786	11,286	.11	Norway ¹	2,817,124	² 138,557	4.92
Czechoslovakia..	14,729,536	1,092,042	7.41	Poland.....	33,310,000	545,896	1.64
Denmark.....	3,550,651	² 309,000	8.70	Portugal.....	6,698,345	15,000	.22
Estonia.....	1,126,383	34,206	3.04	Rumania.....	18,791,415	257,907	1.37
Finland ¹	3,667,067	² 517,355	14.11	South Africa,			
France ¹	41,834,923	1,033,051	2.47	Union of.....	8,072,700	⁴ 14,401	.18
Germany ¹	65,306,130	3,211,800	4.92	Soviet Union ⁵ ..	168,700,000	73,000,000	43.27
Great Britain....	44,790,485	7,202,721	16.08	Spain.....	28,719,177	136,865	.48
Hungary.....	8,688,349	628,120	7.23	Sweden.....	6,211,566	² 568,161	9.15
Iceland.....	108,644	8,054	7.41	Switzerland....	4,066,400	428,116	10.53
Italy.....	41,806,000	775,000	1.85	United States....	122,775,046	⁶ 690,000	.56
Japan.....	64,450,005	30,000	.05	Yugoslavia.....	14,296,431	115,057	.80
Latvia.....	1,939,530	26,962	1.39				

¹ Data cover only societies affiliated to central organization or organizations.

² 1935.

³ Less than one-hundredth of 1 percent.

⁴ 1933-34.

⁵ All urban societies taken over by Government in 1935, reducing by some 30,000,000 the membership shown in this table.

⁶ 1933.

Data as to the amount of retail trade flowing through cooperative channels are very scanty. Such information as is available shows

that in 1934 the retail consumers' cooperative societies handled about 10 percent of the total retail trade in Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden and from 10 to 12 percent in Switzerland. In Finland the societies handled from 25 to 30 percent of the trade in those commodities dealt in by the cooperatives. In Germany, where in 1932 the cooperative societies handled 4.6 percent of the retail trade, the proportion had declined to 2 percent in 1934.

The Estonian wholesale is a heavy importer of many commodities. Among the most important items is farm machinery of the simpler kinds; the wholesale handles three-fourths of the entire trade of the country in this item. It also acts as exporter for about one-third of the dairy products shipped from that country.

Cooperation in Wholesale Trade

COOPERATIVE wholesale trade aggregating more than a billion dollars in 1935 was handled by the 56 cooperative wholesale societies in 28 countries covered by table 6. The sales of the societies for which data are available for both 1934 and 1935 showed an increase in business amounting to 7.7 percent in the latter year. The number of affiliated societies decreased in a few countries in 1935, but in most cases this was due to consolidations of the local societies rather than to actual losses in membership.

Although the sales of some of the wholesales show a drop in 1934 followed by a rise in 1935, the majority of the societies had increases in business during both years. In 1935 the only wholesale associations whose business declined were those of Czechoslovakia (G. E. C.), France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland (Konkordia).

In connection with the increase in the Danish cooperative wholesale society's business, it is pointed out that the increase in sales was not "accentuated to any appreciable extent by a rise in prices, and may be taken to represent an approximately equivalent increase in the quantity of goods handled."⁵

In 1935 some of the societies had record sales. Thus in Switzerland, V. S. K.'s business was the largest it had ever had. The same was true of the wholesales in Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands. In the Netherlands, although during the past 5 years the wholesale price index declined over 30 percent, in the same period the wholesale society's business increased 44 percent; each successive year's trading broke the record of the previous year.

Since the onset of the depression, the Austrian wholesale's business had shown a decrease year after year. The largest decrease of all occurred in 1934. The year 1935, however, not only showed a halt in the decline of sales, but a later upturn, so that the figures for the year showed increased sales amounting to 3,834,075 schillings over those of 1934.

⁵ Review of International Cooperation, London, May 1936.

Table 6.—Business Done by Cooperative Wholesale Societies in Specified Countries

[Conversions into United States currency made on basis of par value prior to Jan. 31, 1934]

Country and wholesale	Year	Number of affiliated societies	Business done		
			Foreign currency		United States currency
			Monetary unit	Amount	
Australia.....	1933	(1)	Pound.....	943, 330	\$4, 590, 715
	1934	(1)	do.....	1, 126, 078	5, 480, 059
Austria: G. Ö. C. ²	1933	³ 143	Schilling.....	76, 249, 019	10, 728, 237
	1934	133	do.....	65, 664, 355	9, 238, 975
	1935	133	do.....	69, 498, 430	9, 778, 449
Belgium:					
F. S. C. ²	1933	71	Belga.....	186, 655, 531	25, 945, 119
Fédérale.....	1933	49	do.....	46, 314, 947	6, 437, 778
	1934	46	do.....	33, 315, 210	4, 630, 814
Bulgaria: Napred.....	1933	58	Lev.....	432, 297, 514	3, 112, 542
	1934	58	do.....	439, 035, 400	3, 161, 055
	1935	59	do.....	609, 836, 359	4, 390, 822
Canada:					
Alberta Cooperative Wholesale.....	1935	18	Dollar.....	25, 821	25, 821
Manitoba Cooperative Wholesale.....	1933	³ 55	do.....	195, 608	195, 608
	1934	52	do.....	238, 655	238, 655
	1935	57	do.....	320, 000	320, 000
Ontario Cooperative Wholesale.....	1935	15	do.....	5, 823	5, 823
Saskatchewan Cooperative Wholesale.....	1933	³ 36	do.....	315, 613	315, 613
	1934	39	do.....	341, 440	341, 440
	1935	38	do.....	440, 762	440, 762
Czechoslovakia:					
G. E. C. ²	1933	166	Crown.....	292, 165, 370	8, 648, 095
	1934	168	do.....	281, 400, 000	8, 329, 440
	1935	160	do.....	273, 700, 000	8, 101, 520
Sdruzeni.....	1933	(1)	Swiss franc.....	26, 002, 147	5, 018, 414
	1934	148	do.....	22, 896, 747	4, 419, 072
	1935	(1)	do.....	23, 070, 494	4, 452, 605
V. D. P. ²	1933	331	Crown.....	455, 549, 000	13, 484, 250
	1935	⁴ 322	do.....	471, 300, 000	13, 950, 480
Denmark:					
F. D. B. ²	1933	1, 833	Krone.....	151, 900, 000	40, 709, 200
	1934	1, 853	do.....	168, 000, 000	45, 024, 000
	1935	1, 869	do.....	184, 186, 583	49, 362, 004
Ringkobing ⁴	1933	⁶ 69	do.....	3, 100, 000	830, 800
	1934	70	do.....	3, 400, 000	911, 200
Estonia: E. T. K. ²	1932	203	Crown.....	11, 688, 000	3, 132, 384
	1933	184	do.....	12, 687, 000	3, 400, 116
	1934	183	do.....	15, 399, 000	4, 126, 932
	1935	183	do.....	18, 948, 000	5, 078, 064
Finland:					
O. T. K. ²	1933	109	Mark.....	604, 970, 281	15, 245, 251
	1934	110	do.....	684, 438, 609	17, 247, 853
	1935	(1)	do.....	776, 745, 678	19, 573, 991
S. O. K. ²	1933	418	do.....	914, 571, 571	23, 047, 204
	1934	417	do.....	983, 830, 294	24, 792, 523
	1935	417	do.....	1, 101, 210, 376	27, 750, 501
France.....	1933	1, 120	Franc.....	893, 878, 615	35, 040, 043
	1934	1, 249	do.....	805, 672, 730	31, 582, 371
	1935	1, 249	do.....	761, 600, 000	29, 854, 720
Germany: G. E. G. ²	1933	1, 154	Mark.....	279, 940, 844	66, 625, 921
	1934	1, 134	do.....	295, 266, 000	70, 273, 308
	1935	(1)	do.....	289, 419, 000	68, 881, 722
Great Britain:					
English Wholesale Society.....	1933	1, 052	Pound.....	83, 031, 390	404, 072, 259
	1934	1, 052	do.....	90, 177, 672	438, 849, 641
	1935	1, 040	do.....	98, 283, 975	478, 298, 964
Scottish Wholesale Society.....	1933	241	do.....	16, 016, 361	77, 943, 621
	1934	240	do.....	17, 664, 855	85, 966, 017
	1935	239	do.....	18, 635, 115	90, 687, 787
Joint Wholesale Society ⁷	1933	⁷ 2	do.....	15, 975, 552	77, 745, 024
	1934	⁷ 2	do.....	13, 696, 000	66, 651, 584
Hungary: "Hangya".....	1933	1, 541	Pengö.....	43, 230, 547	7, 561, 023
	1934	1, 560	do.....	50, 600, 000	8, 849, 940
	1935	1, 488	do.....	57, 238, 268	10, 010, 973
Italy.....	1933	3, 338	Swiss franc.....	30, 351, 623	5, 857, 863
	1934	1, 035	do.....	28, 610, 654	5, 521, 856
	1935	(1)	do.....	23, 576, 651	4, 550, 294
Japan.....	1933	5, 148	Yen.....	24, 536, 694	12, 231, 542
Latvia.....	1934	272	Lat.....	18, 630, 300	3, 595, 648

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.—Business Done by Cooperative Wholesale Societies in Specified Countries—Continued

Country and wholesale	Year	Number of affiliated societies	Business done		
			Foreign currency		United States currency
			Monetary unit	Amount	
Lithuania.....	1933	200	Swiss franc.....	16,500,464	\$3,186,327
	1934	(1)	do.....	15,483,000	2,988,219
	1935	(1)	do.....	21,638,400	4,176,211
Netherlands: Handelskamer.....	1933	284	Florin.....	21,431,000	8,615,262
	1934	289	do.....	22,415,000	9,010,830
	1935	303	do.....	25,600,000	10,291,200
Norway.....	1933	483	Krone.....	33,135,651	8,880,354
	1934	502	do.....	36,297,177	9,727,643
	1935	524	do.....	41,393,675	11,093,505
Palestine.....	1933	147	Palestine pound.....	122,815	597,679
	1934	157	do.....	198,869	967,796
Poland: "Spolem".....	1933	794	Zloty.....	69,616,646	7,810,988
	1934	974	do.....	71,500,000	8,022,300
	1935	845	do.....	72,200,000	8,100,840
Rumania: "Hangya".....	1934	315	Swiss franc.....	2,132,367	411,547
	1935	(1)	do.....	2,647,589	510,965
Spain: Union de Cooperativas del Norte.....	1934	50	do.....	1,892,529	365,258
	1935	(1)	do.....	2,104,575	406,183
Sweden: K. F. ²	1933	763	Krona.....	152,483,000	40,865,444
	1934	738	do.....	165,114,972	44,250,812
	1935	725	do.....	177,655,741	47,611,739
Switzerland:					
Konkordia.....	1933	52	Swiss franc.....	3,533,922	682,047
	1934	(1)	do.....	3,373,472	651,080
	1935	51	do.....	3,263,716	629,897
V. o. l. G. ²	1933	(1)	do.....	39,822,864	7,685,813
	1934	310	do.....	42,244,028	8,153,097
	1935	314	do.....	44,537,580	8,595,753
V. S. K. ²	1933	533	do.....	168,585,443	32,536,990
	1934	534	do.....	168,422,506	32,505,544
	1935	536	do.....	177,148,267	34,189,616
United States:					
Central Cooperative Wholesale (Wisconsin).....	1933	99	Dollar.....	1,383,290	1,383,290
	1934	97	do.....	1,787,556	1,787,556
	1935	100	do.....	2,185,245	2,185,245
Consumers' Cooperative Association (Missouri).....	1933	250	do.....	1,493,843	1,493,843
	1934	259	do.....	1,776,839	1,776,839
	1935	350	do.....	2,646,861	2,646,861
Consumers' Cooperatives, Associated (Texas).....	1933	32	do.....	128,384	128,384
	1934	34	do.....	126,993	126,993
	1935	45	do.....	236,895	236,895
Cooperative Wholesale of Southern California.....	1935	(1)	do.....	40,000	40,000
Eastern Cooperative Wholesale (New York).....	1934	11	do.....	187,588	187,588
	1935	(1)	do.....	208,515	208,515
Eastern States Farmers' Exchange (Massachusetts).....	1935	(1)	do.....	14,067,533	14,067,533
Farm Bureau Cooperative Association (Ohio).....	1933	(1)	do.....	3,265,702	3,265,702
	1934	61	do.....	4,644,712	4,644,712
	1935	78	do.....	4,663,909	4,663,909
Farm Bureau Services (Michigan).....	1933	(1)	do.....	938,807	938,807
	1935	113	do.....	1,968,967	1,968,967
Farmers' Union Central Exchange (Minnesota).....	1933	(1)	do.....	1,549,223	1,549,223
	1934	211	do.....	2,615,519	2,615,519
	1935	(1)	do.....	4,028,086	4,028,086
Farmers' Union Jobbing Association (Kansas).....	1933	270	do.....	56,569	56,569
	1934	280	do.....	270,897	270,897
	1935	(1)	do.....	339,215	339,215
Farmers' Union State Exchange (Nebraska).....	1933	260	do.....	1,244,993	1,244,993
	1934	260	do.....	1,356,796	1,356,796
	1935	233	do.....	1,635,125	1,635,125
Grange Cooperative Wholesale (Washington).....	1933	7	do.....	102,378	102,378
	1934	7	do.....	167,171	167,171
	1935	64	do.....	281,205	281,205
Illinois Farm Supply Co.....	1935	60	do.....	8,400,000	8,400,000
Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association.....	1934	(1)	do.....	3,225,827	3,225,827
	1935	88	do.....	4,403,858	4,403,858
Midland Cooperative Wholesale (Minnesota).....	1933	(1)	do.....	1,073,567	1,073,567
	1934	125	do.....	1,751,007	1,751,007
	1935	145	do.....	2,423,107	2,423,107
Pacific Supply Cooperative (Washington).....	1935	54	do.....	36,203	36,203

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.—Business Done by Cooperative Wholesale Societies in Specified Countries—Continued

Country and wholesale	Year	Number of affiliated societies	Business done		
			Foreign currency		United States currency
			Monetary unit	Amount	
Yugoslavia:					
Glavna zemljoradnicka.....	1934	886	Swiss franc.....	2,218,009	\$428,076
	1935	991	do.....	2,605,292	502,821
Gospodarska zreza.....	1934	(1)	do.....	3,168,351	611,492
	1935	(1)	do.....	3,207,232	618,996
Scandinavian Cooperative Wholesale ¹²	1934	¹² 5	Krone.....	41,328,745	11,076,104
	1935	¹² 5	do.....	45,231,453	12,122,029
Total, 1935.....		12,589			1,011,929,801
Total, identical societies:					
1934.....		12,085			904,075,985
1935.....		12,190			973,434,974
Soviet Union.....	1933	(1)	Ruble.....	14,154,400,000	7,283,854,240
	1934	38,900	do.....	20,796,200,000	10,701,724,520

¹ No data.² Initials of name of wholesale society, by which that organization is commonly known.³ 1932.⁴ 1934.⁵ This society was absorbed by the F. D. B. in 1936.⁶ 1931.⁷ Owned by English and Scottish wholesale societies.⁸ 8 months ending Mar. 31, 1936.⁹ Year ending June 30.¹⁰ Wholesale business; does not include direct-invoice oil sales of \$809,954.¹¹ Wholesale business; does not include direct-invoice oil sales of \$1,166,129.¹² Owned by the cooperative wholesale societies of the three Scandinavian countries and the two wholesales of Finland.

The three Canadian wholesales realized a net gain on the 1935 business aggregating \$16,299. In the United States 12 wholesale associations reporting to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics had a combined net gain of \$900,387; of this amount, \$478,774 was returned on patronage and \$79,068 was paid in interest on share capital.

The Danish wholesale's net surplus of 11,170,572 kroner in 1935 was utilized to pay a 6½ percent purchase dividend to the member societies on their purchases.

In Finland the wholesale, O. T. K., had a net surplus on the 1935 operations amounting to 15,404,579 Finnish marks (\$388,195).

Data regarding amount returned in dividends in Great Britain are not available for 1935. For 1934 the patronage refunds of the English and Scottish wholesale societies totaled £2,163,000 (\$10,526,240). During 1934 the English wholesale adopted the policy of paying an extra dividend on purchases of goods manufactured by the wholesale, a measure which was reported to have increased noticeably the sales of these commodities.

The year's operations of the Hungarian Cooperative Wholesale, "Hangya", resulted in net savings of 212,406 pengös, in contrast to 1934 when reserves of 216,000 pengös had to be used to meet the

losses. After an interval of 7 years the society was again able to return a patronage dividend—of 2 percent—besides making provision for reserves.

Production by Cooperative Wholesale Societies

Some local societies have undertaken the production of goods, but generally their productive activities have been limited to articles for local demand, which are needed from day to day, such as bakery goods. The manufacture of commodities for the general cooperative movement has usually been one of the functions of the wholesale society, the latter undertaking the task either through productive departments or through separate subsidiary organizations.

The ultimate aim of the cooperative movement—to become self-sufficient and to produce all of the goods its members need—is as yet far from realization. The volume and variety of the products differ from country to country.⁶ The leading examples of cooperative production are Great Britain and (until recently) Germany, but Czechoslovakia and Finland have also made progress. In Sweden, although only a comparatively few lines of manufacture have thus far been entered, these productive activities have been conspicuously successful and several new factories were opened in 1933 and 1934.

Very little has been done in this field in the United States, practically the only examples of cooperative production being the manufacture of bakery goods by one wholesale, the manufacture of feed by two organizations, and the compounding of motor oils by three others.

Data as to the value of goods manufactured by the cooperative wholesale societies are shown for 16 countries in table 7. Where possible, comparable data are given for each of the 3 years, 1933 to 1935. In general, the value of productions decreased from 1933 to 1934 but increased again in 1935. Outstanding exceptions to this general trend are the wholesales in the Scandinavian countries and Finland (O. T. K.), where the value of productions showed an unbroken increase during the entire 3-year period.

A combined output valued at more than \$270,000,000 is shown for the 12 wholesales for which data are available for 1935. As compared with 1934 their production in 1935 showed an increase of 9.3 percent.

⁶ For an enumeration of some of the articles manufactured in the various countries, see *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1932 (pp. 879, 880).

Table 7.—Value of Goods Produced by Cooperative Wholesale Societies, 1933–35

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of par value prior to Jan. 31, 1934]

Country, wholesale, and year	Value of goods produced		
	Foreign currency		United States currency
	Monetary unit	Amount	
Austria, G. Ö. C.: ¹			
1933.....	Schilling.....	4,841,000	\$681,129
1934.....	do.....	3,369,700	474,137
Belgium, F. S. C.: ¹			
1933.....	Belga.....	28,095,091	3,905,218
1934.....	do.....	24,261,804	3,372,391
Bulgaria, Napred:			
1933.....	Lev.....	37,000,000	266,400
1934.....	do.....	56,920,790	409,830
Czechoslovakia:			
G. E. C.: ¹			
1933.....	Crown.....	53,005,470	1,568,962
1934.....	do.....	54,216,168	1,603,798
1935.....	do.....	52,700,000	1,559,920
V. D. P.: ¹			
1933.....	do.....	136,974,659	4,054,450
1934.....	do.....	138,816,000	4,108,954
1935.....	do.....	168,000,000	4,972,800
Denmark, F. D. B.: ¹			
1933.....	Krone.....	42,900,000	11,497,200
1934.....	do.....	42,927,078	11,504,457
1935.....	do.....	51,165,291	13,712,298
Estonia, E. T. K.: ¹			
1934.....	Crown.....	3,100,000	830,800
1935.....	do.....	4,130,000	1,106,840
Finland:			
O. T. K.: ¹			
1933.....	Mark.....	82,035,578	2,047,097
1934.....	do.....	86,624,905	2,182,948
1935.....	do.....	103,900,000	2,618,280
S. O. K.: ¹			
1933.....	do.....	183,585,602	4,626,357
1934.....	do.....	179,968,264	4,535,200
1935.....	do.....	212,010,997	5,342,677
France:			
1933.....	Franc.....	50,390,293	1,975,299
1934.....	do.....	45,922,090	1,800,146
Germany, G. E. G.: ¹			
1933.....	Mark.....	108,000,000	25,704,600
1934.....	do.....	107,300,000	25,537,400
1935.....	do.....	99,513,200	23,684,142
Great Britain:			
English wholesale:			
1933.....	Pound.....	30,049,108	146,249,984
1934.....	do.....	29,345,227	142,808,547
1935.....	do.....	32,449,932	157,917,594
Scottish wholesale:			
1933.....	do.....	5,361,493	26,091,706
1934.....	do.....	5,112,949	24,882,166
1935.....	do.....	5,421,240	26,382,464
Hungary, "Hangya": ¹			
1933.....	Pengö.....	3,828,120	669,538
Netherlands, "Handelskamer": ¹			
1933.....	Florin.....	1,434,000	576,468
1934.....	do.....	2,062,000	828,924
Norway:			
1933.....	Krone.....	15,329,385	4,108,275
1934.....	do.....	15,850,000	4,247,800
1935.....	do.....	18,200,000	4,877,600
Poland, "Spolem": ¹			
1933.....	Zloty.....	5,130,937	575,691
1934.....	do.....	4,188,451	469,944
1935.....	do.....	5,000,000	561,000
Sweden:			
1933.....	Krona.....	81,759,000	21,911,412
1934.....	do.....	92,535,365	24,799,478
1935.....	do.....	104,223,445	27,931,883
Switzerland, V. S. K.: ¹			
1933.....	Franc.....	1,886,338	364,063
Total, 1935.....			270,667,498
Total, identical societies:			
1934.....			247,511,492
1935.....			270,667,498

¹ Initials of name of wholesale society, by which that organization is commonly known.

In several countries the productive facilities were enlarged in 1935 and new activities added. In Great Britain, it is reported,⁷ about £1,000,000 (\$4,866,500) a year was thus spent in 1933, 1934, and 1935.

Amongst the major extensions completed during 1935 were a new drapery warehouse at Newcastle, a new hardware factory—"National" Works—at Dudley, and a new toilet-soap works at Irlam. Two new milk depots, a canning factory, an upholstery works were completed, and a new extraction house and six-story warehouse added to the African Oil Mills at Liverpool. Extensions took place at the cycle works, quilt factory, aluminum works, grocery packing warehouse, Worksop glass factory, Desborough corset factory, Silvertown soap works, and Stowmarket and Chaigeley dairies. Amongst the many schemes approved was a building program at Manchester, including a new six-story building for the fish and English egg section, new premises for the green fruit department and the health-insurance section, and extensions to the drapery warehouse. A large new cabinet works—the society's sixth—is in course of erection at Radcliffe, Lancashire, and extensive additions, costing in all nearly £300,000, are to be made to the London premises.

At the end of 1935 the English wholesale society had altogether 140 factories and workshops of various kinds, and the Scottish society had 55. In addition to extension of existing productive facilities, the Scottish wholesale decided to enter a new field—the production of electric-light bulbs. Regarding this the following comment was made:⁸

The S. C. W. S. were inundated from all parts with offers of lower prices of gas and a guaranty of the best possible air. The anxiety, of course, of these authorities is quite understandable, for today there are few industries with the same security and regularity of work as the S. C. W. S. industries; and the cooperative employment of a larger number of people in any area means better wages, better times all round, and an increase in the standard of living.

The Danish cooperative wholesale opened a new footwear factory in 1935. In Estonia both the sales and the productive activities of the wholesale society increased in 1935. The wholesale manufactures nails and barbed wire for fencing, smoking tobacco, and cigarettes. In 1935 an old factory was taken over and adapted for the manufacture of margarine and soap.

Both of the Finnish wholesale societies enlarged their productive departments. O. T. K., which was already operating a rye-flour mill, match, underwear, and chemical factories, tailoring and women's clothing establishments, and a coffee roastery, during 1935 opened another flour mill and a sausage plant. S. O. K. also had to expand its business premises. Its productive output increased nearly 18 per cent (as compared with a 2-percent decrease in 1934). Several new factories, offices, and warehouses were constructed during the year, as were also new grain elevators and a bakery.

Employment in the Consumers' Cooperative Movement

SOMEWHAT fewer than half a million persons were employed by the consumers' cooperative societies in 20 countries in 1934. Inclusion of the Soviet Union raises this number to well over a million (table 8).

⁷ People's Yearbook, 1936, p. 40.

⁸ Idem, p. 44.

Table 8.—Employees of Consumers' Cooperative Movement in Specified Countries

Country	Data cover—	Year	Number of employees
Austria.....	Societies affiliated to central union.....	1934	3, 647
Bulgaria.....	All consumers' societies.....	1934	9, 500
Canada.....	Retail societies affiliated to central union.....	1935	351
	Wholesale societies.....	1935	11
Czechoslovakia.....	Czech societies.....	1934	12, 195
Denmark.....	Societies affiliated to central union.....	1932	8, 744
	Wholesale society.....	1934	3, 562
Estonia.....	Societies affiliated to central union.....	1934	1, 220
	Central union.....		820
Finland.....	All consumers' societies.....	1934	13, 804
France.....	Societies affiliated to central union.....	1933	25, 000
Germany.....	do.....	1934	42, 216
	Wholesale society.....	1934	8, 296
Great Britain.....	Societies affiliated to central union ¹	1934	1 284, 445
Hungary.....	Societies affiliated to central union and wholesale.....	1933	799
Netherlands.....	Wholesale society.....	1934	712
New Zealand.....	Societies affiliated to central union.....	1934	54
Norway.....	All consumers' societies.....	1934	3, 751
Palestine.....	Retail societies.....	1934	156
Poland.....	Societies affiliated to central union.....	1934	5, 847
Spain.....	do.....	1934	2, 662
Sweden.....	do.....	1934	17, 126
Switzerland.....	do.....	1934	10, 274
United States.....	Societies reporting to Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1933	3, 394
Total.....			458, 586
Soviet Union.....	All consumers' societies.....	1935	614, 122
Grand total.....			1, 072, 708

¹ Includes employees of wholesale societies.

SOURCES: This article is based on data from the People's Yearbook, 1935 and 1936; International Yearbook of Agriculture, 1935; and current issues of Cooperative Information (Geneva), Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva), Review of International Cooperation (London), The Producer (Manchester), Le Coopérateur Belge (Brussels), Canadian Cooperator (Bradford, Ontario), Kooperatøren (Copenhagen), The Cooperative Productive Review (Leicester), Kooperatøren (Christiania), Kooperatören (Stockholm), La Coopération (Bern), and Schweizerischer Konsumvereine (Basel). In addition, other data for specific countries were obtained from the following sources: *Australia*.—Bureau of Census and Statistics, Official Yearbook of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1935, Canberra, 1936. *Belgium*.—Ministère de l'Intérieur, Office Central de Statistique, Annuaire statistique de la Belgique, 1935, Brussels, 1935. *Bulgaria*.—Direction générale de la Statistique, Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie, 1935, Sofia, 1935. *Canada*.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics, General Statistics Branch, Canada Yearbook, 1934-35, Ottawa, 1935. *Quebec*.—Department of Municipal Affairs, Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Yearbook, 1935. *Ceylon*.—Ceylon Administration Reports, 1935, Part IV, Administration Report on the Working of Cooperative Societies From May 1, 1935, to April 30, 1936, Colombo, 1936. *Denmark*.—Statistiske Departement, Statistisk Aarbog, 1935, Copenhagen, 1935. *Finland*.—Statistiska Centralbyrån, Statistisk Årsbok for Finland, Helsingfors, 1935. *France*.—Ministère du Travail, Statistique générale de la France, Annuaire Statistique, 1934, Paris, 1935. *Germany*.—Statistisches Reichsamt, Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, Berlin, 1935. *Great Britain*.—Ministry of Labor Gazette, January and July 1935. *Italy*.—Vita Cooperativa (Rome), January-March 1936. *Norway*.—Statistiske centralbyrå, Statistisk Årbok for Kongeriket Norge, 1935, Oslo, 1935. *Poland*.—Bureau of Statistics, Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland, 1935, Warsaw, 1935. *South Africa*.—Office of Census and Statistics, Official Yearbook, no. 16, 1933-34, Pretoria, 1935. *Switzerland*.—Bureau Fédéral de Statistique, Annuaire statistique de la Suisse, 1934, Bern, 1935; Verband Schweizerischer Konsumvereine (V. S. K.), Rapports et comptes sur l'activité des organes de l'Union en 1935, Basel, 1936.

Cooperative Societies Among the Indians¹

COOPERATIVE societies among the Indians are a comparatively recent development, though one large cooperative fishing association has been in existence for about 5 years. The Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934, authorized the formation of nonprofit organizations among the Indians for their economic welfare, and the act of June 26, 1936, specifically provides for the organization

¹ Data are from letters from J. H. Hay, deputy commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Dairy, and Food, dated Jan. 14, 1936, and H. M. Critchfield, supervisor of credit, U. S. Office of Indian Affairs, dated July 3, 1936; address of P. J. Fitzsimmons, field representative at conference of Wisconsin and Minnesota Indian Agency superintendents, etc., at Duluth, Minn., June 4, 1936; The Llano Colonist, Dec. 21, 1935; Ohio Farm Bureau News, July 1936, p. 20; and Cooperative Consumer, Sept. 22, 1936.

of cooperative societies by 10 or more Indians of the State of Oklahoma. The act of June 18, 1934, also made provision for loans to chartered Indian corporations organized for the advancement of the economic interests of their members, and a revolving fund of \$10,000,000 for the financing of such loans was established. The formation of Indian cooperatives is being fostered by the Federal Government with the idea that the Indians may, by working together for their mutual benefit, educate themselves in organization and management, be relieved from mercantile exploitation, and receive the fullest returns from their labor. Assistance in organizing cooperatives is furnished by the Indian Office, and standard incorporation applications and bylaws have been prepared for the use of Indian groups.

Cooperative livestock associations are among the most numerous of Indian cooperative societies. There were 53 of these societies operating during 1935 and they had a total membership of 2,217.

One of the oldest Indian cooperative societies is a large fishing cooperative in Minnesota. The Red Lake Indian Cooperative Fisheries Association at Redby is an organization of Chippewa Indians of the Red Lake Reservation formed for the cooperative marketing of fish. It has operated successfully since June 1929. The Indians pool their catch of fish and sell it. There is an accounting every 2 weeks, the net returns after the expenses are paid being divided among the members who have furnished fish during the 2 weeks. In its peak year, fish to the value of \$130,000 were marketed, the 200 members receiving their returns in patronage dividends. The association has a warehouse from which the members purchase all their fishing supplies.

The organization of another marketing society among the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota has been reported as being practically completed and ready to begin operations. That organization, the Consolidated Chippewa Indian Cooperative Marketing Association, at Cass Lake, Minn., has for its purpose the marketing of such products as wild rice, maple sirup, blueberries, handicraft work, etc. It also plans to encourage the development of rice beds, cranberry marshes, and blueberry cultivation, and the manufacture of Indian products. It is reported that a working capital of \$100,000 from the tribal funds will be used in marketing the Indians' products on a Nation-wide scale.

A cooperative society for the purchase and use of farm machinery was recently formed by seven Indian farmers on the Pottawatomie Reservation in Kansas. These Indians had seeded, harvested, and processed their farm crops together for several years, but needed additional equipment. A loan was obtained from the cooperative section of the Resettlement Administration, and the needed farm machinery was bought. The loan is to be repaid, with interest, in 5 years. The machinery bought has already been used to advantage in harvesting their farm crops.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

What People Want in Housing

ONE of the encouraging aspects of the growing public consciousness of housing needs is the stress being placed on finding out what families regard as essential to good housing. Organizations with widely different interests are inquiring as to the consumers' wishes regarding not only costs and methods of financing but also amenities that are essential to decent living. The results of two studies of this character are here reviewed, one of which deals with the preferences of slum dwellers and was undertaken by the Women's City Club of New York,¹ and the other covers the requirements stressed by moderate-income families in the general population, and was made by the Niagara Hudson System in New York from a questionnaire prepared by the Architectural Forum² and distributed among power consumers. In spite of the widely varying economic positions of the families included in these surveys some of the same points are stressed by the two groups.

Preferences of Tenement Dwellers

THE 1,395 families, including 7,015 individuals, whose housing preferences were inquired into by the Women's City Club were living in flats the monthly rentals of which ranged from \$20 in old-law, unheated tenements to \$30.44 in new-law buildings. Median rents per room were \$5 and \$8 respectively. Of those interviewed 87 (6.2 percent) stated that they could pay more rent for better quarters, but the majority were of the opinion that they already were paying a disproportionate part of their income for rent.

It was found that 872 families (64 percent) preferred to remain in their present neighborhood. The reasons most commonly given for the preference were social in character, followed in order by proximity to the place of employment. In most cases some sort of transportation is necessary to get to work, and when the subject of moving was pursued further it developed that, especially among the young people, there would be a desire to move.

¹ Women's City Club of New York. Committee on Housing (22 Park Ave.). *Housing for the Family; a Study of Housing Essentials Compiled From Interviews with New York Housewives*. New York, 1936.

² The Architectural Forum (New York), November 1936, pp. 406-420: 1934 Small House Preview.

Almost half (47 percent) of the women would prefer a single house to an apartment in spite of the additional work this would entail in outside upkeep. In fact, many of those who did not look favorably upon leaving their present neighborhood stated a preference for the single house, if available. Of the 782 who answered the question as to whether they would make use of a garden, if provided, 62 percent replied in the affirmative. The response on gardening followed racial lines, the Italians and southeastern Europeans being the most enthusiastic, and the Negroes, Irish, and Germans expressing considerable interest.

Adequate kitchens are regarded as of especial importance, this being the room which is heated in winter, where the older children were found to do their studying in 55 percent of the households, and where 81 percent of the women prefer to serve meals. A closet opening from each bedroom was considered essential by 96 percent of the women. Only 15 percent of those interviewed regarded a shower bath as a proper substitute for a tub. Storage space for trunks and boxes was favored by 79 percent. Although only 8 percent of the women had used central laundries, 67 percent thought they would make use of such facilities if provided. A roof where families could sit out-of-doors was most often suggested as likely to add to comfort.

As a result of its interviews the Women's City Club summarized the essentials of good housing as listed below, the importance of each item being shown by the order of the listing.

1. All rooms to have outside windows.
2. One toilet for every family.
3. Hot water.
4. A bath for every family.
5. Central heat.
6. Adequate closets.

Preferences of General Population

THE 11,207 returned questionnaires which are used in the study as a sample showing certain preferences of the general population regarding housing, are the first received and tabulated of a quarter of a million sent to customers of the Niagara Hudson System. In presenting the data taken from this sample group of answers, the Architectural Forum states that some of the requirements of these families doubtless reflect purely local preferences, but that on the whole the findings have national significance. The results are regarded as a challenge to planners and builders to provide what is wanted and to educate the public to the use of improved methods, materials, and layout.

The typical family answering the questionnaire consisted of an adult couple having one or two children—if these groups are con-

sidered together. If the families having only one child and those with two children are grouped separately, however, neither group is so large as that of the households having two adults and no children.

Of those who expressed their preference for a house costing less than \$5,000, 65 percent were renters and the remaining 35 percent home owners; for the group as a whole those owning homes represented a somewhat higher proportion, that is, 42 percent of the total. Of the total number of families, 7 percent did not specify the price they were willing to pay for a house and lot, 17 percent were willing to pay less than \$5,000, and the remaining 76 percent stated varying limits, 2 percent expressing a willingness to pay over \$15,000. The median cost range that would be acceptable was \$7,000 to \$8,500 (specified by 20 percent of the total), followed by a cost range of \$5,000 to \$6,000 (specified by 19 percent), and of \$8,500 to \$10,000 (specified by 17 percent).

In the study presented in the Architectural Forum, the answers to the various questions were tabulated according to the price the respective families are willing to pay for house and lot, beginning with those specifying under \$5,000, and running up to the group willing to pay over \$15,000. In the following table, data are shown on each of a number of important points, for those families wishing to spend under \$5,000 on a house and lot, and for all families furnishing an answer to the point in question.

It is particularly noticeable in the answers to the questions that in many instances those who are willing to pay more for houses are looking for the same basic standards as those who specify that their houses shall not cost over \$5,000. For all persons giving information, the median amount that they wish to devote to a down payment on a house is the same as for those in the lowest-price class—that is, \$1,000 and under \$2,000. Using the median class as a further guide, both groups also favor an amortization period of from 10 to 15 years for mortgage indebtedness, would prefer buying to building, seek a residential section in greater numbers than a downtown or more remote location, would rather have brick construction than any other, and consider a full basement and basement laundry as most advantageous. The chief difference between the two groups appears in the tabulation of returns on bathroom requirements. The house costing \$5,000 or less is expected to have only one bath while for all families there is a greater demand for two or more bathrooms than for a single bathroom. It should also be noted that the tabulations for all houses often show a larger proportion of answers falling in the classes above the mode than below it, in contrast with the figures for the cheaper houses.

In expressing themselves on the major drawbacks to existing housing, all families place insufficient closet space at the head of the list.

This follows the position taken by the tenement-house dwellers as already described. Most of the items listed by the slum dweller as essential do not appear in the answers of higher-income families as the latter already have rooms with windows, hot water, and bathrooms. However, when those with low incomes make a plea for central heat and the general population voices an objection to uneven heating of rooms, both are appealing for fuller use of engineering knowledge to provide adequate temperature control.

Housing Preferences of 11,207 Families

Item	Number of answers		Item	Number of answers	
	Families specifying that house and lot should cost under \$5,000	All families replying on point in question		Families specifying that house and lot should cost under \$5,000	All families replying on point in question
Down payment:			Building material preferred—Continued.		
Under \$1,000.....	60	138	Stucco.....	151	854
\$1,000 and under \$2,000.....	347	1,215	Concrete block.....	82	458
\$2,000 and under \$3,000.....	84	813	Basement:		
\$3,000 and under \$4,000.....	48	509	Full.....	1,517	8,794
\$4,000 and under \$5,000.....	12	214	Partial.....	257	1,617
\$5,000 and under \$6,000.....	33	390	None.....	99	487
\$6,000 and over.....	4	253	Laundry:		
Years to pay:			In basement.....	1,531	8,873
Under 10.....	212	1,288	First floor.....	273	1,682
10 and under 15.....	317	1,816	None.....	46	248
15 and over.....	311	1,441	Bathrooms:		
Preference as to building own home:			1.....	1,317	4,856
Willing.....	470	2,115	2 or more.....	496	5,747
Unwilling.....	1,270	8,168	No shower.....	269	1,124
Preferred location:			Tub shower.....	1,346	7,166
Close in.....	134	495	Stall shower.....	187	994
Residence section.....	930	6,707	Chief drawbacks to usual house:		
Farther out.....	828	3,730	Insufficient closets.....	1,121	6,465
Building material preferred:			Insufficient electric outlets.....	1,086	6,055
Brick.....	877	5,207	Uneven heating.....	988	5,355
Stone.....	209	1,557	Poor kitchen arrangement.....	679	3,723
Clapboard.....	271	1,439			
Shingle.....	199	1,249			
Combination.....	153	927			

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Industrial Injuries in 30 Manufacturing Industries, 1934 and 1935

By MAX D. KOSSORIS and SWEN KJAER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

DISABLING industrial injuries decreased in both frequency and severity in 1935 as compared with 1934, as shown by reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics covering 6,593 identical establishments in 30 manufacturing industries. For the 30 industries combined, the frequency rate decreased from 20.35 in 1934 to 18.03 in 1935, and the accompanying severity rate from 2.66 to 2.32.¹

Although in 1935 man-hours for the reporting 6,593 establishments increased by nearly 500 million, or by 14.6 percent, over 1934, the total number of injuries increased by only about 1,000 or 1.5 percent, and days lost because of disabling injuries decreased slightly. As a result, the frequency rate decreased 11.4 percent, and the severity rate 12.8 percent. This experience represents a reversal of the trend from 1933 to 1934, when an increase of nearly 10 percent in man-hour exposure was accompanied by an increase of about 5 percent in the frequency and over 20 percent in the severity rate.

Table 1.—Summary of Injury Experience of Identical Establishments in 30 Manufacturing Industries, 1934 and 1935

Item	1935	1934	Percentage of change
Total man-hours of exposure.....thousands.....	3,781,752	3,299,865	+14.6
Total number of disabling injuries.....	68,182	67,168	+1.5
Total days of disability.....	8,755,292	8,784,827	-.3
Injury frequency rate.....	18.03	20.35	-11.4
Injury severity rate.....	2.32	2.66	-12.8

¹ Although the term, "accident", has been commonly used to connote an industrial injury, this is an inexact use of the word. There are many accidents, such as the collision of two trucks, which may involve damage to property without resulting in any injury to workers. On the other hand, one single accident, such as an explosion, may kill or injure a dozen workers. The Bureau has therefore adapted the word "injury" instead, using that term to mean a disability which involves loss of time beyond the day or shift on which the injury occurred, or a permanent impairment of some member of the body even though not accompanied by time loss. The injury frequency rate is the average number of injuries per million man-hours worked, and the injury severity rate is the average number of days lost per thousand man-hours.

The policy of restricting statistics to data furnished by identical firms for 2 successive years, although tending to narrow the sample somewhat, results in a compensating gain of stricter comparability. Shifts in the sample for each 2 successive years, however, may give somewhat different rates for any 1 year, depending on comparison with either a preceding or succeeding year. For instance, the frequency rate for 1934 in comparison with 1933 was 20.18. For comparison with 1935, a somewhat different sample for 1934 resulted in a frequency rate of 20.35.

Only 9 of the 30 industries reporting to the Bureau experienced increases in the average number of disabling injuries per million man-hours worked. Outstanding increases were experienced in the manufacture of agricultural implements, in planing mills, and in sawmills.

The logging industry, which experienced the sharpest decrease in frequency rate, nevertheless had the highest rate in 1935. Other industries which experienced noteworthy decreases in frequency rates were automobiles, brick, flour, and slaughtering and meat packing.

Only 11 industries had higher severity rates in 1935 than in 1934. The sharpest increase occurred in sawmills. In none of the other 10 industries was the increase pronounced.

Considerable reductions were shown in severity rates for flour mills, slaughtering and meat packing, hardware, paper and pulp, and petroleum refining.

All but 3 of the 30 industries studied experienced increases in man-hours of exposure. In the planing-mill, sawmill, and steam-fittings industries exposure increases were accompanied by increases in both frequency and severity rates. In five other industries increased exposures were accompanied by increases in frequency but decreases in severity rates. Decreased frequency and increased severity rates with increased exposure were found in seven industries. Twelve industries, however, had decreases in both frequency and severity rates in spite of increased man-hours.

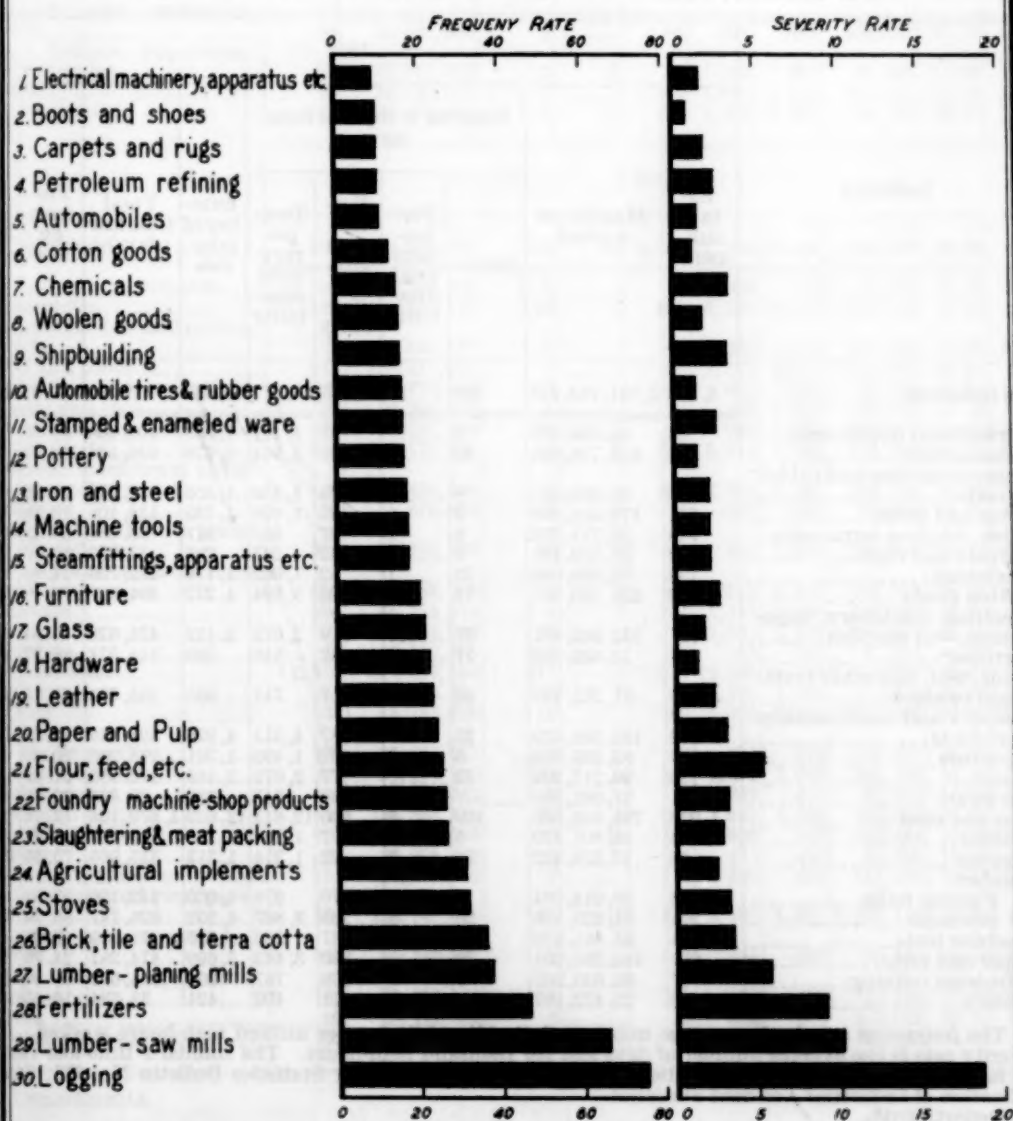
Relatively few important changes in rank according to the size of the frequency rates were found in comparing 1935 with 1934. Industries ranking high in the number of injuries per million man-hours were logging, brick, fertilizer, planing mills, sawmills, and slaughtering and meat packing. Industries with low frequency rates in 1935 were carpets and rugs, boots and shoes, electrical apparatus, automobiles, and cotton goods. Outstanding for low frequency and high severity rates were the petroleum-refining and chemical industries; the same was true in 1934 as compared with 1933. Generally it appeared that the industries at either extreme of the frequency ranking occupied the same relative position as regards severity.

For the 30 industries as a group there were practically no changes in the distribution of disabilities per 1,000 injuries from 1934 to 1935. In 1935 there were for every 1,000 injuries 7 deaths or permanent total disabilities, 73 permanent partial disabilities with an average time loss of 915 days per injury, and 920 temporary total disabilities, averaging 20 days of disability per injury. Industries in which the ratio of deaths and permanent total disabilities per 1,000 injuries increased notably were logging and shipbuilding. Other industries with high ratios for these types of disabilities are chemicals, fertilizers,

flour mills, and petroleum refining. In this last industry, however, the ratio was reduced from 33 in 1934 to 13 in 1935.

Industries with notable increases in 1935 over 1934 in the ratio of permanent partial disabilities per 1,000 injuries are automobiles, automobile tires, fertilizers, furniture, leather, and shipbuilding. Sizable decreases were experienced in agricultural implements, petroleum refining, and stamped and enameled ware.

FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES IN 30 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1935



U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Outstanding for high ratios of permanent partially disabling injuries were automobiles, electrical apparatus, furniture, petroleum refining, shipbuilding, and stamped and enameled ware. The 5 industries

outstanding for high average time loss per disability during 1935 were: Logging, 1,680 days; flour mills, 1,520 days; sawmills, 1,353 days; fertilizers, 1,269 days; and petroleum refining, with 1,174 days.

Industrial Injury Experience

THE industrial injury data for each of the 30 manufacturing industries for 1935 and 1934 are shown in tables 2 and 3. The data in these tables include for a number of States estimates of disabling injuries which did not outlast the waiting periods specified by the workmen's compensation acts, and consequently were not reportable to the State agencies administering such acts.²

Table 2.—Injuries and Injury Rates in 30 Manufacturing Industries by Extent of Disability, 6,593 Identical Establishments, 1934 and 1935

Industry	1935									
	Es- tab- lish- ments	Man-hours worked	Number of injuries caus- ing—				Total num- ber of inju- ries	Total time lost (days) ¹	Fre- quen- cy rate ¹	Sev- erity rate ¹
			Death	Per- ma- nent total disa- bility	Per- ma- nent par- tial disa- bility	Tem- por- ary total disa- bility				
All industries.....	6,593	3,781,752,125	460	36	4,969	62,717	68,182	8,755,292	18.03	2.32
Agricultural implements.....	68	40,036,055	5	-----	67	1,191	1,263	100,206	31.55	2.50
Automobiles.....	115	619,794,051	42	-----	720	5,914	6,676	924,554	10.77	1.49
Automobile tires and rubber goods.....	32	96,300,216	8	-----	68	1,480	1,556	137,778	16.16	1.43
Boots and shoes.....	211	170,514,806	3	2	102	1,628	1,735	138,106	10.18	.81
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	349	26,711,359	8	1	27	935	971	93,580	36.35	3.50
Carpets and rugs.....	20	27,359,131	1	-----	42	243	286	53,952	10.45	1.97
Chemicals.....	138	78,389,096	25	1	82	1,062	1,170	272,750	14.93	3.48
Cotton goods.....	272	321,130,501	14	1	228	3,994	4,237	394,026	13.19	1.23
Electrical machinery, appa- ratus, and supplies.....	157	252,902,461	21	-----	319	2,072	2,412	421,629	9.54	1.67
Fertilizers.....	128	12,603,322	11	-----	32	546	589	115,374	46.73	9.15
Flour, feed, and other grain- mill products.....	286	31,261,745	10	2	52	741	805	165,791	25.75	5.30
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	632	185,596,329	23	5	387	4,513	4,928	594,449	26.55	3.20
Furniture.....	286	83,031,838	5	2	202	1,492	1,701	225,286	20.49	2.71
Glass.....	129	99,217,242	12	-----	77	2,076	2,165	172,950	21.82	1.74
Hardware.....	41	17,001,340	-----	-----	39	347	386	22,893	22.70	1.35
Iron and steel.....	¹ 1,926	794,645,305	109	2	900	12,611	13,622	1,679,125	17.14	2.11
Leather.....	114	54,801,172	5	-----	77	1,201	1,283	130,157	23.41	2.38
Logging.....	68	17,379,122	24	3	72	1,214	1,313	313,965	75.55	18.07
Lumber:										
Planing mills.....	273	28,014,964	7	1	76	976	1,060	142,150	37.84	5.07
Sawmills.....	271	61,929,356	26	6	263	3,807	4,102	626,747	66.24	10.12
Machine tools.....	104	33,661,470	6	-----	37	550	593	71,349	17.62	2.12
Paper and pulp.....	259	149,392,201	26	-----	230	3,443	3,699	474,287	24.76	3.17
Petroleum refining.....	67	86,830,903	9	3	109	787	908	218,672	10.46	2.52
Pottery.....	63	25,472,187	4	-----	11	409	424	35,534	16.65	1.40

¹ The frequency rate is the average number of disabling injuries per million man-hours worked. The severity rate is the average number of days lost per thousand man-hours. The standard time-lost ratings for fatalities and permanent disabilities are given in Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 276: Standardization of Industrial Accident Statistics.

² Departments.

³ These States and the respective durations of disabilities for nonreportable injuries are Wisconsin, 3 days; Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York, 1 week; Alabama, 2 weeks. California is included in this group because no statistics are available for temporary total disabilities and Oklahoma because no statistics of the type required are available for fatalities.

Table 2.—Injuries and Injury Rates in 30 Manufacturing Industries by Extent of Disability, 6,593 Identical Establishments, 1934 and 1935—Continued

Industry	1935									
	Es- tab- lish- ments	Man-hours worked	Number of injuries caus- ing—				Total num- ber of inju- ries	Total time lost (days)	Fre- quen- cy rate	Sev- er- ity rate
			Death	Per- ma- nent total disa- bility	Per- ma- nent par- tial disa- bility	Tem- po- rary total disa- bility				
Shipbuilding, steel and wood.....	51	45,364,656	13	-----	68	625	706	150,107	15.56	3.31
Slaughtering and meat pack- ing.....	163	204,355,065	27	3	396	5,089	5,515	594,655	26.99	2.91
Stamped and enameled ware.....	59	41,527,353	5	-----	68	613	686	104,869	16.52	2.53
Steam fittings, apparatus, and supplies.....	82	32,541,502	2	3	33	543	581	69,195	17.85	2.13
Stoves.....	97	34,649,935	5	-----	63	1,047	1,115	113,031	32.18	3.26
Woolen goods.....	132	109,337,442	4	1	122	1,568	1,695	198,125	15.50	1.81
1934										
All industries.....	6,593	3,299,864,767	478	49	4,855	61,786	67,168	8,784,827	20.35	2.66
Agricultural implements.....	68	27,968,236	3	-----	61	689	753	74,473	26.92	2.66
Automobiles.....	115	493,513,110	42	4	688	6,180	6,914	952,102	14.01	1.93
Automobile tires and rubber goods.....	32	96,643,167	5	-----	60	1,607	1,672	111,560	17.30	1.15
Boots and shoes.....	211	158,177,911	4	-----	96	1,572	1,672	121,013	10.57	.77
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	349	19,774,946	5	-----	33	810	848	67,106	42.88	3.39
Carpets and rugs.....	20	19,221,906	1	-----	26	174	201	30,929	10.46	1.61
Chemicals.....	138	73,516,164	24	-----	91	964	1,079	265,471	14.68	3.61
Cotton goods.....	272	295,174,752	17	1	203	3,974	4,195	356,586	14.21	1.21
Electrical machinery, appa- ratus, and supplies.....	157	226,464,846	19	-----	319	2,045	2,383	394,158	10.52	1.74
Fertilizers.....	128	11,619,673	11	-----	26	527	564	98,396	48.54	8.47
Flour, feed, and other grain- mill products.....	286	30,010,888	13	3	55	954	1,025	190,823	34.15	6.36
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	632	166,083,053	24	3	410	4,012	4,449	596,651	26.79	3.59
Furniture.....	286	65,213,574	4	2	144	1,148	1,298	186,432	19.90	2.86
Glass.....	129	83,754,044	15	-----	66	1,861	1,942	184,996	23.19	2.21
Hardware.....	41	12,322,038	3	-----	35	258	296	47,794	24.02	3.88
Iron and steel.....	1,926	679,527,894	117	6	781	12,293	13,197	1,646,723	19.42	2.42
Leather.....	114	48,253,851	3	1	62	1,180	1,246	107,232	25.82	2.22
Logging.....	68	15,787,526	19	-----	90	1,379	1,488	289,966	94.25	18.37
Lumber:										
Planing mills.....	273	25,555,221	7	-----	64	784	819	113,677	32.05	4.45
Sawmills.....	271	51,514,935	21	1	169	2,872	3,063	388,189	59.46	7.54
Machine tools.....	104	24,533,362	3	-----	38	367	408	61,203	16.63	2.49
Paper and pulp.....	259	136,588,413	40	1	246	3,353	3,640	585,859	26.65	4.29
Petroleum refining.....	67	87,796,798	17	16	129	826	988	344,344	11.25	3.92
Pottery.....	63	22,908,422	3	-----	15	411	429	40,029	18.73	1.75
Shipbuilding, steel and wood.....	51	37,419,880	7	-----	54	544	605	113,257	16.17	3.03
Slaughtering and meat pack- ing.....	163	226,747,868	36	10	653	8,192	8,891	1,033,103	39.21	4.56
Stamped and enameled ware.....	59	29,180,367	5	-----	67	458	530	95,335	18.16	3.27
Steam fittings, apparatus, and supplies.....	82	27,592,128	1	-----	33	437	471	40,768	17.07	1.48
Stoves.....	97	28,411,582	5	-----	53	816	874	103,021	30.76	3.63
Woolen goods.....	132	78,588,212	4	1	88	1,135	1,228	143,631	15.63	1.83

² Departments.

Only 9 industries experienced increases in frequency rates during 1935, with the increases very slight in 2. One of the outstanding increases was in agricultural implements, in which the frequency rate moved from 26.92 in 1934 to 31.55 in 1935. Other sharp increases

were experienced in planing mills, 32.05 to 37.84; and in sawmills, 59.46 to 66.24. But while in these two lumber groups the frequency of disabling injuries increased, in the logging industry there was a drastic decrease, from 94.25 to 75.55—nearly 20 injuries fewer per million man-hours. Even so, however, logging remained in 1935 the industry with the highest frequency and the highest severity rates, indicating that not only did injuries occur most frequently in this industry but that they were also more severe in terms of total time loss when compared with the total exposure.

Twenty-one industries had lower frequency rates in 1935 than in 1934, although in 2 industries, foundries and woolen goods, the decreases were slight. Aside from logging, other industries with sizeable decreases were brick, tile, and terra cotta, 42.88 to 36.35; flour, feed, and other grain-mill products, 34.15 to 25.75; slaughtering and meat packing, 39.21 to 26.99; and automobiles, 14.01 to 10.77. Of these 4 industries, all but the brick, tile, and terra cotta group had considerable decreases in their severity rates as well in 1935. For the automobile industry the severity rate decreased from 1.93 to 1.49; for flour mills, from 6.36 to 5.30; and for slaughtering and meat packing, from 4.56 to 2.91.

Lower severity rates were experienced in all but 11 industries. The sharpest increase in severity rate occurred in sawmills, 7.54 to 10.12. As already indicated, this industry also had a sharp increase in frequency, rising from 59.46 in 1934 to 66.24 in 1935. In none of the other 10 industries was there a pronounced increase in the average days lost per thousand hours worked.

Relatively large reductions in severity rates, aside from those in the flour and slaughtering and meat packing industries, were shown for hardware, 3.88 to 1.35, a reduction from the 1934 rate of nearly two-thirds; paper and pulp, 4.29 to 3.17, a reduction of one-fourth; and petroleum refining, 3.92 to 2.52, a decrease of nearly one-third.³

Effects of Changes in Exposure

THE correlation of changes in frequency and severity rates with changes in man-hour exposure is shown in table 3. All but 3 of the 30 industries studied experienced man-hour increases in 1935 over 1934. In 3 industries, that is, planing mills, sawmills, and steam fittings, the exposure increases were accompanied by increases in both the frequency and severity rates. In 5 other industries, that is, agricultural implements, chemicals, furniture, machine tools, and stoves, increased man-hours were matched by increases in frequency rates but decreases in the severity rates. Decreased frequency and increased severity rates were found with increased exposure in 7 more

³ For the details of the 1933 and 1934 experiences of these industries, see *Accidents in 30 Manufacturing Industries, 1933 and 1934*, Monthly Labor Review, October 1936.

industries, including boots and shoes, brick, carpets and rugs, cotton goods, fertilizers, leather, and shipbuilding; only one industry, auto tires and rubber goods, experienced these same changes in injury rates with decreased man-hour exposure.

Of the remaining 14 industries, all but petroleum refining and slaughtering and meat packing had decreases in both frequency and severity rates along with increased exposure.

Table 3.—Changes in Exposure, Frequency, and Severity Rates, in 30 Manufacturing Industries, 1934 to 1935

Change in injury rates	Increased man-hours	Decreased man-hours
Increased frequency and increased severity rates.	Lumber—planning mills..... Lumber—sawmills..... Steam fittings, apparatus and supplies.....	
Increased frequency and decreased severity rates.	Agricultural implements..... Chemicals..... Furniture..... Machine tools..... Stoves.....	
Decreased frequency and increased severity rates.	Boots and shoes..... Brick, tile, and terra cotta..... Carpets and rugs..... Cotton goods..... Fertilizers..... Leather..... Shipbuilding, steel and wood.....	Automobile tires and rubber goods.
Decreased frequency and decreased severity rates.	Automobiles..... Electric machinery, apparatus, and supplies..... Flour, feed, and other grain-mill products..... Foundry and machine-shop products..... Glass..... Hardware..... Iron and steel..... Logging..... Paper and pulp..... Pottery..... Stamped and enameled ware..... Woolen goods.....	Petroleum refining. Slaughtering and meat packing.

It is perhaps significant to note that increased exposure in 1934 over 1933 had quite different correlations in 1934 as compared with 1933 from those shown in 1935 as compared with 1934.

The following tabulation indicates roughly the shifts during the 3 years under discussion.

Table 4.—Shifts in 30 Manufacturing Industries According to Changes in Injury Rates and Exposure, 1934-35 and 1933-34

Changes in rates	Exposure—	Number of industries	
		1934-35	1933-34
Increased frequency and increased severity rates.....	Increased.....	3	11
	Decreased.....		4
Increased frequency and decreased severity rates.....	Increased.....	5	2
	Decreased.....		
Decreased frequency and increased severity rates.....	Increased.....	7	5
	Decreased.....	1	4
Decreased frequency and decreased severity rates.....	Increased.....	12	4
	Decreased.....	2	

Rank of Industries

THE rank of each of the 30 manufacturing industries according to frequency and severity rates for 1934 and 1935 is shown in table 5. The industries are listed alphabetically. They have been rated in ascending order on the basis of their rates, first place (1) being assigned to the industry with the lowest rate and last place (30) to that with the highest rate.

Table 5.—Industry Rank of 30 Manufacturing Industries (6,593 Identical Establishments), by Injury Frequency and Severity Rates, 1934 and 1935¹

Manufacturing industry	Frequency-rate rank		Severity-rate rank	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Agricultural implements.....	24	22	15	14
Automobiles.....	5	5	6	9
Automobile tires and rubber goods.....	10	12	5	2
Boots and shoes.....	2	3	1	1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	26	27	25	18
Carpets and rugs.....	3	1	10	5
Chemicals.....	7	7	24	20
Cotton goods.....	6	6	2	3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1	2	7	6
Fertilizers.....	28	28	28	29
Flour, feed, and other grain-mill products.....	21	25	27	27
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	22	21	21	19
Furniture.....	16	16	18	15
Glass.....	17	17	8	10
Hardware.....	18	18	3	22
Iron and steel.....	13	15	11	12
Leather.....	19	19	14	11
Logging.....	30	30	30	30
Lumber:				
Planing mills.....	27	24	26	25
Sawmills.....	29	29	29	28
Machine tools.....	14	10	12	13
Paper and pulp.....	20	20	20	24
Petroleum refining.....	4	4	16	23
Pottery.....	12	14	4	7
Shipbuilding, steel and wood.....	9	9	23	16
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	23	26	19	26
Stamped and enameled ware.....	11	13	17	17
Steam fittings, apparatus, and supplies.....	15	11	13	4
Stoves.....	25	23	22	21
Woolen goods.....	8	8	9	8

¹ The lowest rate is ranked first, the second lowest second, etc.

Although there were a considerable number of noticeable shifts in rank on the basis of severity, few shifts of more than two ranks occurred on the basis of frequency rates. Flour milling dropped from twenty-fifth in 1934 to twenty-first in 1935. Planing mills moved from twenty-fourth to twenty-seventh. Machine tools, similarly, rose from tenth to fourteenth and steam fittings from eleventh to fifteenth. On the other hand, slaughtering and meat packing fell from twenty-sixth to twenty-third. Except for these 5 industries, the ranking for 1935 was nearly the same as for 1934, with no changes at all in 14 industries, changes of only 1 rank in 4, and changes of 2 ranks in 7. The fact that there were so few significant changes of rank (a fact also found in comparing 1934 with 1933) suggests that there is a fairly steady

relationship between the industries when studied in terms of the frequency rates.

In general the industries which ranked high as regards size of frequency rates in 1935 were the same industries which ranked high in the 1933-34 comparison. Brick, tile, and terra cotta, twenty-sixth in 1933, was twenty-seventh in 1934 and twenty-sixth again in 1935. Fertilizer remained twenty-eighth in each of the 3 years. Logging consistently stood thirtieth in each year, the highest of all the industries. The planing-mill industry, twenty-seventh and twenty-fourth, respectively, in 1933 and 1934, was twenty-seventh again in 1935. Sawmills ranked twenty-ninth in all 3 years. Slaughtering and meat packing, twenty-third in 1933 and twenty-sixth in 1934, was twenty-third again in 1935.

Similarly, the industries which ranked low in the 1933-34 comparison on the basis of frequency rates also ranked low in the 1934-35 comparison. Carpets and rugs, first and third in the 1933-34 ranking, remained third in 1935. Boots and shoes, second in 1933 and third in 1934, was second again in 1935. Electrical apparatus, third and first in the 1933-34 ranking, was second and first in the 1934-35 comparison.

Table 5, as well as the chart on page 103 on which the industries have been listed according to frequency rate rank in 1935, permits another conclusion: The industries at both extremes in rank tend to occupy similar positions whether ranked on the basis of frequency or of severity rates. Logging, thirtieth in 1935 in frequency, was also thirtieth in severity. Sawmills, twenty-ninth in frequency, was twenty-ninth in severity. Fertilizers ranked twenty-eighth on both points. The rankings according to frequency and severity rates, respectively, are for brick, tile, and terra cotta, twenty-sixth and twenty-fifth; flour mills, twenty-first and twenty-seventh; foundries, twenty-second and twenty-first; paper and pulp, twentieth and twentieth; slaughtering and meat packing, twenty-third and nineteenth; and stoves, twenty-fifth and twenty-second.

On the other hand, automobile industry, fifth in frequency in 1935, was sixth in severity. The boots and shoes industry was second and first, respectively, in frequency and severity; cotton goods, sixth and second; electrical apparatus, first and seventh; and woolen goods, eighth and ninth.

There are, however, a sufficient number of industries which do not have this relationship in any of the 3 years (1933, 1934, and 1935) to prevent the conclusion that in general frequency and severity rankings are closely related and vary directly. The chemical industry, for example, was seventh in frequency but twenty-fourth in severity in 1935, and petroleum refining, fourth in frequency, was

sixteenth in severity. Another industry, hardware, shows the reverse, ranking eighteenth in frequency but only third in severity in 1935, although twenty-second in 1934. But the data do sustain the conclusion that a group of industries at either end of the scale according to ascending size of frequency rates occupy, in general, a similar position in the severity ranking. Those that have few injuries per million man-hours worked also tend to have a small average time loss per thousand man-hours, while industries with high frequency rates tend to have high severity rates also.

Disability Distribution

The point has been made elsewhere⁴ that the severity rate measures only severity of time loss on the basis of exposure and is not particularly indicative of the severity to the workman of the injuries actually incurred. To meet this deficiency, disability distributions have been computed in table 6, giving, per 1,000 injuries, the number of deaths and permanent total disabilities, permanent partial disabilities, and temporary total disabilities, and for each the average time loss per injury.⁵

Table 6 shows that for the 30 industries as a group, there was relatively little change in the disability distribution from 1934 to 1935. As against 8 deaths and permanent total disabilities per 1,000 injuries in 1934, there were 7 in 1935. The number of permanent partial disabilities per 1,000 injuries varied but little, rising from 72 in 1934 to 73 in 1935, with a small increase in the average time loss per injury from 912 days to 915 days. Temporary total disabilities remained unchanged at 920 per thousand disabilities, with an increase of 1 day for the average time loss, from 19 in 1934 to 20 in 1935.

⁴ See Injury Experience in the Iron and Steel Industry, 1934 and 1935, Monthly Labor Review, December 1936.

⁵ It must be noted, however, that this method of analysis should not be used independently of the frequency and severity rates because of the possibility of erroneous conclusions. The hazards of an industry may ordinarily be such as to lead to a relatively large ratio of serious disabilities per 1,000 injuries. On the other hand, safety activities on the part of management may lead to a diminution of minor injuries but may not be able to avoid a catastrophe resulting in a number of serious injuries. Statistically, such a situation may show a high proportion of serious disabilities per 1,000 injuries. But this high ratio would be caused by an absence of minor disabilities. The frequency and severity rates, however, may help to measure statistically the relative seriousness of industry hazard, because they are based on total man-hours exposure. In logging, for instance, the high frequency rate of 75.55 and the high severity rate of 18.07 seem to justify the conclusion that the high ratio of permanent disabilities per 1,000 injuries indicates an unusually high degree of hazard.

Table 6.—Disability Distribution per 1,000 Injuries and Average Days Lost per Disability in 30 Manufacturing Industries (6,593 Identical Establishments), 1934 and 1935

Industry	Death and permanent total disabilities		Permanent partial disabilities				Temporary total disabilities			
	Number per 1,000 injuries ¹		Number per 1,000 injuries		Average days lost per disability		Number per 1,000 injuries		Average days lost per disability	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
All industries.....	8	7	72	73	912	915	920	920	19	20
Agricultural implements.....	4	4	81	53	730	753	915	943	17	17
Automobiles.....	7	6	99	108	751	737	894	886	26	24
Automobile tires and rubber goods.....	3	5	36	44	805	789	961	951	21	24
Boots and shoes.....	2	3	58	59	746	788	940	938	16	17
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	6	9	39	28	688	839	955	963	18	18
Carpets and rugs.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	823	1,052	866	850	20	15
Chemicals.....	22	22	84	70	1,137	1,159	894	908	19	20
Cotton goods.....	4	3	49	54	888	1,051	947	943	17	16
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	8	9	134	132	754	795	858	859	19 [*]	20
Fertilizers.....	20	19	46	54	892	1,269	934	927	17	16
Flour, feed, and other grain-mill products.....	15	15	54	65	1,416	1,520	931	920	18	20
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	6	6	92	78	876	884	902	916	19	19
Furniture.....	5	4	111	119	931	804	884	877	14	14
Glass.....	8	5	34	36	936	858	958	959	18	17
Hardware.....	(²)	0	(²)	(²)	719	463	872	899	18	14
Iron and steel.....	9	8	59	66	827	812	932	926	21	22
Leather.....	3	4	50	60	1,060	1,062	947	936	15	15
Logging.....	13	20	60	55	1,622	1,680	927	925	22	26
Lumber:										
Planing mills.....	9	7	78	72	898	1,017	913	921	19	17
Sawmills.....	7	8	55	64	1,168	1,353	938	928	20	21
Machine tools.....	(²)	10	(²)	62	939	681	900	928	20	18
Paper and pulp.....	11	7	68	62	1,117	1,081	921	931	19	20
Petroleum refining.....	33	13	131	120	967	1,174	836	867	26	24
Pottery.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	870	395	958	965	22	18
Shipbuilding, steel and wood.....	12	19	89	96	1,107	872	899	885	21	20
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	5	5	74	72	977	851	921	923	15	15
Stamped and enameled ware.....	10	7	126	99	859	954	864	894	17	16
Steam fittings, apparatus, and supplies.....	2	9	(²)	57	808	895	928	934	19	18
Stoves.....	6	4	61	57	1,099	1,004	933	939	18	19
Woolen goods.....	4	3	72	72	1,059	1,160	924	925	18	17

¹ Each death or permanent total disability is charged with a time loss of 6,000 days.² Computation not deemed justified because of small number of total injuries.

The same consistency is found in the distribution of deaths and permanent total disabilities for the individual industries. The chemical industry remained at the high ratio of 22 such disabilities per 1,000 injuries in each year. For fertilizers the high ratio of 20 per 1,000 in 1934 was reduced by 1 to 19 in 1935. Flour mills remained unchanged at 15. Logging increased sharply from 13 to 20, and shipbuilding from 12 to 19, while petroleum refining had a very marked decrease, from 33 to 13.

Considerably more variation was found in the distribution of permanent partial disabilities. For agricultural implements the ratio of such disabilities per 1,000 injuries decreased from 81 to 53; for petroleum refining, from 131 to 120; for stamped and enameled ware, from 126 to 99; for foundries, from 92 to 78; and for chemicals, from

84 to 70. Substantial increases in the disability ratio for this type of injury were experienced by automobiles, rising from 99 to 108; automobile tires, from 36 to 44; fertilizers, from 46 to 54; furniture, from 111 to 119; leather, from 50 to 60; and shipbuilding, from 89 to 96.

Sizeable increases in average days lost per permanent partial disability (i. e., from 688 to 839) were experienced in brick, tile, and terracotta. The smaller number of permanent partial disabilities per 1,000 injuries in 1935 apparently were more serious in character. Other sharp increases in average time loss were found in carpets and rugs, from 823 to 1,052; cotton goods, from 888 to 1,051; fertilizers, from 892 to 1,269; flour mills, from 1,416 to 1,520; sawmills, from 1,168 to 1,353; petroleum refining, from 967 to 1,174; and woolen goods, 1,059 to 1,160. Considerable decreases in the average time loss per permanent partial injury were experienced in furniture, from 931 to 804; in hardware, from 719 to 463; machine tools, from 939 to 681; and pottery, from 870 to 395.

Outstanding for high ratios of permanently but only partially crippling injuries in 1935 were the automobile, electrical-apparatus, furniture, petroleum-refining, shipbuilding, and stamped- and enameled-ware industries. Outstanding for the high average severity as measured in days lost per case were the carpet and rug, chemical, cotton-goods, fertilizer, flour-mill, leather, logging, planing-mill, saw-mill, paper and pulp, petroleum-refining, stove, and woolen-goods industries.

The changes in the ratios of temporary totals per 1,000 injuries were relatively slight. A large increase occurred in stamped and enameled ware, from 864 to 894, a shift away from permanently disabling injuries towards injuries involving only lost time. Other changes requiring specific mention are the increase in agricultural implements from 915 to 943, with no change in the average time loss of 17 days per injury, and machine tools, increasing from 900 to 928, with a decrease in the average days lost per disability from 20 days to 18. The 5 industries with the highest average time loss per temporary total disability in 1935 are logging, 26 days; automobiles, auto tires, and petroleum refining, with 24 days each; and iron and steel, with 22 days.

Meeting of National Safety Council, 1936

THE Twenty-fifth Congress of the National Safety Council was held at Atlantic City, October 5 to 9, 1936. Dr. C. H. Watson, president of the Council, summarized the progress of the past year and interpreted the objectives of the safety movement. An educator's views on the importance of safety in preparation for life were given by E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association; Howard Coonley, president of the American Standards Association, described the influence of safety in the social and economic life of the Nation; and Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the traffic safety committee of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, expressed the automobile industry's interest in all practical measures for the promotion of safer traffic. Industrial health occupied a very prominent part in this congress, one session being devoted to problems of rehabilitation of injured workers, and one to occupational diseases. Safety lectures were given, and a traffic school was conducted for those members interested in public safety. There were 80 general and sectional meetings and approximately 400 speakers, covering an extended and varied list of subjects.

The resolutions adopted by the congress pledged ceaseless warfare against all kinds of public, industrial, and home accidents. Kansas City, Mo., was chosen as the place of the 1937 congress.

Dr. C. H. Watson, the president of the council, was reelected, as were also all of the other officers; a few new members were elected to the executive committee. The following is the list of officers for the ensuing year: President, Cassius H. Watson, M. D., medical director, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York, N. Y.; vice president for public safety, Hon. Harold G. Hoffman, Governor of New Jersey, Trenton, N. J.; vice president for public relations, D. D. Fennell, consulting engineer, Chicago, Ill.; vice president for health, Hart E. Fisher, M. D., F. A. C. S., chief surgeon, Chicago Rapid Transit Co., Chicago, Ill.; vice president for safety councils, John B. Gibson, director of publicity, Western Electric Co., Hawthorne Works, Chicago, Ill.; vice president for engineering, Albert S. Regula, executive secretary, Industrial Relations Counsellors, Inc., New York, N. Y.; vice president for industrial safety, A. V. Rohweder, superintendent of safety and welfare, Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co., Duluth, Minn.; vice president for membership, R. T. Solensten, vice president, Elliott Service Co., New York, N. Y.; vice president for education, Albert W. Whitney, associate general manager, National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, New York, N. Y.; vice president for finance and treasurer, William E. Worth, works manager, Twine Mills, International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.; secretary and managing director, W. H. Cameron, Chicago, Ill.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Workmen's Compensation Legislation in the United States and Canada, 1936

NEW or amendatory action in the field of workmen's compensation was taken by the legislatures of 14 States and by the Congress of the United States in 1936. In Canada three of the Provinces amended their workmen's compensation acts during the year.

The legislatures of only 9 of the 46 States¹ having workmen's compensation laws convened in regular session in 1936. One State without such a law had a regular session but did not act on this subject. Three of the legislatures of the States meeting in regular session, as well as those of many other States, met in special session in 1936, but, except in Alabama, Illinois, Minnesota, and Nebraska, did not pass any legislation amending the basic compensation laws of the respective jurisdictions.

Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands were the only two territorial possessions whose legislatures met in 1936. No change was made in the basic workmen's compensation law of Puerto Rico, and from reports available, the Philippine Islands failed to amend the law. The Legislatures of Alaska and Hawaii did not meet in 1936.

The second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress of the United States was held during the year. The Federal Employees' Compensation Act was amended to allow payment of extra compensation—limited to a maximum of \$50 a month—to employees permanently and totally disabled and requiring the constant services of an attendant. The workmen's compensation law applicable to longshoremen and harbor workers and to private employees in the District of Columbia remained unchanged. Congress, however, enacted legislation granting to the States jurisdiction and authority to apply their workmen's compensation laws in cases of injuries received by employees on property belonging to the Federal Government in the State.²

The subject of occupational diseases was considered in several States, particularly Illinois, New York, and Rhode Island. In Illi-

¹ Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, ~~Mississippi~~, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia.

² See Monthly Labor Review for August 1936 (pp. 373-380).

nois an earlier occupational-disease law was repealed, and a new and enlarged one was adopted. The Rhode Island Legislature enacted an occupational-disease law limiting the payment of compensation to certain specified diseases arising out of industry. Although New York, at the preceding session of the legislature, had amended the occupational-disease law to cover any and all such diseases, the 1936 session specifically authorized the payment of compensation to workmen contracting silicosis and other dust diseases.

United States

THE new or amendatory legislation adopted in each jurisdiction during 1936 is summarized below.

Alabama

THE Workmen's Compensation Act of Alabama was amended, principally to correct some typographical errors and omissions appearing in a 1935 amendment to the law.³ The effective date of the amendments was changed from January 1, 1936, to May 1, 1936. The amended act also provides that for the loss of both feet the injured employee shall be entitled to 400 weeks' compensation (Act No. 29, extra session).

Colorado

BY AN initiative petition (ballot no. 6), the workmen's compensation act of this State was amended by changing the method of computing "average wages." If the employee is paid by the month, the weekly wage will hereafter be determined by multiplying the monthly wage by 12 and dividing by 52; if the employee is paid by the week, such weekly wage will be deemed the weekly wage for the purposes of compensation. Similar methods of computation are prescribed in cases where the employee is paid on any other basis.

It is also provided that if these methods do not fairly compute the average wages (due to illness or because the employee has not worked a sufficient time), the commission may compute the average wage in such other manner and by such other method as will fairly determine such employee's average weekly wage.

Idaho

THE Legislature of Idaho did not amend the State workmen's compensation act, but the people approved an amendment to the constitution (proposed by H. J. Res. No. 1, Acts of 1935) giving to the State supreme court original and appellate jurisdiction of appeals from orders of the industrial accident board.

³ See Monthly Labor Review for May 1936 (p. 1254).

Illinois

A NUMBER of changes were made in the Illinois Workmen's Compensation Act. A new law was enacted (H. B. 10, 3d special sess.) which authorizes the payment of compensation for injuries or death resulting from occupational diseases.

Among the more important changes made in the law by the provisions of H. B. 9 (3d special sess.) are the following: In death cases where four times the average earnings of the deceased employee amounts to \$4,000 and not more than \$4,400, and one child under 16 years of age survives, the compensation payable is \$4,400; in the event that such amount is between \$4,000 and \$4,700, and two children under 16 survive, the compensation is \$4,700; and if such amount is between \$4,000 and \$5,000, and 3 children under 16 survive, the compensation is \$5,000.

Another amendment provides that in case an employee has been previously compensated for the permanent total or partial loss of the use of an eye, an award for a subsequent injury will hereafter be subject to a deduction for such previous compensation.

Another change in the law provides that the circuit court no longer may review questions of law and fact in those cases where the decision of the arbitrator or committee of arbitration has become the decision of the industrial commission, and no additional evidence may be heard by the court. The committee to determine disputes will hereafter consist of three members, and any party, instead of either party, may elect to have the dispute decided by a committee. By the provisions of another act (H. B. 12, 3d special sess.) the administration of the workmen's occupational-diseases act has been vested in the industrial commission.

By the new workmen's occupational-disease act (H. B. 10, 3d special sess.) compensation may be paid for any occupational disease arising out of and in the course of employment, provided disablement occurs within a specified period after the last exposure. The act provides for elective coverage. It applies to all public employees except officials, and all persons in the employ of another under any contract of hire, except those employees not engaged in the usual course of business, or who work on a farm. Persons totally blind are excluded from the benefits, as well as certain firemen or members of a fire-insurance patrol maintained by a board of underwriters.

Notice of disablement must be given as soon as practicable, and a claim for compensation must be made within 6 months thereafter. In the case of temporary total disability, a waiting period of 6 days is required, and payment begins 8 days after disablement. If the incapacity lasts for more than 30 days, compensation commences on the day after the disablement.

If an employee is totally disabled, compensation is payable at the rate of 50 percent of the earnings, with a maximum payment of \$15 and a minimum of \$7.50 per week. In cases of temporary total disability, payments continue until the amount paid equals that paid for death. In cases of permanent total disability, whenever the amount paid equals the amount allowed for death, a life pension of a certain percentage of the total previous compensation is payable. Additional payments are granted if there are children under 16, the amount depending on the number thereof.

Partial disability is compensable at the same rate, for specified periods ranging from 6 to 225 weeks, in addition to previous payments for temporary total disability for a period not exceeding 64 weeks, but the aggregate period may not exceed 8 years.

In the case of death, dependents of the deceased employee are entitled to compensation equal to four times the average annual earnings, with a maximum payment of \$4,000 and a minimum of \$2,500. Deductions are made for any disability payments made, but additional compensation is allowed if the deceased had dependent children. Partial dependents receive smaller payments, according to the degree of dependency. All compensation is payable in installments.

In order to assure payment of compensation, the employer must show his ability to pay compensation, or furnish security, or insure his liability. The act is administered by the industrial commission.

By the provisions of the Illinois Health and Safety Act (H. B. 11, 3d special sess.) the industrial commission has been empowered to make and enforce necessary rules for the health, safety, etc., of employees.

Kentucky

THE legislature of this State, by chapter 1 (1st special sess.), reorganized the departments of the State government and established a department of industrial relations. The workmen's compensation board was continued as a part of this department. All final decisions and findings of the board are required to be certified to the commissioner of industrial relations, who must supervise and manage all financial matters for the board.

The act also provides that in cases in which employees have deductions made from their wages for the payment of a physician, the representatives of the employees and the employer shall select a physician for a definite term of years.

Louisiana

THE only legislation enacted by Louisiana relating to workmen's compensation was in connection with an act providing for the creation of a department of State police (Act No. 94). In section 13 of this

act it was provided that every employee of the department, except the superintendent, is deemed to be an employee of the State within the meaning of the workmen's compensation act, and hereafter will be entitled to the benefits of the act.

Massachusetts

IN Massachusetts the legislature made several changes in the workmen's compensation act. Chapter 162 increased from \$250 to \$500 the amount required to be paid into the State treasury in case of death of an employee without dependents. The coverage of the workmen's compensation act was enlarged by including additional public employees; as a result, practically all public employees with the exception of policemen and firemen are covered (chs. 260, 403). By the provisions of chapter 164 the insurer will be required to pay for the physician chosen by the injured employee, providing the services were necessary and the charges reasonable. Provision was also made for a stricter coverage in the case of employees injured while operating a machine considered dangerous by the industrial accident board (ch. 426).

Minnesota

THE workmen's compensation act of this State was amended by increasing from 1 to 2 percent the amount which the employer or the insurer must pay into the second-injury fund in all permanent partial-disability cases (ch. 43, special sess.).

Nebraska

WHILE the Legislature of Nebraska did not meet in 1936, a special session was held during the closing days of 1935. As the legislation enacted in that session was not reported in the Bureau's review of workmen's compensation legislation enacted in 1935,⁴ special mention thereof will be made here. By the provisions of section 20 of the act which relates to relief for the unemployed (ch. 24, special sess. 1935), relief workers will not come within the scope of the workmen's compensation act; however, in cases of temporary disability such employees will continue to receive relief and such medical services as the board deems necessary. In cases of accidental injuries or occupational diseases resulting in death or in cases of permanent total or permanent partial disability, an allowance of not more than \$2,500 is authorized.

New Jersey

THE provision of the workmen's compensation act in reference to the second-injury fund was amended (ch. 55). Hereafter, when a total of \$200,000 has been paid into the fund, no further contributions

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1936 (pp. 1253 to 1277).

need be made until the sum is reduced below that amount. The fund may no longer be used to pay shortages in the funds of the workmen's compensation bureau caused by defalcations.

Chapter 162 enlarged the provisions of the law concerning third-party liability. If the employee fails to sue the third party responsible for the injury within 1 year, the employer may do so. He must, however, give 10 days' written notice to the employee or his dependents. If the suit is brought by the employee, he is entitled to expenses not exceeding \$200, and attorney's fee. In order to be entitled to reimbursement, the employer must serve notice on the third party that application for compensation has been made. In such case the third party must ascertain the amount of medical expenses incurred and compensation paid before making any payment to the injured employee or his dependents.

Other amendments include the following: In appeals from the decision of the court of common pleas, the court may allow the prevailing party reasonable attorney's fees (ch. 172). A nonresident employer or a foreign corporation not licensed to do business in the State is deemed to have appointed the workmen's compensation bureau as its agent for the acceptance of any process in a proceeding under the workmen's compensation act (ch. 222).

An injured employee is now required by the provisions of chapter 223 to submit to an X-ray upon request of the employer. X-rays also may be examined by the workmen's compensation bureau. Chapter 22, as later amended by chapter 229, defined work relief as "casual employment", and hence an injury or death is not compensable under the act. This law, which also applies to employees on W. P. A. work, will become inoperative after January 31, 1937.

New York

SEVERAL important amendments to the workmen's compensation act were adopted by the New York Legislature. A new article added to the code by the provisions of chapter 887 provides for compensation for silicosis and other dust diseases. The legislature declared it to be the policy of the State no longer to require a medical examination as a condition of employment in any occupation coming within the purview of the new article.

Compensation will be paid hereafter for temporary or permanent total disability or death due to silicosis or other dust diseases, provided the disability results within 1 year after the last exposure, or death occurs within 5 years. The total compensation payable shall be limited in the following manner: If disablement or death occurs during the first month in which the act is effective the total amount payable is \$500, if during the second month it is \$550, and each calendar month thereafter total compensation increases \$50 until the

total maximum of \$3,000 is reached. Payments at the rate of 66% percent of the average weekly wage but limited to not more than \$25 nor less than \$8 per week will be paid from the eighth day following total disablement. The medical treatment of an employee disabled by an occupational disease due to the inhalation of harmful dust will be limited to a period of 90 days from the date of the disablement, unless extended by the industrial board for an additional period of 90 days. The industrial commissioner is required to appoint special medical examiners for the purpose of examining the employee, as well as expert consultants to review the reports of the medical examiners.

It is also provided that no compensation will be paid to an employee who, at the time of the employment, made a false statement that he had not previously been disabled from the disease which later caused the disability or death.

Three other amendments of importance were enacted by the legislature. Chapter 711 provided that internes in certain public institutions hereafter will be covered by the workmen's compensation law. By the provisions of chapter 217 recipients of aid from a religious or charitable institution who perform work which is incident to or in return for assistance, and who are not under any express contract of hire, will not be deemed employees within the meaning of the workmen's compensation law.

Chapter 888 authorized an annual expenditure of \$50,000, for a period of 5 years, from the vocational-rehabilitation fund for the purpose of making studies of the means and methods of eliminating hazards from dust and other occupational diseases. The act also provided for the disseminating of information on the subject of the control and prevention of such diseases.

Rhode Island

In Rhode Island the workmen's compensation law was amended by chapters 2290 and 2358 of the acts of 1936. The most important change in the law (ch. 2358) provides for the payment of compensation for 31 specified occupational diseases. Chapter 2290 liberalizes the provisions of the law relative to the weekly payments allowed for disability and the period during which compensation is payable.

In the case of total disability the maximum weekly compensation will be \$20 rather than \$16, and the total amount payable \$10,000 instead of \$5,000. Compensation hereafter may be paid for a period of 1,000 weeks instead of 500 weeks as formerly. For partial disability the maximum weekly payment will be \$13 instead of \$10, and payments may be provided for 700 weeks instead of 300 weeks. For most of the injuries in the specific schedule a change was also made in the period for which compensation is allowed. The maximum weekly

payment was increased from \$10 to \$20, and the minimum from \$4 to \$8.

The provisions relative to the payment of compensation for death were also liberalized. Total dependents may now receive \$12 weekly instead of \$10, for a maximum period of 500 weeks instead of 300 weeks. The maximum weekly payments to a widow with three or more children were increased from \$14 to \$16. Payments to the widow no longer cease upon remarriage. Compensation payable to partial dependents is now based on the amount contributed to their support by the employee prior to his death; however, such payments may not exceed the amount to which total dependents are entitled. For the expenses of the last sickness and burial, an allowance of \$300 has been provided in all cases.

The waiting period was reduced from 1 week to 3 days, and where the incapacity extends beyond a period of 2 weeks, compensation will begin from the date of the injury. A change was also made in the manner in which average wages are computed. In certain cases average weekly wages may be computed on the basis of 52 weeks instead of 26 weeks. If an injured employee is a minor employed in violation of the laws of the State, double compensation must be paid.

The chief administrative officer under the act is called the director, instead of the commissioner. An agreement for compensation may be approved by the director only after all the parties have been given an opportunity for a hearing, and the employee an opportunity for an examination by a doctor designated by the director.

Changes were also made in reference to the reports required of the employer or the insurer. Reports of accidental injuries must hereafter be made within 10 days after the injury, provided the employee is unable to work for 3 or more days. The failure of an assenting employer to obtain compensation insurance has been made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$100.

Appeal in compensation cases may be made to the superior court for the counties of Providence and Bristol. The authority to review agreements or awards, however, was transferred from the superior court to the director of labor, and such review may be had at any time before the expiration of the period for which compensation has been fixed by the agreement or decree.

Chapter 2358 also provided for the establishment of a division of industrial hygiene. This division must make a scientific study of industrial-hygiene and occupational-disease problems in industry and report the findings to the legislature.

Texas

THE Texas Legislature in 1936 did not pass any legislation relating to workmen's compensation. A constitutional amendment was,

however, adopted by vote of the electorate, authorizing the legislature to provide workmen's compensation insurance for State employees. The amendment was proposed by H. J. Res. No. 23, Acts of 1935.

Virginia

THE Legislature of Virginia made several changes in the workmen's compensation law by chapter 369.

The amended act provided that where an injury is caused by a third party, and the employee files a claim for compensation, such action will constitute an assignment to the employer of the employee's rights to recover damages. Another change in the law provided that employees of an independent contractor will not be considered the employees of the person employing the contractor. While the amended act eliminated a provision formerly providing for the same compensation to illegally employed minors as that paid to adult employees, it is believed nevertheless that such minors will receive the same compensation as under the former law.

Canada

THE legislation enacted by the three Provinces which amended their compensation laws is given below.

Alberta

SEVERAL amendments to the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act were made by the Provincial Legislature of Alberta. Hereafter, one commissioner is authorized to exercise all the powers and jurisdiction of the board. Formerly, in order to constitute a quorum, two commissioners were required to be present.

The provisions covering classification of industries were liberalized by authorizing subclassification, differentials, and proportions in the rates. Another amendment empowered the board to extend the time during which an injured workman must submit to an operation for hernia. The board was also authorized to make a per-diem subsistence allowance to a workman undergoing treatment at a place other than that in which he resides.

Manitoba

IN this Province the workmen's compensation act was amended so as to authorize payment of compensation to workmen who contract silicosis as a result of employment in mining, or in iron, steel, or metal foundries. A separate "silicosis fund" has been established for the payment of such compensation, and the workmen's compensation board must keep separate accounts for each industrial group.

If a workman contracting silicosis has been employed in any of the enumerated industries the disease will be deemed to have been caused

by the nature of the employment, unless the contrary is proved. Where the board is satisfied that the disease was not due to any cause other than his employment in Manitoba, no compensation will be paid unless the workman was a resident for at least 5 years preceding his first disablement, and was actually exposed to silica dust while employed in Manitoba for a period of at least 5 years. A workman is not eligible for compensation for silicosis unless a claim has been made within 2 years from the time the last examination showed him to be free from the disease.

Another change made in the law provided that an industry employing less than a stated number of workmen may be excluded from a class, and so from the collective-liability system. The employer or workmen may have the industry restored to the class, and hence the employer made liable for contributions to the accident fund.

Nova Scotia

SEVERAL changes were made in the Workmen's Compensation Act of Nova Scotia by chapter 26. The definition of an employer was extended so as to include the principal, contractor, and subcontractor. The provisions of the act with reference to the liability of the principal, the contractor, and the subcontractor also were reenacted. The principal change was in the wording of the amended section.

The amended act authorizes the workmen's compensation board to extend the time within which an application for compensation may be filed, provided there is good reason for the delay. The board may also reopen or review any claim, provided new evidence relating to such claim has been presented.

Another change made in the law provides that the penalty imposed upon an employer refusing or neglecting to report his estimate of pay roll may not exceed an amount which the board considers reasonable.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

American Federation of Labor Convention, 1936

THE vital relation between the organized labor movement and the political and economic life of the country, which has been deepening in recent years, was again sharply emphasized in the program and actions of the Fifty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Tampa, Fla., November 16-27, 1936. Practically all the formal addresses to the convention were made by Government representatives, who discussed the interrelationship between the workers and the legislative and administrative policies and problems of the country as a whole. Similarly, decisions and declarations of the convention dealt to a great extent with public questions. Important matters of internal organization and constitutional revisions came before the delegates for decision and action but, except for a long debate on the issue presented by the creation of the Committee for Industrial Organization since the adjournment of the preceding convention, and a number of appeals in the interest of agricultural laborers, the affairs of the American Federation of Labor as such did not call forth much discussion.

Presentation of Government Policies and Programs

THE Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, David Lilienthal, in his address to the convention, recalled the action of organized labor, particularly at the 1923 convention of the American Federation of Labor in Portland, Oreg., in pointing out "the necessity for a coordinated public development and control of our water resources for the service of the people." He then outlined the labor policy and personnel practices of the T. V. A. and said that while "it is sound policy for a governmental corporation such as T. V. A. to remove obstructions in the way of the self-organization of its working forces", the point must be made clear to the representatives of organized labor that "the responsibility for organizing men so that they can more effectively cooperate in management is your job; it is not the job of T. V. A."

The Secretary of Labor expressed appreciation of the help organized labor had given "to the administration in its specific problems of

planning the labor programs and the solution of the labor problems which have been before this administration." She cited definite fields in which the cooperation of the labor movement would be needed in carrying out legislative and administrative programs. Among these were the administration of the Walsh-Healey Act setting labor standards on Government contracts, in which she called particularly upon State federations of labor to assist, and the development and improvement of apprentice training.

A. J. Altmeyer, Acting Chairman of the Social Security Board, analyzed in detail the practical operation of the Federal old-age pension system under the Social Security Act, and called attention to the contribution of the labor movement, extending back 30 years, to the effort to secure social legislation. The work of the National Labor Relations Board was brought before the convention in addresses by two of its members, Edwin S. Smith and Donald Wakefield Smith; and Hilda Smith, of the workers' education department of the Works Progress Administration, gave a report upon the progress of adult education, which was designed to "help labor to establish standards in industry and to educate themselves to the fullest of their opportunities as citizens."

Convention Action Dealing with Governmental Agencies

A CONSIDERABLE portion of the report submitted by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to the Tampa convention dealt with the policies, record, and progress of the governmental agencies created by legislation sponsored by organized labor. The Social Security Act was explained, and problems which will develop under it were discussed. Emphasizing labor's responsibility under the act, the executive council declared that "in each and every phase of the social security program, whether the problem be one of enactment, administration, or enforcement, there must be full cooperation on the part of labor if those gains envisioned by labor are to be realized." The executive council of the Federation was directed to continue to follow the work and the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board with a view to preparing any corrective amendments to the act that may prove necessary.

Several matters affecting the Department of Labor were brought before the convention, both through the executive council's report and through the action of the convention on resolutions. The executive council called attention to the number of governmental agencies that have been developed recently "to perform functions most fundamentally affecting the lives and relations of wage earners", which are nevertheless, operating either as independent units or under departments "whose major purpose is not the promotion of the welfare of labor." In view of the fact that the Department of Labor was created

as "the agency through which labor should be fittingly and adequately represented", the council held that that Department should be the administrative agency for all matters dealing primarily with labor welfare.

A section in the executive council report entitled "Information Service of the United States Government" compared the appropriation received by the Department of Labor with that of the departments serving agriculture and business. Asserting that the information available through the Department of Labor is, because of lack of funds, "so inadequate that the trade-unions cannot find the statistical data they need for wage negotiations", the council took the position that "since the working men and women who depend on information from the Department of Labor for their special needs comprise, with their families, nearly 80 percent of our population, they have a right to claim that a very much larger share of Government funds be allotted to the task of supplying their needs."

To that end the executive council declared that "the statistical research program of the Labor Department and other Government agencies should be steadily built up", and that in the building process emphasis must be placed upon:

(1) Complete coverage of firms studied, to include employment, wages, hours, man-hours, production, prices, financial statistics; (2) coordination of statistical material so that the data collected will cover all these items for identical firms, making it possible to compare, for instance, employment and man-hours with production, or wages with total income from sales, and with profits and dividend payments.

Activities of three units of the Department of Labor were specifically endorsed in resolutions adopted by the convention, which also instructed affiliated organizations and State bodies to support and further the work of those units through legislation or in any other feasible manner. The designated agencies were the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training, the Division of Labor Standards, and the Women's Bureau.

Legislative Program

MUCH of the report of the executive council dealing with legislation was a review of labor laws that have been enacted or introduced, and an analysis of their provisions chiefly by way of instruction and interpretation. Unfinished business for which the executive council and State legislative representatives were directed to continue to press included the child-labor amendment, safety at sea, occupational-disease legislation, and the wider adoption of the State-use system of prison-made goods.

As in the 1935 convention, the realization of the 30-hour workweek "without any reduction in the hourly, daily, or weekly pay", wa

declared to be the "paramount objective" of the labor movement, and the executive council was again directed to work for legislation to that end. Efforts to establish the 30-hour week would not, however, be confined to legislation, as proposed by the report of the committee adopted by the convention, and as announced by President Green in his opening address, when he declared that "the day is here when labor presses and demands that industry immediately put into effect the 6-hour day and the 5-day week without any reduction in earning power."

The convention took a significant step in voting to instruct all legislative agents, both State and Federal, to support legislation looking toward the inclusion of agricultural workers in labor laws and school-attendance laws.

Resolutions calling for a constitutional amendment or other legislative formula for limiting the powers of the Supreme Court of the United States in dealing with social legislation were referred to the executive council for careful study and appropriate action.

Internal Affairs of the Federation

MATTERS of internal policy and procedure which came before the Fifty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor included amendments to the constitution, revision of the policy governing submission of resolutions to the convention, the labor-party issue, and organization plans, as well as the vitally important question of the threatened disruption of the Federation in consequence of the creation of the Committee for Industrial Organization and the suspension from the Federation of 10 of the organizations comprising that committee.

Convention action on suspension of C. I. O. unions.—The report of the executive council to the Tampa convention gave a chronological report upon the creation and activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization, a body founded by certain of the affiliated national and international unions but functioning independently of the American Federation of Labor. This committee was established under the leadership of the United Mine Workers, with John L. Lewis, president of that union, as chairman, to put into effect the organizing policy outlined by the report of the minority of the committee on resolutions to the 1935 convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, N. J.¹ The executive council reproduced in its report to the 1936 convention a documentary report of its actions in dealing with the situation growing out of what was viewed as a dual movement within the Federation, ending with the suspension of 10 affiliated international unions.²

¹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1935: Action of American Federation of Labor on internal policies, p. 1242.

² See page 5, this issue.

The report of the committee to which the report of the executive council on the C. I. O. and 20 resolutions dealing with the situation were referred, dealt chiefly with the legality of the executive council's action, which it upheld, and with the effects of rupture upon the labor movement and upon the welfare of the workers. In the long debate which followed the submission of the report, those two phases of the problem remained paramount, and the question of differing fundamental doctrines was scarcely touched. The recommendations of the committee, adopted by a roll call vote of 21,679 to 2,043 with 747 not voting, were:

1. That this convention approve of all actions taken, decisions reached, and rulings made by the executive council, as hereinbefore noted and referred to. We specifically recommend approval of the suspensions noted, and all actions and decisions and rules relating thereto. Lest there be fear that this recommendation may be interpreted to mean permanent suspension or complete severance, let it be understood that the suspension noted shall remain in effect until the present breach be healed and adjusted under such terms and conditions as the executive council may deem best in each particular case or in all cases combined.

2. That the special committee appointed to discover a basis of settlement be continued with the full faith and confidence of the convention.

3. In event that by action of the suspended unions they make the present relationship beyond bearing and create a situation that demands a more drastic procedure, that the executive council be authorized and empowered to call a special convention of the American Federation of Labor, at such time and place it may deem best, to take such further steps and actions as the emergency of the situation may then demand.

Constitutional and administrative changes.—Constitutional amendments and a revision of the procedure for bringing resolutions before annual conventions for action, which were adopted by the Tampa convention, tend to increase the power of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor over constituent bodies.

One of the constitutional amendments grew out of the controversy with the Committee for Industrial Organization and the method adopted by the council for dealing with the emergency thus precipitated. This method involved the adoption by the executive council of a rule by which it could act upon violations of the laws and the constitution of the Federation or breach of contractual obligations on the part of any affiliate between conventions. If charges of such infractions were proved the rule authorized the council to take any one of four steps: (1) Forgive the breach with or without conditions; (2) suspend the union from good standing in the American Federation of Labor for a definite or an indefinite time; (3) apply a penalty "in any other way"; (4) sever relations definitely, and, upon authorization of a two-thirds vote in convention, revoke the charter of the offending union.

At the request of the executive council, this rule was incorporated into the constitution as an amendment to article IX dealing with

the powers and duties of the executive council. Moreover, the authority was extended to permit the executive council to take the same action in cases of insubordination or breach on the part of State federations of labor. City central bodies and directly affiliated unions become subject in like circumstances to disciplinary action by the president of the American Federation of Labor, from whose decision appeal may be taken to the executive council.

A second constitutional amendment restricts the power of central labor unions to initiate boycotts, by declaring that those groups may not place on their unfair lists a firm or firms having agreements with "any national, international, or local unions" until the organizations party to the agreement have had reasonable time to intercede. If the unions involved fail to come to an understanding "the entire matter shall be referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which shall be empowered to grant or refuse such request."

The change in procedure regarding submission of resolutions laid down specific rules. Under these, all resolutions to be acted upon by a convention of the American Federation of Labor must be in the hands of the secretary-treasurer of the Federation 30 days before the convention meets, unless they are official resolutions adopted by the convention of an affiliated organization held during that 30-day period. In that case, they may be filed up to 5 days before the opening date. Proposals of delegate bodies such as State federations and central labor unions must have been adopted by those bodies before they are presented to the convention. Resolutions emanating from directly affiliated unions must be referred to the executive council for consideration and disposition, but the council must report to the convention the action it has taken thereon.

The purpose of this change in policy was declared to be the simplification of the work of the convention, the objective of a resolution adopted at the preceding convention. Attention was called to the fact that 272 resolutions were introduced into the Tampa meeting, a condition which made proper consideration of the subject matter "utterly impossible."

Labor Party.—Proposals to form an independent labor party were defeated and the traditional nonpartisan labor policy of the movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor was reiterated.

Membership, 1936

AVERAGE membership of affiliated national and international unions for the year ended August 31, 1936, as reported to the convention, was 3,339,245. This includes the 10 suspended unions. In addition, the average membership of directly affiliated local unions

was 83,153, making a total average membership for the year of 3,422,398. The total membership for the month of August was 3,586,567. This is an increase of 541,220 over the average membership in 1935.

Four new international unions had been chartered since the preceding convention. These are the United Rubber Workers, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the American Newspaper Guild, and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees.

Considerable discussion was had over resolutions to charter as international unions trade groups now organized as directly affiliated local unions. This concerned principally office workers and agricultural and cannery workers. A number of pleas for closer unity of the latter group were made from the floor, during which the statement was made by a delegate that 33 of the 86 international unions represented at the Tampa convention "have a smaller membership than the Federal local unions covering the agricultural, cannery workers, and packing-house field," of which 40 are now organized as directly affiliated groups without national entity. Speakers supporting stronger organization among the workers in industrialized agriculture quoted the address of the Secretary of Labor to the convention several days earlier in which she said: "I want to recommend to you at this time that you look into the problems of the agricultural workers."

Officers, 1937

ALL THE officers of the American Federation of Labor in service at the time of the Tampa convention were reelected to their respective positions for the ensuing year, and Denver was selected as the place of meeting in 1937. The executive council for the year 1937, elected without opposition and by unanimous vote, is: President, William Green (miner); first vice president, Frank Duffy (carpenter); second vice president, T. A. Rickert (garment worker); third vice president, Matthew Woll (photo-engraver); fourth vice president, John Coefield (plumber); fifth vice president, Arthur O. Wharton (machinist); sixth vice president, Joseph N. Weber (musician); seventh vice president, G. M. Bugniazet (electrical worker); eighth vice president, George M. Harrison (railway clerk); ninth vice president, Daniel J. Tobin (teamster); tenth vice president, Harry C. Bates (bricklayer); eleventh vice president, Edward J. Gainor (letter carrier); twelfth vice president, W. D. Mahon (street and electric railway employee); thirteenth vice president, Felix H. Knight (railway carman); fourteenth vice president, George E. Browne (theatrical stage employee); fifteenth vice president, Edward Flore (hotel and restaurant employee); secretary-treasurer, Frank Morrison (printer).

British Trades Union Congress, 1936

ALTHOUGH the dominant note at the sixty-eighth annual meeting of the British Trades Union Congress, held at Plymouth, England, September 7-11, 1936, was political and international, full debate and discussion were also given many important organizational, economic, and legislative problems that came up for consideration. The 603 delegates in attendance represented 214 unions, and a membership of 3,614,551, which was an increase of 225,741 above the 1935 membership.¹

Progress in Organization

THE general council, in its report to the convention, listed four organizations that had affiliated with the Trades Union Congress and one that had reaffiliated during the year. Two of the new affiliates are marine unions—one of officers and one of radio and cable telegraphists. Their identification with the movement through the Trades Union Congress, it was reported, brought all organizations in the mercantile marine within that body.

Special organizing campaigns were undertaken in several fields during the year, among them a "white collar" group classed as administrative, technical, and clerical employees; workers in the distributive trades, particularly in chain grocery stores; unemployed workers; and women wherever employed.

Organization work among the unemployed was succeeding locally in some areas, but, the report stated, the success of the movement was dependent upon the attitude of the local trades councils, not all of which were cooperative. Attention was directed, through a resolution adopted by the convention, to the campaign to organize workers in groceries, as a result of which substantial increases in wages had been obtained for a considerable number of those workers.

Particular efforts were made during the year to organize women, and the general council stated that "it is gratifying to report that the number of women trade-unionists is gradually increasing." Three special conferences dealing with the organization of women were held—one, in February, of unions in woman-employing trades and industries, at which 33 unions were represented; a special meeting of trade-union women attending the National Conference of Labor Women (Labor Party) in May; and an international conference of trade-union women, held in London on July 7, attended by delegates and visitors from several countries. Reports of these conferences and the resolutions adopted by them were incorporated in the report of the general council to the Trades Union Congress.

¹ Trades Union Congress. Report of the sixty-eighth annual meeting, Plymouth, 1936. London, 1936.

A boycott of "the goods and services" of employers who make or attempt to make nonmembership in trade-unions a condition of employment, or who refuse to grant union recognition, was voted after considerable discussion of an increasing tendency in Great Britain toward denial on the part of employers of the right of workers to organize, and the infiltration of the company-union idea into industrial relations. As brought out by delegates speaking in support of the boycott resolution, this antiunion attitude was apparent among foreign employers operating in Great Britain, and among employers in newly created industries and services, in contrast to the traditional principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining accepted by employers in established industries.

A resolution, supported by the National Union of Railwaymen, which asserted "the desperate need of a remodeled trade-union organization", and called for the creation of a small committee of the Congress "to consider the present system of trade-union organization and submit a scheme devised to give the workers an organization more in keeping with present-day needs", was defeated.

Legislative Program

MOST of the resolutions and declarations of the Congress dealing with economic matters called for legislative action. The general council, in its report upon legislative proposals and administrative adjustments referred to it for action by the 1935 convention, noted that the extension of unemployment insurance to agricultural workers, demanded by the Trades Union Congress in 1935, was an accomplished fact. It reported that the matter of extending unemployment insurance to all workers regardless of income, also called for by the preceding Congress, was now the subject of inquiry by the official Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, and that while that committee had recommended raising the income limit for insurable nonmanual workers to £400 instead of £500 as desired by the Trades Union Congress of 1935, the Government had not yet acted upon the recommendation.

The Congress of 1936, like that of 1935, demanded a drastic revision and modernization of the Factory and Workshops Act of 1901, under which factory regulation and inspection are now operating. In that connection the general council reported upon its efforts as instructed by the 1935 Congress. The council was directed to continue to work through Cabinet and Parliament channels for up-to-date factory legislation.

A legal maximum workweek of 40 hours was discussed at length, and the opposition of the Government to the 40-hour week proposed by the International Labor Conference was strongly condemned. A separate resolution emphasized the need for a shorter workweek in

the motion-picture industry. The extent of unemployment and technological development were given as grounds for insistence upon a statutory 40-hour week, and the general council was instructed, by resolution, "to continue to press by such methods as they may deem expedient for the limitation of working hours to a maximum of 40 per week without prejudice to wages and conditions." During the discussion, a delegate of the weavers' organization emphasized the fact that in supporting the 40-hour movement, the weavers apply that limit to machinery as well as to workers, and that textile workers will oppose "to the utmost of our ability any system of shift working."

The International Labor Conference convention on vacations with pay was endorsed, and legislation making it compulsory for employers to grant 2 weeks' vacation with pay, exclusive of bank and public holidays, was called for.

Other legislative proposals included a restatement of the position of the Trades Union Congress on raising the school-leaving age to 16, with maintenance allowances where necessary; liberalization of workmen's compensation laws and practices; amendment of the Blind Persons Act of 1920 to afford all blind persons living standards comparable to those provided blind veterans of the World War; nationalization of the supply and distribution of electricity; and the adoption by the Government of the plan for the reorganization and socialization of the cotton industry presented to the Congress by the Amalgamated Weavers' Association.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Trend of Strikes

ACCORDING to preliminary information the number of strikes beginning in November 1936 was 22 percent less than the number beginning in October. There was a corresponding decrease in the number of workers involved in the strikes which began during the month. The number of workers involved in all strikes in progress during November—strikes which began during the month and those which continued from the preceding month—was 13 percent higher than the corresponding figure for October and the number of man-days of idleness because of strikes in November was 86 percent higher than in October. The large increase in the number of man-days idle during November is accounted for principally by the maritime strikes on the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf Coasts which were in progress during the entire month.

Trend of Strikes, January 1935 to November 1936 ¹

Year and month	Number of strikes—					Workers involved in strikes—		Man-days idle during month or year
	Continued from preceding month	Beginning in month or year	In progress during month	Ended in month	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month or year	In progress during month	
1935								
Total for year		2, 014				1, 117, 213		15, 456, 337
January	73	140	213	130	83	81, 194	92, 630	720, 778
February	83	149	232	130	102	64, 238	96, 533	836, 498
March	102	175	277	163	114	53, 089	98, 457	966, 980
April	114	180	294	161	133	67, 857	124, 174	1, 178, 851
May	133	174	307	177	130	102, 491	151, 163	1, 697, 848
June	130	189	319	186	133	48, 917	129, 784	1, 311, 278
July	133	184	317	179	138	70, 046	141, 829	1, 297, 730
August	138	239	377	228	149	74, 313	150, 835	1, 191, 663
September	149	162	311	169	142	453, 820	514, 427	3, 027, 040
October	142	190	332	200	132	48, 223	133, 742	1, 562, 908
November	132	142	274	154	120	38, 279	100, 732	1, 003, 852
December	120	90	210	126	84	14, 746	61, 782	660, 911
1936								
January	84	165	249	148	101	31, 862	58, 609	632, 811
February	101	148	249	130	119	63, 056	89, 691	747, 963
March	119	182	301	174	127	75, 170	122, 103	1, 330, 425
April	127	180	307	177	130	65, 184	95, 270	697, 148
May	130	195	325	213	112	72, 357	122, 396	1, 012, 027
June	112	175	287	153	134	61, 428	131, 129	1, 308, 037
July	134	158	292	183	109	37, 154	122, 148	1, 070, 173
August	109	216	325	202	123	64, 804	111, 996	844, 478
September	123	209	332	201	131	60, 555	120, 195	992, 738
October ¹	131	185	316	202	114	93, 000	138, 000	1, 075, 000
November ¹	114	145	259	134	125	73, 000	156, 000	2, 000, 000

¹ Strikes involving fewer than 6 workers or lasting less than 1 day are not included in this table, nor in the following tables. Notices or leads regarding strikes are obtained by the Bureau from 670 daily papers, labor papers, and trade journals, as well as from all Government labor boards. Letters are written to representatives of parties in the disputes asking for detailed and authentic information. Since answers to some of these letters have not yet been received, the figures given for the late months are not final. This is particularly true with regard to figures for the last 2 months and these should be considered as preliminary estimates.

There were about the same number of strikes this November as in November 1935, but there were nearly twice as many workers involved and twice as many man-days of idleness during November 1936.

An analysis of strikes in November 1936, based on detailed and verified information, will appear in the March 1936 number of the Monthly Labor Review.

Analysis of Strikes in September 1936 ¹

THE following analysis is based on 209 strikes beginning in September, plus 123 which continued into September from previous months, making a total of 332 strikes in progress during the month in which more than 120,000 workers were involved and which resulted in nearly a million man-days of idleness during September. More than half of the 209 strikes beginning in September were in four industry groups: Textiles and their products (47), building and construction (24), transportation and communication (21), and lumber and allied products (15). The greatest amount of time lost because of strikes was in the textile industry (339,659 man-days). In three industry groups (extraction of minerals, lumber and allied products, and machinery manufacturing) there were between 75,000 and 80,000 man-days of idleness during the month.

Table 1.—Strikes in September 1936, by Industry

Industry	Beginning in September		In progress during September		Man-days idle during September
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All industries	209	69,555	332	120,195	992,738
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	4	1,572	7	2,265	38,194
Plumbers' supplies and fixtures.....			1	313	7,825
Stoves.....	2	97	3	294	4,551
Other.....	2	1,475	3	1,658	25,818
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	5	894	8	8,419	78,066
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	4	687	4	687	8,661
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1	207	3	732	4,305
Typewriters and parts.....			1	7,000	65,100
Transportation equipment	5	5,073	11	6,088	37,334
Automobiles, bodies and parts.....	3	3,006	8	3,866	24,665
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.....			1	155	468
Shipbuilding.....	2	2,067	2	2,067	12,201
Nonferrous metals and their products	2	893	5	1,150	5,984
Aluminum manufactures.....	1	600	1	600	2,400
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....			1	75	750
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	1	293	1	293	1,758
Jewelry.....			1	95	380
Stamped and enameled ware.....			1	87	696
Lumber and allied products	15	3,359	28	7,042	78,744
Furniture.....	10	2,315	18	4,723	60,064
Millwork and planing.....			2	326	5,490
Sawmills and logging camps.....			2	849	5,094
Other.....	5	1,044	6	1,144	8,096
Stone, clay, and glass products	5	1,504	9	2,132	21,111
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	2	557	3	657	7,971
Cement.....	1	325	2	455	1,105
Glass.....	2	622	3	707	8,279
Other.....			1	313	3,756

¹ Detailed information on a few strikes has not yet been received (see footnote to table, p. 134). Data on missing strikes will be included in the annual report.

Table 1.—Strikes in September 1936, by Industry—Continued

Industry	Beginning in September		In progress during September		Man-days idle during September
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
Textiles and their products	47	10,490	79	30,125	339,659
Fabrics:					
Carpets and rugs.....	2	642	2	642	1,178
Cotton goods.....	3	781	5	1,650	22,979
Cotton small wares.....	1	27	1	27	216
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	4	223	5	4,223	85,626
Silk and rayon goods.....	2	302	6	1,127	17,225
Woolen and worsted goods.....	3	1,198	4	2,995	49,811
Other.....	3	45	5	437	6,444
Wearing apparel:					
Clothing, men's.....	6	562	8	779	6,421
Clothing, women's.....	11	1,667	16	2,513	24,130
Corsets and allied garments.....			1	34	374
Men's furnishings.....	1	1,500	2	1,507	25,549
Hats, caps, and millinery.....	1	80	1	80	640
Shirts and collars.....			2	456	8,736
Hosiery.....	3	1,191	11	4,047	62,480
Knit goods.....	4	911	6	8,112	22,243
Other.....	3	1,361	4	1,496	5,607
Leather and its manufactures	3	1,065	8	2,431	18,701
Boots and shoes.....	1	250	1	250	4,250
Leather.....			1	159	477
Other leather goods.....	2	815	6	2,022	13,974
Food and kindred products	8	790	16	1,579	21,167
Baking.....	2	282	5	530	9,929
Beverages.....	1	13	2	41	804
Canning and preserving.....			1	284	284
Flour and grain mills.....	2	284	2	284	3,710
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	3	211	6	440	6,440
Tobacco manufactures	2	806	2	806	3,646
Cigars.....	2	806	2	806	3,646
Paper and printing	4	530	8	2,093	23,496
Boxes, paper.....	2	430	4	1,322	5,654
Paper and pulp.....	1	20	1	20	140
Printing and publishing: Newspapers and periodicals.....			2	671	16,262
Other.....	1	80	1	80	1,440
Chemicals and allied products	1	180	2	286	5,539
Paint and varnishes.....	1	180	1	180	2,880
Petroleum refining.....			1	106	2,650
Rubber products	6	8,809	8	10,861	29,557
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	4	8,660	5	10,360	26,380
Other rubber goods.....	2	149	3	501	3,177
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12	1,256	16	1,875	19,395
Electric light, power, and manufactured gas.....	2	41	2	41	97
Broom and brush.....	2	129	2	129	971
Furriers and fur factories.....	2	45	3	256	3,894
Other.....	6	1,041	9	1,449	14,433
Extraction of minerals	7	3,238	11	9,345	79,909
Coal mining, anthracite.....	4	2,383	6	3,210	39,397
Coal mining, bituminous.....	2	820	4	6,100	40,442
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	1	35	1	35	70
Transportation and communication	21	3,626	23	3,653	14,540
Water transportation.....	12	2,306	12	2,306	7,657
Motor-truck transportation.....	4	484	5	503	1,104
Steam railroad.....	2	587	2	587	4,870
Motor-bus transportation.....			1	8	32
Taxicabs and miscellaneous.....	1	53	1	53	689
Other.....	2	196	2	196	488
Trade	9	5,563	15	7,194	49,968
Wholesale.....	5	322	9	1,809	29,302
Retail.....	4	5,240	6	5,325	20,666
Domestic and personal service	10	897	18	1,394	24,617
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses.....	5	642	10	724	9,347
Personal service, barbers, beauty parlors.....			1	45	400
Laundries.....	2	94	3	164	3,397
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing.....	2	141	2	141	2,133
Elevator and maintenance workers (when not attached to specific industry).....	1	20	2	320	9,340
Professional service	1	12	2	32	400
Recreation and amusement.....			1	20	100
Professional.....	1	12	1	12	300
Building and construction	24	1,735	33	12,032	36,426
Buildings, exclusive of P. W. A.....	12	672	19	10,940	31,395
All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and P. W. A. buildings).....	12	1,063	14	1,092	5,031
Agriculture, etc.	7	4,435	8	4,585	39,005
Agriculture.....	6	4,335	6	4,335	36,505
Fishing.....	1	100	2	250	2,500
Relief work and W. P. A.	8	3,791	9	4,101	15,460
Other nonmanufacturing industries	3	128	6	707	11,529

Of the 209 strikes beginning in September 57 percent were in 5 States. There were 43 strikes in New York, 29 in Pennsylvania, 19 in Ohio, 16 in California, and 13 in New Jersey. In 3 of these 5 States there were more than 100,000 man-days of idleness because of strikes in September and in each of the other two there were more than 75,000.

As shown at the end of table 2, there were nine strikes in progress during September which extended into two or more States. The largest of these were the Remington-Rand strike in New York, Ohio, and Connecticut, which began in May and had not been settled by the end of September, and a strike of knit-goods workers in New York City and New Jersey, which began in August and was settled in September.

Table 2.—Strikes in September 1936, by States

State	Beginning in September		In progress during September		Man-days idle during September
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All States.....	209	60,555	332	120,195	992,738
Alabama.....	1	20	2	506	4,414
Arkansas.....			1	36	560
California.....	16	5,207	27	7,328	81,373
Connecticut.....	5	625	6	775	3,923
Delaware.....			1	56	336
District of Columbia.....	1	12	4	213	1,180
Florida.....	1	248	1	248	496
Idaho.....			1	40	680
Illinois.....	9	2,940	11	3,257	26,005
Indiana.....	3	1,391	5	1,511	4,411
Iowa.....			2	496	11,668
Kentucky.....	2	138	5	5,458	34,783
Louisiana.....	4	406	4	406	2,179
Maryland.....	2	34	5	1,911	3,442
Massachusetts.....	6	1,567	9	3,512	42,770
Michigan.....	2	708	3	998	15,381
Minnesota.....	4	2,019	8	3,640	38,714
Mississippi.....	1	155	1	155	930
Missouri.....	3	174	4	193	356
New Jersey.....	13	1,726	23	6,950	105,995
New York.....	43	14,325	60	25,858	158,087
North Carolina.....	1	15	3	1,857	33,672
North Dakota.....	3	370	3	370	2,080
Ohio.....	19	11,897	28	14,796	75,442
Oklahoma.....	1	25	1	25	131
Oregon.....	8	2,045	11	2,904	16,872
Pennsylvania.....	29	7,826	59	12,567	153,802
Rhode Island.....	2	598	2	598	7,874
South Carolina.....	4	891	5	918	12,672
Tennessee.....	1	550	1	550	2,750
Utah.....	1	9	1	9	117
Vermont.....	2	55	2	55	210
Washington.....	8	522	11	2,226	37,783
West Virginia.....	3	525	3	525	2,375
Wisconsin.....	6	1,941	9	2,107	6,444
Wyoming.....	1	200	1	200	1,000
Interstate.....	4	1,391	9	16,941	101,831

In terms of the number of workers involved, the size of the strikes beginning in September is indicated in table 3, where the strikes in each industry group are classified. There was an average of 290 workers involved in the 209 strikes. More than half of the strikes involved fewer than 100 workers each and only two strikes involved as many as 5,000 workers. These two were a short strike at the plant of the B. F. Goodrich Co. in Akron, Ohio, and a strike of garage employees in New York City.

Table 3.—Strikes Beginning in September 1936, Classified by Number of Workers Involved

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes in which the number of workers involved was—						
		6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000	10,000 and over
All industries.....	209	31	78	67	23	8	2	
<i>Manufacturing</i>								
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	4	1	1	1		1		
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	5			5				
Transportation equipment.....	5		2			3		
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	2			1	1			
Lumber and allied products.....	15	2	6	4	3			
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	5		1	2	2			
Textiles and their products.....	47	8	15	17	5	2		
Leather and its manufactures.....	3			2	1			
Food and kindred products.....	8	2	3	3				
Tobacco manufactures.....	2			2				
Paper and printing.....	4		3	1				
Chemicals and allied products.....	1			1				
Rubber products.....	6		3	1	1		1	
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	12	3	7	1	1			
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>								
Extraction of minerals.....	7		2	2	3			
Transportation and communication.....	21	3	8	8	2			
Trade.....	9	1	4	3			1	
Domestic and personal service.....	10	5	3	1	1			
Professional service.....	1	1						
Building and construction.....	24	4	14	6				
Agriculture, etc.....	7		1	4	1	1		
Relief work and W. P. A.....	8		3	2	2	1		
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	3	1	2					

In 45 percent of the strikes, including approximately half of the workers involved, the major issues were union organization matters. In most of the strikes in this group wages and hours were also involved. Wages and hours were the major issues in 38 percent of the strikes, including 40 percent of the workers. In the miscellaneous group at the end of table 4 the strikes classified under "other" were called over such issues as seniority rights, increased work load, bad living quarters and bad food on board ships, and other grievances not properly classifiable elsewhere.

Table 4.—Major Issues Involved in Strikes Beginning in September 1936

Major issues	Strikes		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues.....	209	100.0	60,555	100.0
Wages and hours.....	80	38.3	24,387	40.3
Wage increase.....	55	26.3	13,945	23.0
Wage decrease.....	9	4.3	2,699	4.5
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	11	5.3	7,559	12.5
Wage decrease, hour increase.....	1	.5	23	(¹)
Hour increase.....	1	.5	7	(¹)
Hour decrease.....	3	1.4	154	.3
Union organization.....	95	45.4	29,730	49.1
Recognition.....	8	3.8	620	1.0
Recognition and wages.....	29	13.9	9,471	15.6
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	37	17.6	5,713	9.4
Closed shop.....	10	4.8	10,548	17.5
Discrimination.....	11	5.3	3,378	5.6
Miscellaneous.....	34	16.3	6,438	10.6
Sympathy.....	3	1.4	171	.3
Jurisdiction.....	4	1.9	852	1.4
Other.....	23	11.1	4,877	8.0
Not reported.....	4	1.9	538	.9

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Of the 332 strikes in progress during September, 201 were terminated during the month, with an average duration of approximately 22 calendar days. In table 5 the strikes ending in each industry group are classified according to their duration. Approximately one-third of the 201 strikes lasted less than a week and 58 percent ended in less than one-half month after they began. At the other extreme, however, were 11 strikes which had been in progress for 3 months or more. The most important of these was a strike of bituminous coal miners in western Kentucky which had been in progress since September 1935. The others were small strikes none of which involved as many as 500 workers.

Table 5.—Duration of Strikes Ending in September 1936

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes with duration of—					
		Less than 1 week	1 week and less than one-half month	One-half and less than 1 month	1 and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	3 months or more
All industries.....	201	69	52	46	18	5	11
<i>Manufacturing</i>							
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	2		2				
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	3	1		1			1
Transportation equipment.....	7	2	2	2	1		
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	5	1	1	2		1	
Lumber and allied products.....	17	4	3	8	2		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3	2				1	
Textiles and their products.....	40	8	12	10	6	1	3
Leather and its manufactures.....	4		1	3			
Food and kindred products.....	9	2	4	1	1		1
Tobacco manufactures.....	1	1					
Paper and printing.....	5	1	1			1	2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1			1			
Rubber products.....	6	4	2				
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	9	3	3	2			1
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>							
Extraction of minerals.....	6	2		2		1	1
Transportation and communication.....	18	11	4	3			
Trade.....	10	3	3	2	2		
Domestic and personal service.....	9	3	1	3	1		1
Professional service.....	1		1				
Building and construction.....	24	11	5	4	3		1
Agriculture, etc.....	7	5	1		1		
Relief work and W. P. A.....	8	2	5	1			
Other nonmanufacturing industries.....	6	3	1	1	1		

Approximately half of the 201 strikes which ended in September were settled directly between the employers and union officials who represented the organized workers. These strikes included 55 percent of the 74,499 workers involved. In 30 percent of the strikes, including 35 percent of the workers, the parties were assisted by Government conciliators and labor boards. Ten percent of the strikes were terminated without any settlement of the issues involved. In most of these cases the workers went back to work without settlements or they lost their jobs through replacement or through the employers' discontinuance of business.

Table 6.—Methods of Negotiating Settlements of Strikes Ending in September 1936

Negotiations toward settlements carried on by—	Strikes		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	201	100.0	74,499	100.0
Employer and workers directly.....	14	7.0	2,664	3.6
Employers and representatives of organized workers directly.....	100	49.8	40,831	54.8
Government conciliators or labor boards.....	61	30.3	26,115	35.1
Private conciliators or arbitrators.....	5	2.5	2,339	3.1
Terminated without formal settlement.....	21	10.4	2,550	3.4

Forty-five percent of the strikes ending in September, including 37 percent of the workers involved, resulted in substantial gains to the workers. In other words, these workers obtained substantially all that was demanded. In 28 percent of the strikes, including 40 percent of the workers, the settlements resulted in partial gains or compromises. Twenty-three percent of the strikes, including 22 percent of the workers, resulted in little or no gains to the workers. This information is shown in table 7.

Table 7.—Results of Strikes Ending in September 1936

Results	Strikes		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	201	100.0	74,499	100.0
Substantial gains to workers.....	91	45.2	27,721	37.2
Partial gains or compromises.....	56	27.9	29,544	39.6
Little or no gains to workers.....	46	22.9	16,206	21.8
Jurisdictional or rival union settlements.....	3	1.5	92	.1
Indeterminate.....	2	1.0	46	.1
Not reported.....	3	1.5	890	1.2

The data in table 8, which shows the results of the strikes ending in September in relation to the major issues involved, indicate that the strikes over union-organization matters were definitely won to a greater extent than the wage and hour strikes and that there was more of a tendency toward compromises in wage and hour strikes than in union-organization strikes. The workers won 42 percent of the wage and hour strikes, as compared with 53 percent of the organization strikes; 37 percent of the first group were compromised as compared with only 24 percent of the strikes over union organization. They lost 20 percent of the wage and hour disputes and 22 percent of the organization disputes.

In terms of workers involved, 34 percent of the workers in the wage and hour disputes won their demands, 58 percent obtained compromises, and 7 percent lost. Of the workers in the disputes over union-organization matters, 41 percent won their demands, 28 percent obtained compromises, and 30 percent lost.

Table 8.—Results of Strikes Ending in September 1936, in Relation to Major Issues Involved

Major issues	Total	Strikes resulting in—					
		Substan- tial gains to workers	Partial gains or compromises	Little or no gains to workers	Jurisdic- tional or rival union settle- ments	In- deter- minate	Not re- ported
Number of strikes							
All issues.....	201	91	55	47	3	2	3
Wages and hours.....	79	33	29	16			1
Wage increase.....	60	23	23	13			1
Wage decrease.....	5	3		2			
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	11	5	5	1			
Hour increase.....	1	1					
Hour decrease.....	2	1	1				
Union organization.....	98	52	23	22			1
Recognition.....	5	2		3			
Recognition and wages.....	30	16	9	5			
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	37	21	11	5			
Closed shop.....	12	7		4			1
Violation of agreement.....	3	2		1			
Discrimination.....	11	4	3	4			
Miscellaneous.....	24	6	3	9	3	2	1
Sympathy.....	2	1				1	
Jurisdiction.....	3				3		
Other.....	17	5	3	8		1	
Not reported.....	2			1			1
Number of workers involved							
All issues.....	74,499	27,721	29,544	16,206	92	46	890
Wages and hours.....	29,218	9,962	16,977	2,029			250
Wage increase.....	19,986	9,233	8,917	1,586			250
Wage decrease.....	601	171		430			
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	8,504	451	8,040	13			
Hour increase.....	7	7					
Hour decrease.....	120	100	20				
Union organization.....	42,230	17,220	11,903	12,507			600
Recognition.....	907	385		522			
Recognition and wages.....	7,461	1,725	3,178	2,558			
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	12,057	3,420	8,182	455			
Closed shop.....	10,073	777		8,696			600
Violation of agreement.....	10,238	10,225	13				
Discrimination.....	1,494	688	530	276			
Miscellaneous.....	3,051	539	664	1,670	92	46	40
Sympathy.....	126	120				6	
Jurisdiction.....	92				92		
Other.....	2,695	419	664	1,572		40	
Not reported.....	138			98			40

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor, November 1936

DURING November 1936, the Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 68 disputes, which affected a known total of 45,304 employees. Of these disputes, 40 were adjusted, 1 was referred to another agency, and 27 were still pending. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike, lock-out, or controversy not having reached the strike or lock-out stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of November 1936

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Commissioner assigned	Assignment completed	Workers involved	
							Directly	Indirectly
Buffalo Gravel Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.	Strike.....	Truck drivers.....	Hourly rate for drivers.....	Adjusted. Drivers allowed 60 cents per hour.	1936 Nov. 3	1936 Nov. 3	24	56
Fish canners, Martinez, Calif.....	Threatened strike.	Cannery workers.....	Wages and hours.....	Pending.....	Oct. 30	-----	(1)	-----
J. Klotz & Co., Pawling, N. Y.....	Strike.....	Bag and suitcase makers	do.....	do.....	Oct. 24	-----	(1)	-----
Canfield Oil Co., Canton, Ohio..	do.....	Truck drivers.....	Asked increase to \$135 per month.	do.....	Oct. 31	-----	3	800
Hamburger Shoe Co., Lynn, Mass.	do.....	Shoe workers.....	Wages.....	Adjusted. Allowed union shop; wage question to be arbitrated.	Oct. 13	Nov. 7	50	-----
L. A. Young Spring Co., Oakland, Calif.	do.....	Warehousemen.....	Asked closed shop.....	Pending.....	Nov. 6	-----	457	-----
California Cotton Mills, Oakland, Calif.	Threatened strike.	Cotton-textile workers.....	Alleged discrimination for union affiliation.	Adjusted. Compromise settlement.	Nov. 2	Nov. 9	305	100
Curtis Stephens Embury Shoe Co., Reading, Pa.	Strike.....	Shoe workers.....	Discharge of workers.....	Adjusted. Workers reinstated and union recognized.	Oct. 26	Nov. 13	48	400
Fort Wayne Paper Co., Connelville, Pa.	Lockout.....	Paper workers.....	Wages, working conditions, and agreement.	Adjusted. All returned with pay retroactive to Oct. 25.	Nov. 4	Nov. 16	130	-----
McGee Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Strike.....	Laundry workers.....	Low wages and long hours.....	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Oct. 31	Nov. 27	10	7
Coal miners, Oakland, Calif.....	Controversy.	Miners.....	Alleged discrimination.....	Pending.....	Nov. 9	-----	(1)	-----
Otis Steel Co., Cleveland, Ohio..	do.....	Steel workers.....	Asked wage increase.....	Adjusted. Allowed increase of 20 percent.	Nov. 24	Nov. 24	3,800	-----
Steam shovel and dredge men, San Francisco, Calif.	Strike.....	Dredge men.....	Wage agreement, overtime rate, and hours.	Adjusted. All overtime labor paid for; hours to be negotiated.	Nov. 10	Nov. 18	100	-----
Kiddies Friend Co., Harrison, N. J.	do.....	Children's dresses.....	Wage increase and union recognition.	Pending.....	Nov. 2	-----	100	234
Shell refinery, Arkansas City, Kans.	Controversy.	Oil-refinery workers.....	Asked election to select new committee.	Adjusted. Workmen's committee elected.	Nov. 12	Dec. 2	400	100
General Explosive Co., Latrobe, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Makers of explosives.....	Union recognition and collective bargaining.	Pending.....	Nov. 9	-----	175	-----
Automobile transport industry, Baltimore, Md.	Controversy.	Drivers.....	Wages, hours, and working conditions.	Adjusted. Agreed on arbitration.	do.....	Nov. 16	1,200	3,000
Hill Taxicab Co., Columbus, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	do.....	Wages and working conditions.....	Pending.....	Nov. 16	-----	130	-----
J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.....	Strike.....	Machinists.....	Discharged 75 workers. Discrimination alleged.	do.....	Nov. 15	-----	1,700	-----
Great Lakes Paper Box Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Box makers.....	Asked 40-hour week and overtime pay.	Adjusted. Allowed 8-hour day, 40-hour week, and time and one-half for overtime.	Nov. 16	Nov. 24	125	-----

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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Strike.	Plate-glass workers.	Asked closed shop and check-off.	Pending.	Oct. 24	Dec. 8	3,000	9
do.	Teamsters.	Asked collective bargaining.	Adjusted. All returned; negotiations to continue.	Nov. 12	Dec. 8	40	9
do.	Truck drivers.	Wages.	Adjusted. All back wages paid and agreement renewed.	Nov. 11	Nov. 13	10	
Controversy.	Carpenters and plasterers.	Jurisdiction of celotex installation.	Adjusted. Work awarded to carpenters. (Temporary award.)	Nov. 16	Dec. 8	68	253
do.	Road workers.	Rate for common labor.	Adjusted. Agreement signed and rate increased 20 cents per hour.	Nov. 13	Nov. 21	14	50
do.	Mine, mill, and smelter workers, and common laborers.	Jurisdiction.	Pending.	Nov. 14		500	100
Strike.	Miners.	Wages and union recognition.	Adjusted. Increased \$1 per day in signed agreement.	Oct. 7	Nov. 26	70	5
Controversy.	Pie makers.	Discharged 8 men for union affiliation.	Adjusted. Satisfactory organization privileges.	Nov. 14	Nov. 24	20	30
Strike.	Pattern makers.	(1)	Pending.	Oct. 28		(1)	
do.	Machinists.	Union recognition and collective bargaining.	Adjusted. Allowed union recognition and collective bargaining.	Nov. 17	Nov. 27	4,318	682
Controversy.	Street-railway and motor-coach workers.	Asked union recognition and signed agreement.	Adjusted. Allowed union recognition; negotiation of agreement to follow.	Nov. 12	Dec. 2	44	31
Strike.	Store employees.	Wages and working conditions.	Pending.	Nov. 14		3,000	
do.	Warehousemen.	Wage increase and agreement.	Adjusted. Allowed 70 cents per hour and 8-hour day.	Oct. 28	Nov. 15	800	5,000
Threatened strike.	Machinists.	Discharges for union affiliation.	Adjusted. Reinstated those discharged.	Nov. 19	Nov. 30	1,800	
Controversy.	Negro workers.	Working conditions.	Adjusted. Improved conditions.	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	12	
Threatened strike.	Tool and die makers.	Wage increase.	Pending.	Nov. 6		80	
do.	Stock-yards workers.	Wages and hours.	Adjusted. Allowed wage increase of about 25 percent, 40-hour week, and time and one-half for overtime.	Nov. 19	Nov. 25	650	70
Controversy.	Steel workers.	Discharges for union activity.	Pending.	do.		(1)	
do.	do.	do.	do.	Nov. 10		(1)	
Strike.	Mill workers.	Wage increase, union recognition, and 40-hour week.	Adjusted. Men increased to 40 and women to 35 cents per hour.	Nov. 12	Nov. 30	60	
do.	Road workers.	Hours of labor and overtime pay.	Adjusted. Increased to 50 cents per hour.	July 25	Nov. 20	45	20
do.	Rubber workers.	Wage increase and recognition of shop committee.	Adjusted. Allowed wage increase of 10 percent, recognition of committee, and 8-hour day.	Nov. 19	Nov. 30	50	
Threatened strike.	Bartenders.	Asked wage increase and elimination of overtime work.	Adjusted. Overtime work eliminated and wages to be further investigated.	July 15	do.	3	50

1 Not reported.

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of November 1936—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Commissioner assigned	Assignment completed	Workers involved	
							Directly	Indirectly
Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.	Threatened strike.	Bartenders.	Asked wage increase and elimination of overtime work.	Adjusted. Agreed to increase wages as business permits.	1936 July 15	1936 Nov. 30	7	100
Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.	do.	do.	do.	Adjusted. Increase \$5 per week and overtime eliminated.	do.	Nov. 23	5	100
Highway project, Maxwell, Mo.	Strike.	Laborers.	Nonunion workers employed.	Adjusted. All union employed.	Nov. 19	do.	24	60
Lorillard Co., Richmond, Va.	Threatened strike.	Cigarmakers.	Wage increase, union recognition, and working conditions.	Adjusted. Increased 10 percent and allowed union recognition.	Nov. 10	Dec. 9	2,200	---
L. M. Flesh & Sons, Piqua, Ohio.	Strike.	Underwear workers.	Asked collective bargaining.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	Nov. 12	Dec. 1	450	---
National Foundry, Erie, Pa.	do.	Foundry workers.	Wage increase, 8-hour day, and collective bargaining.	Adjusted. Increases ranging from 2½ to 10 cents per hour, 8-hour day; no discrimination.	Nov. 23	Nov. 28	100	300
Golden State Milk Co., Oakland, Calif.	do.	Milkmen and drivers.	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Wages adjusted and organization allowed.	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	950	---
Cemetery workers, San Francisco, Calif.	Controversy	Cemetery workers.	Asked restoration of former wage, to \$5.75 per day.	Adjusted. Allowed \$5.75 per day, retroactive to Nov. 1, 1936; and signed agreement.	Nov. 18	Nov. 25	200	---
Bundesen & Lauritzen, San Francisco, Calif.	Strike.	Steam shovel and dredge men.	Asked signed agreement similar to that of other dredge men in locality.	Pending.	Oct. 1	---	20	50
Signal Mountain Portland Cement Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	Controversy	Cement workers.	Collective bargaining and restoration of work time.	do.	Nov. 21	---	153	13
Daybrite Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Strike.	Electrical-fixture makers and stove mounters.	Jurisdiction of installation of fixtures.	do.	Nov. 25	---	7	90
Optical workers, Oakland, Calif.	do.	Optical workers.	(1) Wage agreement.	do.	Nov. 7	---	(1)	---
Chas. Shimel and Monroe Haus, Booneville, Ind.	Controversy	Coal miners.	Wage agreement.	do.	Nov. 27	---	100	12
Lyons Machine & Tool Co., Muskegon, Mich.	Threatened strike.	Tool and die makers.	Wage increase, working conditions, and signed agreement.	do.	Nov. 6	---	80	---
Tri-State mines, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma.	Strike.	Mine, mill, and smelter workers in lead mines.	Wages and working conditions.	Unclassified. Investigations being made by Regional Labor Relations Board.	Nov. 21	Dec. 4	4,200	---
Boggs & Buhl, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Controversy	Fur workers.	Agreement covering working conditions.	Adjusted. Signed agreement providing 44-hour week and satisfactory wages. Closed shop refused.	Oct. 31	Nov. 25	17	---
Carpenters, Chicago, Ill.	do.	Carpenters.	Carpenters claim work being done by porters.	Pending.	Nov. 24	---	(2)	---

Carpenters, Chicago, Ill.	Carpenters	Carpenters claim work being done by porters.	used. Pending.	Nov. 24	(1)
Odorless Dry Cleaners' Association, Cleveland, Ohio.	do.	Asked assistance in forming plans for this new industry.	do.	Nov. 26	(1)
Standard Oil Refinery, Whiting, Ind.	do.	Wage increases.	Adjusted. Increases allowed, ranging from 2 to 3½ cents per hour.	Nov. 11	(1)
Union Stock Yards & Transit Co., Chicago, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Restaurant workers.	Pending.	Nov. 27	8
Phillips Rubber Co., Providence, R. I.	do.	Rubber workers.	Adjusted. Workers reinstated.	Nov. 24	900
Oswald Jaeger Baking Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	Strike.	Drivers.	Pending.	July 15	75
Alaska Railroad Co., Alaska and west coast.	do.	Maritime crafts.	Adjusted. Agreement signed with all maritime crafts for operation of ships in Alaskan waters.	Oct. 29	45
American Wire Insulating Co., Providence, R. I.	do.	Rubber workers.	Pending.	Nov. 23	250
U. S. Rubber Co., Providence, R. I.	do.	do.	Adjusted. Allowed 4 cents per hour increase.	Dec. 1	450
Total.					33,582
					11,722

¹ Not reported.

LABOR TURN-OVER

Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Establishments, October 1936

BOTH the separation rate and the accession rate were lower in October than in the month preceding, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly survey of labor turn-over in manufacturing industries.

Total separations in October amounted to 3.25 per 100 employees, as against 3.30 in September. This decline was due to a sharp decrease in the number of quits and a moderate decline in the discharge rate. Lay-offs were above the September level. The accession rate for the month was 4.83 per 100 employees, as against 5.09 in September.

Compared with the corresponding month of last year, the hiring rate in October shows a decrease and separations a small upturn. (See table 1.)

All Manufacturing

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics' survey of labor turn-over covers more than 5,000 representative manufacturing establishments which employed over 2,200,000 workers in September. The rates represent the number of changes in personnel per 100 employees on the pay rolls during the month.

The rates shown in table 1 are compiled from reports received from representative plants in 144 industries. In the 16 industries for which separate rates are shown (see table 2) reports were received from representative plants employing at least 25 percent of the workers in each industry.

Table 1 shows for manufacturing as a whole, the total separation rate subdivided into quit, discharge, and lay-off rates and also the accession rate for each month of 1935, the first 10 months of 1936, and the average monthly rate for 1935.

Table 1.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (per 100 Employees) in Representative Factories in 144 Industries

Class of rate and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Quit:													
1936	0.71	0.68	0.86	1.16	1.06	1.13	1.15	1.23	1.57	1.29			
1935	.76	.73	.75	.93	1.21	.83	.90	.86	1.05	.89	0.77	0.69	0.86
Discharge:													
1936	.20	.17	.19	.21	.20	.23	.23	.27	.26	.24			
1935	.18	.18	.17	.20	.17	.20	.20	.21	.19	.21	.20	.18	.19
Lay-off: ¹													
1936	2.66	2.21	1.83	1.92	2.06	1.92	1.84	3.23	1.47	1.72			
1935	2.10	1.88	2.32	2.60	3.00	3.46	2.57	2.70	1.95	2.03	2.58	2.89	2.51
Total separation:													
1936	3.57	3.06	2.88	3.29	3.32	3.28	3.22	4.73	3.30	3.25			
1935	3.04	2.79	3.24	3.73	4.38	4.49	3.67	3.77	3.19	3.13	3.55	3.76	3.56
Accession:													
1936	3.65	2.95	3.97	4.46	4.05	4.49	4.94	4.72	5.09	4.83			
1935	6.33	4.23	3.79	3.63	3.01	3.18	4.17	4.60	4.95	5.23	3.63	3.30	4.17

¹ Including temporary, indeterminate, and permanent lay-offs.

Sixteen Industries

IN ADDITION to the information for manufacturing as a whole, details of labor turn-over are available for 16 separate manufacturing industries.

In the 16 separate industries the automobile and body manufacturing plants reported the highest accession rate (16.85); the lowest (1.74) was shown in petroleum refining. Cotton manufacturing registered the highest quit rate (1.93); petroleum refining the lowest (0.54). The highest discharge rate (0.53) was shown in the automobile parts and equipment industry; the lowest (0.10) in iron and steel. The highest lay-off rate (4.71) and total separation rate (6.44) occurred in slaughtering and meat packing; the lowest lay-off rate (0.33) and total separation rate (1.29) in the rubber-tire industry.

In seven industries in the durable-goods group the accession rates exceeded the total separation rates. In the nondurable group, cigars and cigarettes, cotton manufacturing, and rubber tires indicated higher accession rates than separation rates.

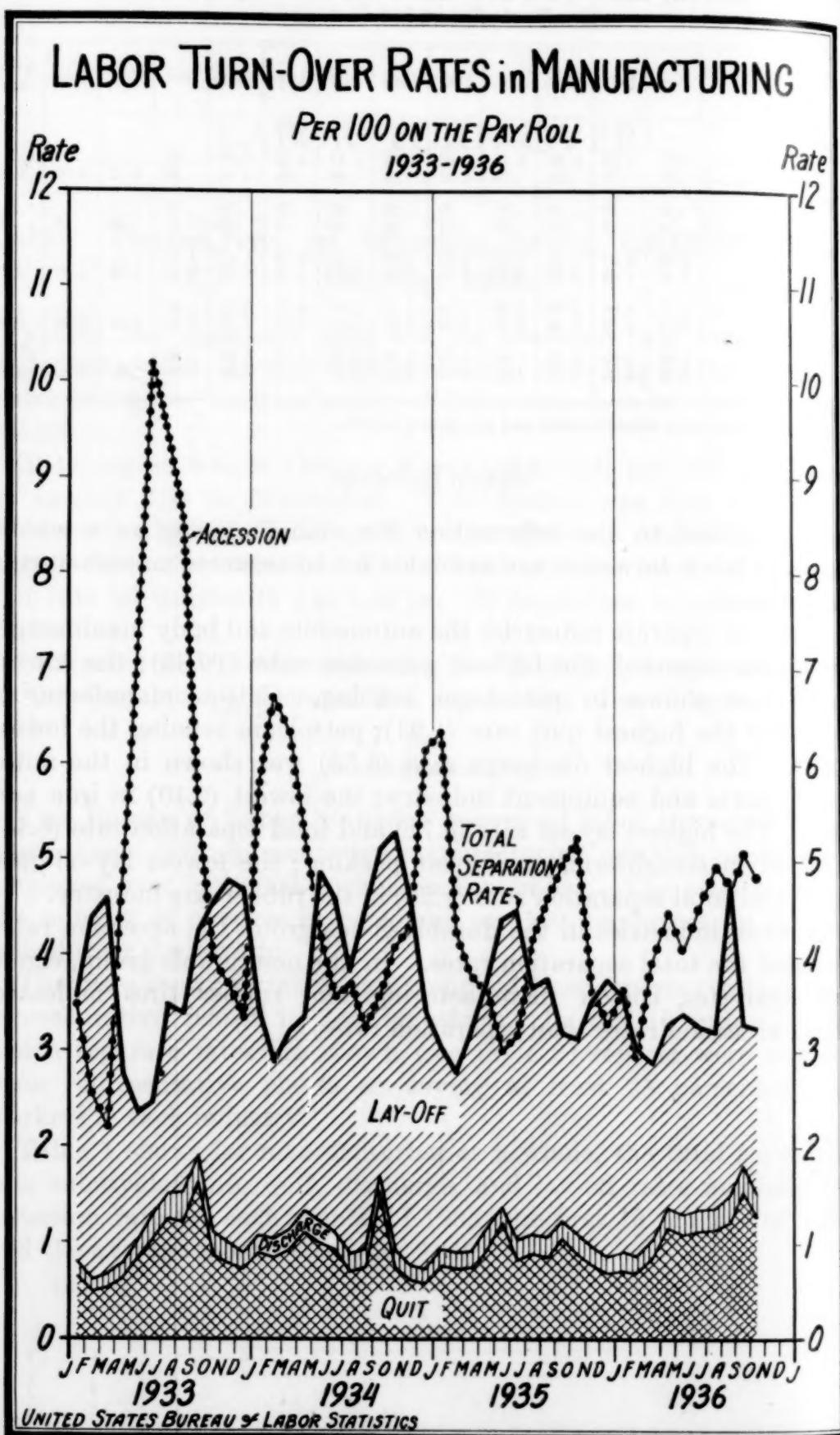


Table 2.—Monthly Turn-Over Rates (per 100 Employees) in Specified Industries

Class of rates	October 1936	Sep- tem- ber 1936	October 1935	October 1936	Sep- tem- ber 1936	October 1935	October 1936	Sep- tem- ber 1936	October 1935
	Automobiles and bodies			Automobile parts			Boots and shoes		
Quit.....	1.74	1.24	1.19	1.91	1.46	1.35	1.07	1.19	0.61
Discharge.....	.31	.23	.26	.53	.39	.42	.24	.24	.12
Lay-off.....	1.85	3.10	2.39	1.40	3.36	2.13	2.42	1.68	1.87
Total separation.....	3.90	4.57	3.84	3.84	5.21	3.90	3.73	3.11	2.60
Accession.....	16.85	20.35	19.19	12.93	10.72	12.94	1.86	2.36	1.65
	Bricks			Cigars and cigarettes			Cotton manufacturing		
Quit.....	1.16	3.17	0.67	1.92	2.01	1.30	1.93	2.12	1.24
Discharge.....	.21	.32	.20	.27	.27	.27	.29	.31	.28
Lay-off.....	3.39	2.93	5.49	.74	.50	.60	1.19	1.24	2.14
Total separation.....	4.76	6.42	6.36	2.93	2.78	2.17	3.41	3.67	3.66
Accession.....	4.49	5.92	6.78	3.61	5.22	3.18	4.24	5.02	5.82
	Electrical machinery			Foundries and machine shops			Furniture		
Quit.....	0.98	1.33	0.70	1.15	1.54	0.79	1.79	1.91	0.71
Discharge.....	.19	.18	.15	.28	.34	.30	.36	.44	.26
Lay-off.....	.51	.52	.39	1.32	1.71	2.40	2.84	1.84	2.24
Total separation.....	1.68	2.03	1.24	2.75	3.59	3.49	4.99	4.19	3.21
Accession.....	5.69	4.84	3.67	4.76	4.31	4.52	6.31	7.81	5.71
	Hardware			Iron and steel			Men's clothing		
Quit.....	1.15	0.92	0.36	1.39	1.47	1.12	0.90	1.07	0.83
Discharge.....	.25	.09	.13	.10	.13	.11	.11	.09	.06
Lay-off.....	.34	.35	.41	.93	.62	1.29	4.28	2.03	2.54
Total separation.....	1.74	1.36	.90	2.42	2.22	2.52	5.29	3.19	3.43
Accession.....	6.95	4.09	3.13	3.04	2.93	2.50	4.57	2.44	3.14
	Petroleum refining			Rubber tires			Sawmills		
Quit.....	0.54	1.09	0.62	0.82	1.12	0.46	1.62	2.53	1.44
Discharge.....	.18	.15	.14	.14	.07	.08	.31	.39	.42
Lay-off.....	1.43	2.37	2.43	.33	.17	1.84	3.78	3.35	5.44
Total separation.....	2.15	3.61	3.19	1.29	1.36	2.38	5.71	6.27	7.30
Accession.....	1.74	2.24	2.28	4.02	3.04	2.12	4.48	7.86	5.12
	Slaughtering and meat packing								
Quit.....	1.46	1.82	0.77						
Discharge.....	.27	.23	.21						
Lay-off.....	4.71	4.84	5.09						
Total separation.....	6.44	6.89	6.07						
Accession.....	6.34	6.53	9.01						

Labor Turn-Over in the Boot and Shoe Industry, 1934 and 1935¹

BOTH the hiring rate and the separation rate in the boot and shoe industry were lower in 1935 than in 1934. This record is much the same as that for all manufacturing industries for which figures are available.

In the boot and shoe industry the total separation rate per 100 employees was 38.47 in 1934 and 34.15 in 1935. These rates compare with 49.17 in 1934 and 42.74 in 1935 for all manufacturing industries. The most significant class of separations, lay-offs, showed rates of 25.37 and 23.97 in the 2 years for boots and shoes; in all industries combined the lay-off rates also decreased, but were at the higher levels of 36.26 and 30.08. The number of quits per 100 employees in 1934 was 10.46 in boots and shoes, and 10.67 in all industries. In 1935 the quit rate dropped to 7.93 for the boot and shoe industry, but the average for all manufacturing decreased only slightly, to 10.37. The rates for discharges, accounting for only a small proportion of the total separations, were 2.64 in 1934 and 2.25 in 1935 for boots and shoes, and showed a slight increase, from 2.24 to 2.29, for all industries combined.

The accession rate for boots and shoes dropped from 41.55 in 1934 to 38.21 in 1935. The accession rate for all manufacturing was considerably higher in both years, being 56.91 in 1934 and 50.05 in 1935.

The labor force in the boot and shoe industry, however, was more stable in both years than in all manufacturing combined. The labor turn-over rates presented in the following tables have been computed from reports received from 158 identical establishments in the boot and shoe industry during the years 1934 and 1935. In 1934 the plants employed an average of 82,184 workers and in 1935 an average of 82,581 (representing approximately 44 percent of the estimated number of workers in the industry).

Table 1 shows the number of firms, number of employees, quits, discharges, lay-offs, total separations, and accessions in 158 identical boot and shoe plants, by rate groups, for the years 1934 and 1935.

¹ This is the second article published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on labor turn-over in the boot and shoe industry. The first appeared in the Monthly Labor Review, October 1933 (pp. 893-895).

Table 1.—Changes in Personnel in 158 Identical Plants in the Boot and Shoe Industry, 1934-35, by Rate Groups

Quits

Rate group	Number of establishments		Number of employees		Percent of total employees	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Under 2.5 percent.....	43	47	11,399	12,944	13.87	15.67
2.5 and under 5 percent.....	20	17	5,594	26,293	6.81	31.84
5 and under 7.5 percent.....	21	20	28,867	8,869	35.13	10.73
7.5 and under 10 percent.....	23	25	14,492	14,216	17.63	17.25
10 and under 15 percent.....	25	28	10,947	12,469	13.32	15.10
15 and under 20 percent.....	9	10	2,830	3,383	3.44	4.10
20 and under 25 percent.....	7	4	4,694	2,649	5.71	3.21
25 and under 30 percent.....	4	3	917	913	1.12	1.11
30 and under 35 percent.....	2	0	471	0	.57	.00
35 percent and over.....	4	4	1,973	815	2.40	.99
Total.....	158	158	82,184	82,581	100.00	100.00

Discharges

Under 0.5 percent.....	57	57	13,925	14,166	16.94	17.15
0.5 and under 1 percent.....	13	13	23,069	24,499	28.07	29.67
1 and under 2 percent.....	25	34	14,597	17,390	17.77	21.06
2 and under 3 percent.....	16	21	5,229	10,415	6.36	12.61
3 and under 4 percent.....	15	9	6,211	3,636	7.56	4.40
4 and under 5 percent.....	9	7	7,646	3,021	9.30	3.66
5 and under 7 percent.....	8	9	3,051	5,391	3.71	6.53
7 and under 9 percent.....	7	2	5,094	603	6.20	.73
9 and under 11 percent.....	4	1	1,565	1,022	1.90	1.24
11 percent and over.....	4	5	1,797	2,438	2.19	2.95
Total.....	158	158	82,184	82,581	100.00	100.00

Lay-offs¹

Under 5 percent.....	25	32	27,488	30,605	33.45	37.06
5 and under 10 percent.....	16	22	7,297	13,563	8.88	16.42
10 and under 20 percent.....	27	33	15,606	16,787	18.99	20.34
20 and under 30 percent.....	22	17	9,922	6,612	12.07	8.01
30 and under 40 percent.....	14	11	4,982	3,501	6.06	4.24
40 and under 60 percent.....	21	11	9,731	3,356	11.84	4.06
60 and under 90 percent.....	13	12	2,934	3,530	3.57	4.27
90 and under 120 percent.....	11	9	2,519	2,308	3.07	2.79
120 and under 150 percent.....	7	8	1,386	1,670	1.69	2.02
150 percent and over.....	2	3	314	649	.38	.79
Total.....	158	158	82,184	82,581	100.00	100.00

Total separations

Under 10 percent.....	17	17	22,999	24,296	27.98	29.42
10 and under 20 percent.....	25	38	13,902	19,619	16.92	23.76
20 and under 30 percent.....	22	26	10,841	12,844	13.19	15.55
30 and under 40 percent.....	25	24	9,499	10,391	11.56	12.58
40 and under 60 percent.....	21	12	10,782	2,780	13.12	3.37
60 and under 90 percent.....	23	15	7,614	6,135	9.26	7.43
90 and under 120 percent.....	14	13	4,829	3,663	5.88	4.44
120 and under 150 percent.....	5	7	467	1,540	.57	1.86
150 and under 180 percent.....	4	2	1,166	423	1.42	.51
180 percent and over.....	1	4	85	890	.10	1.08
Total.....	158	158	82,184	82,581	100.00	100.00

Accessions

Under 5 percent.....	5	6	1,171	2,548	1.42	3.09
5 and under 10 percent.....	6	7	1,166	19,603	1.42	23.73
10 and under 20 percent.....	23	34	29,390	20,147	35.77	24.40
20 and under 30 percent.....	27	18	14,923	7,955	18.16	9.63
30 and under 40 percent.....	20	23	8,380	8,224	10.20	9.96
40 and under 50 percent.....	16	12	8,714	7,542	10.60	9.13
50 and under 70 percent.....	21	18	7,358	5,709	8.95	6.91
70 and under 110 percent.....	20	25	6,740	7,367	8.20	8.92
110 and under 150 percent.....	11	10	2,402	2,804	2.92	3.40
150 percent and over.....	9	5	1,940	682	2.36	.83
Total.....	158	158	82,184	82,581	100.00	100.00

¹ Including temporary, indeterminate, and permanent lay-offs.

In 1934 the 158 establishments reported 7,744 quits and in 1935 the total was 6,386. A quit rate of less than 10 percent was reported in 1934 by 107 plants employing approximately 75 percent of the total number of employees, and in 1935 by 109 establishments. Ten firms with 4.09 percent of the persons on the pay roll in 1934 and 7 firms with 2.09 percent of the employees in 1935 had a quit rate of over 25 percent.

Fifty-seven of the plants employing 45 percent of the total number of employees in 1934 had a discharge rate of less than 1 percent, as compared with the same number of firms with 50 percent of the total number of employees in 1935. Eight establishments with 3,362 workers on the pay roll in 1934 and 6 plants with 3,460 employees in 1935 reported a discharge rate of more than 9 percent.

The number of lay-offs reported decreased from 19,179 in 1934 to 17,031 in 1935. More than one-fourth of the firms employing 42.33 percent of the workers in 1934 had a lay-off rate of less than 10 percent, whereas in 1935 approximately one-third of the firms, with 53.48 percent of the employees, were in this group. In 1934, 20 establishments employing 4,219 persons and in 1935 the same number of plants employing 4,627 workers had a lay-off rate of more than 90 percent.

In 1934, 42 firms with 44.9 percent of the total number of employees, and in 1935, 55 plants employing 53.18 percent of the total employed reported a total separation rate of less than 20 percent. Ten firms with 1,718 employees in 1934 and 13 firms with 2,853 workers on the pay roll in 1935 reported a total separation rate of more than 120 percent.

Sixty-one establishments employing 22.44 percent of the total number of employees reported an accession rate of more than 50 percent in 1934. In 1935, 58 plants with 20.06 percent of the workers on the pay roll showed an accession rate of more than 50 percent.

Table 2 shows the comparative turn-over rates in 158 identical establishments in the boot and shoe industry for the years 1934 and 1935, by size of establishment.

Table 2.—Comparative Rates in Plants With Fewer Than 300 Employees and in Those With 300 or More

Class of rates	Plants with classified number of employees			
	1934		1935	
	Under 300 employees	300 or more employees	Under 300 employees	300 or more employees
Quit.....	8.47	9.60	7.20	7.84
Discharge.....	1.77	2.57	1.62	2.19
Lay-off.....	46.70	18.87	45.75	15.44
Total separation.....	56.94	31.04	54.75	25.47
Accession.....	57.46	34.56	63.29	28.04
Average number of employees.....	13, 195	68, 989	14, 113	68, 468

That the quit and discharge rates were lower in both years in establishments having an average of fewer than 300 employees on the pay roll than in the larger plants is of particular significance. In contrast, the lay-off and total-separation rates in the plants with 300 or more employees were much lower in both years than in the smaller plants. The lay-off rates indicate that in the larger firms 34 of every 100 employees were laid off sometime during the 2 years, whereas the smaller firms reported 92 of every 100 as lay-offs during the same period. The large number of lay-offs in the smaller firms was followed by high accession rates. The smaller firms reported a total accession rate of 120.75 per 100 employees for the 2 years and the larger firms an accession rate of 62.60 during the same period.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wages in Cotton Picking in 1936

THE average wage rate for picking cotton was considerably higher in 1936 than in 1935, according to a press release dated November 16, 1936, issued by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The 1936 average rate was 69 cents per 100 pounds of seed cotton, 11 cents more than in 1935, and the highest since 1929. The following table, containing figures taken from the press release mentioned, shows average wage rates for picking 100 pounds of seed cotton, by States, in 1929 and in each year 1933 to 1936:

Average Wage Rates for Picking 100 Pounds of Seed Cotton, 1929 and 1933 to 1936

State	1929	1933	1934	1935	1936	State	1929	1933	1934	1935	1936
All States.....	\$1.06	\$0.53	\$0.60	\$0.58	\$0.69	Tennessee.....	\$1.34	\$0.54	\$0.65	\$0.60	\$0.80
Virginia.....	1.15	.45	.65	.65	.70	Alabama.....	.92	.45	.55	.50	.60
North Carolina.....	1.01	.48	.65	.65	.65	Mississippi.....	1.08	.49	.55	.55	.75
South Carolina.....	.81	.45	.50	.50	.55	Louisiana.....	1.01	.48	.55	.55	.65
Georgia.....	.90	.45	.50	.50	.55	Texas.....	1.11	.55	.60	.60	.65
Florida.....	1.07	.48	.55	.55	.60	Oklahoma.....	1.22	.65	.75	.70	.75
Illinois.....	1.15	.65	.75	.75	.90	Arkansas.....	1.06	.52	.60	.55	.75
Missouri.....	1.12	.67	.80	.75	.95	New Mexico.....	1.25	.55	.65	.65	.70
Kansas.....	1.30	.65	.75	.70	.75	Arizona.....	1.50	.67	.90	.90	1.10
Kentucky.....	1.18	.60	.80	.75	.95	California.....	1.45	.65	.90	.90	1.00

Minimum Wage Rates for Home Work in the Men's Clothing Industry in Argentina¹

A MINIMUM-WAGE scale for home work in the men's clothing industry in the Federal capital of Argentina, to replace that established in 1928, was fixed by resolution of June 5, 1936, to become effective 15 days after date of publication (June 27, 1936) in the Boletín Oficial. The commission which fixed the rates, consisting of eight members in addition to the president and secretary, was appointed by a resolution of January 4, 1935.

The scale adopted includes minimum wages for 463 specified items. For men's clothing the highest rate established is 11 pesos,² for making a woolen raincoat, with woolen lining, sleeves included, with three

¹ Argentine República Departamento Nacional del Trabajo: Boletín Informativo (Buenos Aires), July-August 1936, pp. 4639-4651. For legal basis of Minimum Wage Commission see U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bul. No. 510, Labor Legislation of Argentina (March 1930), pp. 30-36.

² Paper peso at par=42.45 cents; average exchange rate, June 1936=33.42 cents.

outside and two inside pockets, seams reinforced with two backseams, buckram placed between the layers of wool, collar and lapels pierced by hand and sewed with silk, double breasted; the lowest rate is 0.12 peso, for making short underdrawers without reinforcement. Proportionately lower rates were set for boys' clothing.

The piece-work wages fixed by this resolution are to remain in effect for 1 year, but will be automatically continued beyond that limit and until a new scale is established.

Earnings in the Chemical Industry in Germany, March 1936¹

AN OFFICIAL wage survey conducted in Germany in March 1936 revealed that the average earnings in the chemical industry had not changed materially since December 1935, when a similar survey was made. The March 1936 inquiry showed that male workers earned an average of 95 pfennigs per hour (as compared with 92 pfennigs in December 1933) and female workers an average of 51.5 pfennigs per hour (51.3 pfennigs in December 1933). Inasmuch as the average length of the working week remained unchanged, there was little change in average weekly earnings.

Male workers (skilled and unskilled combined) earned an average of 41.58 marks per working week of 45.5 hours. This, however, was not the sum actually received by the workers, since an average of 12.4 percent was withheld by employers for the workers' payments of wage and poll taxes and their contributions to national social-insurance funds.

Earnings of the several basic worker-groups varied somewhat according to the various branches of the industry; total weekly earnings for men were highest in the soap industry and lowest in the essential oil and aromatic chemical industries, while for women they were highest in tar dyes and intermediates and lowest in the pigment and paint industry.

The average hourly and gross weekly earnings of the three basic worker-groups in the various branches of the German chemical industry are shown in the table following.

¹ Data are from report of United States Consulate in Frankfurt-on-Main, Sept. 9, 1936.

Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings in the German Chemical Industry, March 1936

[Average exchange rate of mark (100 pfennigs) in March 1936=40.44 cents]

Branch of industry	Male workers				Female workers	
	Skilled		Unskilled		Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings		
	Pfennigs	Marks	Pfennigs	Marks	Pfennigs	Marks
Sulphuric acid, alkalies, and related chemicals..	98.9	44.28	88.8	39.17		
Other industrial chemicals.....	104.1	49.16	90.3	40.98	49.3	21.19
Tar dyes and intermediates.....	108.2	49.21	94.0	40.30	54.3	23.87
Pharmaceuticals.....	99.8	46.14	80.0	36.09	52.1	22.81
Essential oils and aromatic chemicals.....	95.5	40.48	77.2	33.21	48.4	21.25
Cosmetics.....	96.2	46.70	79.4	37.33	51.1	23.82
Photographic chemicals.....	105.4	47.91	82.5	37.33	51.6	22.63
Explosives, munitions, etc.....	94.4	45.49	87.1	41.13	47.6	21.98
Mineral pigments and paints.....	98.8	45.86	80.4	37.80	48.3	20.92
Fertilizers.....	109.6	48.90	91.2	41.51	47.7	21.44
Soaps and related cleansing materials.....	107.3	53.14	86.2	41.58	48.6	22.41

Although wage rates and earnings as expressed in German currency have not changed markedly, "real" wages as represented by buying power have declined since 1933. This was due to the steadily rising cost-of-living index, from 118.0 (1913-14=100) in July 1933, to 121.8 in July 1934, 124.3 in July 1935, and 125.3 in July 1936. Living costs have really increased even more than these figures indicate. A further concealed price increase not reflected in the official index figures was produced by the deterioration in the quality of most merchandise, caused by the admixture of inferior substitute materials as a result both of economic necessity and official decrees restricting the content of more valuable substances, and the fact that the retail prices of these goods have not been reduced.

Wages of Agricultural Workers in Great Britain

England and Wales

MINIMUM wage rates of agricultural workers in England and Wales are fixed by wages boards, created by law, which have jurisdiction over stated districts. By defining the length of the workday or workweek to which the wage fixed is applicable, the boards in effect limit working hours also.

The following table gives the minimum wage rates of general farm hands in England and Wales in effect on August 15, 1936, as established by orders of the district agricultural wages boards. Unless otherwise noted, the rates given in the table apply to male workers 21 years of age and over, and female workers 18 years of age and over, engaged as general agricultural laborers, not in selected occupations such as shepherd, plowman, dairy worker, etc.

Table 1.—Minimum Wage Rates and Normal Working Hours of Adult Agricultural Laborers, England and Wales, Aug. 15, 1936, by Sex and District ¹

District	Males			Females		
	Minimum rate per week	Weekly hours to which minimum rate applies		Minimum rate per hour	Weekly hours to which minimum rate applies	
		Summer	Winter		Summer	Winter
<i>England</i>						
Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire	s. d. 31 6	50	48	s. d. 0 6¼	50	48
Berkshire	31 0	50	50	0 2 5		
Buckinghamshire	32 0	51	48	0 6½	51	48
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	31 6	50	48	0 6	5 8	5 8
Cheshire	32 6	54	54	0 4 6		
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	32 0	51	51	0 2 5		
Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Furness district of Lancashire	{ 33 6 32 0 }	54	48	0 5½		
Derbyshire	0 8	54	54	0 5		
Devonshire	32 6	52	50	0 6		
Dorset	31 0	51	48	10 24 0	5 8½	5 8½
Durham	31 0	50	50	5 2 6	5 8	5 8
Essex	31 6	50	48	0 6¼		
Gloucestershire	31 0	50	48	0 5		
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	31 0	51	48	0 5		
Herefordshire	31 6	54	48	0 4½	46½	46½
Hertfordshire	32 0	48	48	11 24 0	48	48
Kent	33 0	52	48	0 6	5 8	5 8
Lancashire (except Furness district):						
East	37 6	60	60			
North	37 6	60	60	0 6		
South	33 6	50	50			
Leicestershire	34 0	54	54	0 5		
Rutlandshire	32 6	50	50			
Lincolnshire:						
Holland	35 0	50	48	0 6		
Kesteven and Lindsey	32 0	51	48	0 5½		
Middlesex	{ 6 35 5 7 34 0 }	50	48	{ 12 25 0 13 24 0 }	50	48
Monmouthshire	32 6	54	50	0 6		
Norfolk	31 6	50	48	0 5	50	48
Northampton and Soke of Peterborough	31 6	50		0 6½	50	
Northumberland	31 6	52½	48	0 5	52½	48
Nottinghamshire	32 0	52½	50	0 5		
Oxfordshire	31 6	50	48	0 5½	50	48
Shropshire	32 0	54	54	0 5		
Somerset	32 6	52	50	0 4 6		
Staffordshire	32 6	54	54	0 5	54	54
Suffolk	31 6	50	48	0 5		
Surrey	32 3	50	50	0 5½	50	50
Sussex	32 6	52	48	0 5	52	48
Warwickshire	31 0	50	48	0 5	52	48
Wiltshire	31 0	50	50	0 5		
Worcestershire	31 0	52	48	0 5	5 8	5 8
Yorkshire:						
East Riding	33 6	52½	48	0 6	44	44
North Riding	33 0	52½	50	0 6	44	44
West Riding	34 0	52½	48	0 6	44	44
<i>Wales</i>						
Anglesey and Caernarvon	31 0	50	50	0 6		
Carmarthen	31 6	54	54	0 6	5 8	5 8
Denbigh and Fling	30 6	50	48	0 5	5 8½	5 8½
Glamorgan	33 6	52	48	0 6	5 8½	5 8½
Merioneth and Montgomery	28 6	52	52	0 5		
Pembroke and Cardigan	31 0	54	52	0 5	5 8	5 8
Radnor and Brecon	31 0	54	50	0 5	48	48

¹ From report of Roy W. Baker, consul, Bristol, dated Aug. 10, 1936.² At 19 years.³ Per day.⁴ Workers engaged for milking receive, in addition, no less than 6d. on each occasion they visit their place of employment for the purpose of milking.⁵ At 20 years.⁶ Summer.⁷ Winter.⁸ Per hour.⁹ Payment given for a minimum of 54 hours.¹⁰ Per week; at 21 years.¹¹ Per week; at 19 years.¹² Summer, per week.¹³ Winter, per week.¹⁴ At 21 years.

Where payment in kind, in the form of free housing, allowance on rent, or foodstuffs, is made by the employer, the cash value of such perquisites may be assessed by the wages board and deducted from the minimum rates. Overtime rates are also determined locally and vary between districts and occupations. The boards define overtime, and indirectly provide either holidays or increased pay on Sundays, one-half day during the week and in some cases other holidays, by declaring that work on those days constitutes overtime. More liberal holiday provisions have been secured for organized agricultural workers through collective agreements.¹

Scotland

AGRICULTURAL workers in Scotland, unlike those of England and Wales, make individual working agreements with the employing farmers in practically all districts. While the average cash wage agreed upon varies considerably as between different occupations and districts, the value of the perquisites granted in addition to actual wages is standardized and uniformly applied throughout Scotland, although the amount of the allowance, based on these values, varies between districts and occupations. This amount, as well as that of money payment, is determined by individual bargaining. The value of board and lodging, when furnished, is, however, fixed at 14s. per week (about \$3.50). The cash equivalent of these allowances is estimated by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland thus:

Meal.....	15s. 4d. per hundredweight.
Milk.....	1s. per gallon.
Potatoes.....	£3, 10s. per ton.
House.....	£6 per annum.
Coal.....	35s. per ton.
Board and lodging for single men....	14s. per week.
Barrack accommodation, with attendance.....	£9 per annum.
Barrack accommodation, without attendance.....	£6 per annum.
Keep of cows and followers.....	£10 per cow per annum.

The Department of Agriculture has compiled a statement of average weekly earnings, in cash and perquisites, prevailing on May 31, 1936, from which the data in table 2 are taken.²

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1935 (p. 345).

² Scotland. Department of Agriculture. Agricultural Wages in Scotland, Whitsunday, 1936. Supplement to the monthly agricultural report of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland for July 1, 1936. Edinburgh, July 8, 1936.

Table 2.—Weekly Earnings of Specified Agricultural Workers in Selected Districts in Scotland, as of May 31, 1936

County or district	Plowmen (married), amount per week			Plowmen (single), amount per week			Cattlemen (married), amount per week		
	Average cash wages	Estimated value of perqui- sites	Estimated total earn- ings	Average cash wages	Estimated value of perqui- sites	Estimated total earn- ings	Average cash wages	Estimated value of perqui- sites	Estimated total earn- ings
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aberdeen (southwest).....	22 4	10 4	32 8	19 0	14 0	33 0	22 4	10 4	32 8
Argus (southwest).....	26 6	9 7	36 1	26 0	5 3	31 3	26 6	9 7	36 1
Argyle:									
Cawae district.....	32 6	6 7	39 1	19 3	14 0	33 3	32 6	6 7	39 1
Kintyre district.....	39 0	2 4	41 4	20 0	-----	20 0	42 6	-----	42 6
Ayr:									
North.....	34 0	5 5	39 5	15 5	14 0	29 5	40 0	12 11	52 11
South.....	33 6	3 9	37 3	12 4	14 0	26 4	33 6	3 9	37 3
Dumbarton.....	37 0	3 1	40 1	17 8	14 0	31 8	40 0	3 1	43 1
Kincairdine.....	23 1	10 6	33 7	21 6	6 1	27 7	25 0	10 6	35 6
Kirkcudbright.....	29 6	4 1	33 7	15 0	14 0	29 0	30 6	4 1	34 7
Lanark:									
Northwest.....	35 0	3 9	38 9	15 5	14 0	29 5	40 0	5 6	45 6
Southeast.....	30 0	3 9	33 9	14 0	14 0	28 0	32 0	3 9	35 9
Lothians:									
East Lothian.....	30 0	3 5	33 5	30 3	2 9	33 0	34 9	3 5	38 2
West Lothian.....	32 0	2 10	34 10	30 3	2 9	33 0	34 9	2 10	37 7
Midlothian.....	31 6	3 1	34 7	30 3	2 9	33 0	34 9	3 1	37 10
Orkney.....	15 0	11 6	26 6	13 10	14 0	27 10	15 0	11 6	26 6
Peebles.....	32 0	3 6	35 6	30 3	2 9	33 0	34 9	3 6	38 3
Roxburgh.....	27 0	5 0	32 0	25 0	0 6	25 6	28 0	5 0	33 0
Selkirk.....	27 0	5 0	32 0	25 0	0 6	25 6	28 0	5 0	33 0
Sutherland.....	18 6	13 3	31 9	13 10	14 0	27 10	20 0	12 11	32 11
Zetland.....	18 3	10 5	28 8	16 6	14 0	30 6	18 0	14 0	32 0

County or district	Shepherds (married), amount per week			Farm hands (married), amount per week			Dairy workers, amount per week		
	Average cash wages	Estimated value of per- quisites	Estimated total earn- ings	Average cash wages	Estimated value of per- quisites	Estimated total earn- ings	Average cash wages	Estimated value of per- quisites	Estimated total earn- ings
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aberdeen (southwest).....	23 1	10 4	33 5	¹ 20 0	14 0	34 0	-----	-----	-----
Argus (southwest).....	27 0	9 7	36 7	26 0	9 7	35 7	-----	-----	-----
Argyle:									
Cawae district.....	26 11	6 10	33 9	¹ 13 1	14 0	27 1	26 11	5 11	32 10
Kintyre district.....	23 1	17 3	40 4	30 0	-----	30 0	-----	-----	-----
Ayr:									
North.....	30 0	9 3	39 3	31 0	3 8	34 8	-----	-----	32 6
South.....	29 10	10 8	40 6	33 0	2 4	35 4	-----	-----	32 6
Dumbarton.....	25 0	10 5	35 5	36 0	-----	36 0	-----	-----	32 6
Kincairdine.....	25 5	8 4	33 9	21 6	10 6	32 0	² 36 6	10 6	² 47 0
Kirkcudbright.....	32 0	4 1	36 1	-----	-----	-----	² 25 0 to 32 0	-----	² 25 0 to 32 0
Lanark:									
Northwest.....	¹ 20 0	14 0	34 0	30 0	3 9	33 9	-----	-----	-----
Southeast.....	32 0	3 9	35 9	25 0	3 9	28 9	-----	-----	-----
Lothians.....							² 24 0 to 25 0	-----	² 24 0 to 25 0
East Lothian.....	34 9	3 5	38 2	30 9	3 5	34 2	-----	-----	-----
West Lothian.....	34 9	2 10	37 7	29 9	2 10	32 7	-----	-----	-----
Midlothian.....	34 9	3 1	37 10	29 9	3 1	32 10	-----	-----	-----
Orkney.....	15 5	11 6	26 11	¹ 12 4	14 0	26 4	² 24 0 to 25 0	-----	² 22 10 to 24 0
Peebles.....	34 9	3 6	38 3	29 9	3 6	33 3	² 25 0 to 33 6	6 9	² 25 0 to 40 3
Roxburgh.....	32 6	8 10	41 4	28 0	5 0	33 0	33 6	6 9	40 3
Selkirk.....	32 6	8 10	41 4	28 0	5 0	33 0	33 6	6 9	40 3
Sutherland.....	20 0	17 1	37 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Zetland.....	19 3	10 5	29 8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Rate for single men.² Rate for man and wife.

Woman workers employed by the day received, as an average, 3s. to 4s., although rates as low as 2s. 6d. and as high as 5s. were reported. Weekly wages paid wholly in cash ranged from 18s. to 23s., and for long-term engagements where board and lodging or allowance in lieu thereof were provided the actual earnings ranged from 20s. 11d. to 29s. 5d. Hourly rates for women were generally from 4d. to 6d., although in casual day labor women were paid as high as 9d. in one county.

Girls were paid 3s. or 3s. 6d. per day, and, on a weekly basis, from 10s. to 15s. with no allowances in some districts, but in others, where board and lodging were provided, total remuneration varied from 20s. 2d. to 27s. 10d. Boys hired by the day received the same rate as girls; those hired by the week on long-term engagements and receiving both cash and payment in kind, earned between 20s. and 26s. as a rule, although rates as low as 17s. 7d. and as high as 27s. 1d. were paid in some instances. Where cash payment only was the method, rates ranged between 10s. and 25s., with 13s. 6d. to 18s. the most usual scale.

The customary rate for casual male labor was from 6d. to 1s. when paid by the hour, and from 4s. to 6s. when paid by the day. The day rate, however, was as low as 3s. in some cases, while skilled workers received as high as 7s., 7s. 6d., and 8s. in certain districts. Casual workers engaged by the week received wages ranging from 24s. to 36s.

Working Conditions of Scottish Farm Workers

A committee appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland early in 1936 to study employment conditions among Scottish farm workers has recently presented its report.³ Insufficient and substandard housing, unregulated working time, and complete lack of bargaining power resulting not only from lack of organization but from hiring methods, were cited by the committee as characteristic of agricultural employment in Scotland.

Housing.—Almost without exception, regularly employed farm workers live in houses provided by the employer. Evidence presented to the investigating committee supported the contention of the employing farmers that any other system was impractical if not impossible. Married workers as a rule occupy the farm cottages, while single workers live in dormitories and either provide their own board or take their meals in the employer's house.

Aside from the fact that, as the committee pointed out, "under the tied-house system it is not possible for the farm worker to achieve any real independence", the number of available houses is inadequate and although "many may be good, the majority are only in fair condition,

³ Scotland. Report of the Committee on Farm Workers in Scotland, 1936. Edinburgh, 1936. (Cmd. 5217.)

while a considerable number are definitely bad." The committee expressed the belief that because good housing is necessary to the promotion of satisfactory employment relations, where housing is a factor in employment, "some standard should be laid down and enforced for providing the farm worker with an improvement in his housing."

Working hours and holidays.—In its study of working hours, the committee found the evidence so conflicting that it did not attempt any general statement. The report quoted a statement supplied to it by the Scottish Farm Servants' Union which outlined conditions in certain areas and occupations. Hours per day vary from 9 to 10 for plowmen, general farm hands, and women. In the case of plowmen, however, additional time is required to care for the horses after the day's work is over. The length of this extra time varies, as some farmers insist on more grooming than others. Cattlemen in some areas work a 10-hour or an 11-hour day, and it was found that work for dairy cattlemen might extend from 4:30 a. m. to 7 p. m. This work requires a 7-day week, and the working day "is never less than 10 hours and may be as much as 12½ hours."

Overtime work is required during busy seasons, but practices are not uniform, either with regard to time worked or to overtime pay. Vacation periods are infrequent. In some sections of the country cattlemen may be given a vacation with pay of a week or 10 days as compensation for Sunday work, but plowmen have nothing in the way of a continuous holiday except in some areas where they may be given a few free days after the crops are in. Even in the recognition of annual holidays, the agricultural industry makes no provisions such as are common in other industries, and in general only New Year's Day and hiring-fair day are observed. The committee concluded that "a shortening of the working day, which in certain districts is excessively long, is on social grounds long overdue."

Employment methods.—To some extent the medieval custom of engaging workers at "hiring fairs" persists in the agricultural regions of Scotland. This method has definite advantages from the farmers' viewpoint, but, the report pointed out, "the corresponding advantages to the worker are not so evident." As analyzed by the committee:

The hiring market does not provide any form of collective bargaining, and the worker's individual power of bargaining there is weakened by his anxiety to secure employment. In this connection evidence was given to us to show that in some exceptional instances employers are known deliberately to delay their hirings until the last minute in order to force workers to accept abnormally low wages. Apart from this aspect of the matter, the hiring fairs seem to us to offer unsatisfactory conditions for discussion and adjustment of contracts binding for 6 months or a year.

Engagement at hiring fairs is confined largely to single men; married men are usually engaged before the hiring fairs open. Personal

contacts and newspaper advertisements are the usual avenues of obtaining work, the employment service being little used for securing either workers or jobs in agriculture. Married men as a rule are hired for a 12-month period and single men for 6 months. The report stated that for single men a term of 18 months is exceptional. Turn-over is extensive among married men as well, often because of unacceptable housing conditions.

Wage regulations.—The contrast between the individual bargaining status of farm workers in Scotland and the statutory regulation of wages in England and Wales was emphasized by the committee. The membership of the Scottish Farm Servants' Union was reported as covering only about 15 percent of the married men and a much smaller proportion of the single workers, a condition which militated against wage negotiations and collective agreements. In the absence of bargaining power which such a situation connoted, the committee urgently recommended the application to Scotland of the agricultural wage regulation system in operation in England and Wales.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Operations of United States Employment Service, November 1936

PRIVATE placements made by offices of the United States Employment Service during November 1936 were more than double the volume in any previous November since organization of the Employment Service, July 1, 1933. The public employment offices made 158,953 placements in private industry in the month, a gain of 132.8 percent over the number reported in November 1935.

Employment offices made 330,784 placements of all types during November. This total includes 147,857 placements in public prevailing-wage employment and 23,974 assignments on relief-work projects, in addition to the 158,953 placements with private employers.

During the month 339,518 new applicants registered with employment offices throughout the country.

Improvement in private-placement results this year reflects the intensive program carried on by the public employment offices to find work opportunities with private employers. As part of this program, the employment office personnel made 127,031 employer visits in November, the highest volume, with one exception, since the beginning of the present Employment Service. The private placements were 132.8 percent over those reported in November 1935 and 105.2 percent above those reported in November 1934. The gain in November was the ninth consecutive monthly increase over the results for the same period 1 year earlier.

November is normally a month of seasonally declining activities in the private-placement field. This year, November private placements were 8.4 percent fewer than in October, a much smaller decline than the 41.7 percent loss from October to November in 1935 and the 23.9 percent drop reported for November 1934. The large decline in private placements reported in November 1935 was in part a reflection of the heavy load of emergency work-relief registration and assignment work being conducted by the public employment offices.

The 147,857 placements in public and governmental employment made by employment offices in November also represented a less than usual seasonal decline. The 23.6 percent decrease from October this year compares with a 32.4 percent drop in November 1935 and a

26.8 percent decline in November 1934. Placements in public and governmental employment include all nonrelief placements on work financed from public funds, including work of State and local governmental units as well as of the Federal Government.

Placements of workers on relief projects on a security-wage basis in November, 23,974, were at the lowest level since June 1935.

The total volume of 330,784 placements made during November included 267,375 placements of men and 63,409 placements of women.

A slight decline occurred in the volume of new applicants seeking work through the employment offices for the first time. New registrations totaled 339,518, or 4.9 percent less than in October, and the lowest monthly volume since May. The new applicants included 239,909 men and 99,609 women.

No material change occurred in the active file of persons seeking work through the Employment Service. At the end of the month 6,832,222 active applications were on file with the public employment offices, a decline of 0.8 percent from the previous month. Applications of men numbered 5,408,086, and those of women, 1,424,136.

The principal activities of the Employment Service serving veterans during November followed approximately the same trend as the general totals. The following summarizes the activities for veterans:

	Number	Percent of decrease from October
New applications.....	13, 791	7. 9
Total placements.....	21, 472	19. 8
Private.....	7, 720	10. 5
Public.....	12, 423	23. 0
Relief.....	1, 329	33. 8
Active file.....	365, 544	3. 3

Table 1 gives the totals for November and shows the portion of activities reported by each of the operating branches of the Employment Service—the affiliated State employment services and the National Reemployment Service.

Table 1.—Operations of United States Employment Service, November 1936

Activity	United States, total combined services		State employment services			National Reemployment Service		
	Number	Per- cent of change from October	Number	Per- cent of change from October	Percent of United States total	Number	Per- cent of change from October	Percent of United States total
New applications.....	339, 518	-4. 9	202, 238	-8. 9	59. 6	137, 280	+1. 5	40. 4
Total placements.....	330, 784	-17. 1	186, 204	-16. 2	56. 3	144, 580	-17. 3	43. 7
Private.....	158, 953	-8. 4	101, 837	-13. 0	64. 1	57, 116	+2. 3	35. 9
Public.....	147, 857	-23. 6	70, 734	-21. 1	47. 8	77, 123	-25. 2	52. 2
Relief.....	23, 974	-24. 9	13, 633	-12. 8	56. 9	10, 341	-36. 9	43. 1
Active file.....	6, 832, 222	-0. 8	3, 517, 533	-2. 2	51. 5	3, 314, 689	+0. 6	48. 5

Table 2.—Operations of Offices of Combined State Employment Services and National Reemployment Service, November 1936

State	Placements					New applica- tions		Active file		
	Total	Private		Public		Relief	Total	Percent of change from October	Nov. 30	Percent of change from Oct. 31
		Num- ber	Percent of change from October	Num- ber	Percent of change from October					
United States.....	330, 784	158, 953	-8. 4	147, 857	-23. 6	23, 974	339, 518	-4. 9	6, 832, 222	-0. 8
Alabama.....	3, 276	864	+19. 2	2, 359	-39. 1	53	4, 088	+22. 9	99, 957	+1. 0
Arizona.....	3, 035	1, 973	-4	977	-26. 9	85	2, 754	+18. 8	29, 795	+1. 4
Arkansas.....	2, 294	597	-34. 3	1, 131	-21. 9	566	2, 920	+2. 0	81, 788	-4. 2
California.....	31, 774	15, 076	-37. 3	16, 639	-10. 3	59	28, 294	-11. 6	232, 017	+9
Colorado.....	4, 161	1, 509	-53. 0	2, 596	-20. 3	56	4, 501	-12. 7	80, 136	+3. 6
Connecticut.....	3, 796	2, 365	-4. 0	1, 421	-11. 1	10	3, 872	+7. 6	58, 756	+5
Delaware.....	1, 343	714	-32. 8	598	+15. 4	31	817	-18. 9	10, 834	+3. 7
Florida.....	5, 292	2, 788	+24. 1	2, 433	-12. 2	71	6, 350	+20. 1	69, 346	-1
Georgia.....	5, 580	2, 975	+1. 0	2, 597	-11. 5	8	5, 488	+7. 8	142, 676	+4. 7
Idaho.....	1, 623	558	-52. 3	994	-40. 1	71	1, 949	+2. 8	23, 503	+15. 6
Illinois.....	25, 460	15, 294	-4. 3	7, 121	-10. 4	3, 045	21, 686	-1. 0	403, 889	+2. 8
Indiana.....	7, 434	5, 469	-14. 5	1, 951	-36. 3	14	11, 849	+14. 4	192, 520	+9
Iowa.....	7, 703	3, 337	-11. 2	4, 271	-23. 1	95	5, 456	-32. 4	77, 419	-4. 3
Kansas.....	4, 931	1, 313	-16. 2	3, 590	-17. 4	28	4, 719	-26. 2	79, 493	-8. 8
Kentucky.....	3, 854	1, 425	-13. 1	2, 423	-20. 2	6	8, 479	+18. 5	170, 609	+6. 3
Louisiana.....	3, 484	1, 979	+18. 9	1, 503	-19. 8	2	8, 496	+5. 0	113, 140	+7. 0
Maine.....	1, 463	171	-6. 6	1, 292	-13. 6	-----	1, 206	+12. 2	30, 538	+7. 6
Maryland.....	2, 912	823	+2. 2	1, 882	-12. 9	207	2, 781	-5	70, 599	-1. 1
Massachusetts.....	3, 143	1, 145	-21. 3	1, 921	-7	77	10, 388	-25. 4	343, 742	+2. 9
Michigan.....	11, 686	6, 760	-5. 5	2, 982	-35. 3	1, 944	10, 996	+8. 6	183, 769	-1. 7
Minnesota.....	7, 802	4, 179	-15. 5	3, 442	-44. 1	181	6, 387	-1	142, 851	+2. 4
Mississippi.....	6, 250	351	+50. 0	5, 805	+63. 6	94	5, 816	-1. 1	109, 780	+8
Missouri.....	7, 455	2, 259	-3. 9	4, 936	-25. 3	260	14, 180	-13. 8	280, 186	+3. 2
Montana.....	1, 958	323	-32. 6	1, 418	-47. 8	217	1, 437	-26. 8	40, 247	+5. 1
Nebraska.....	4, 053	1, 215	+5. 7	2, 821	-36. 7	17	6, 617	-18. 3	69, 458	+9. 3
Nevada.....	760	108	-34. 9	552	-9. 2	100	485	-30. 0	5, 428	+6
New Hampshire.....	1, 460	845	+60. 3	462	-35. 8	153	1, 257	-15. 6	29, 336	-3
New Jersey.....	6, 608	4, 040	-19. 9	1, 343	-33. 5	1, 285	10, 746	-20. 2	243, 978	-3. 0
New Mexico.....	4, 391	2, 819	+15. 7	1, 552	-11. 3	20	2, 246	-9. 8	50, 147	-1. 6
New York.....	28, 000	16, 958	-14. 1	9, 843	-31. 0	1, 199	23, 200	-12. 3	494, 778	-2. 5
North Carolina.....	6, 802	3, 611	-22. 5	3, 141	-16. 7	50	6, 124	-12. 4	111, 082	+1. 0
North Dakota.....	3, 597	1, 281	+6. 2	2, 253	-34. 5	63	5, 253	+9. 2	72, 803	+9. 8
Ohio.....	20, 292	12, 355	-8. 5	5, 092	-38. 4	2, 845	18, 828	-2. 8	381, 629	+3. 3
Oklahoma.....	5, 364	2, 475	+72. 2	2, 781	-16. 7	108	5, 139	+11. 7	160, 649	-7
Oregon.....	3, 794	1, 119	-26. 1	2, 602	-32. 5	73	3, 682	-13. 7	73, 908	-5. 0
Pennsylvania.....	19, 631	6, 183	+1. 9	7, 513	-37. 2	5, 935	19, 188	-22. 5	948, 780	-10. 3
Rhode Island.....	1, 391	368	-29. 1	1, 016	+67. 9	7	1, 360	-7. 0	36, 509	+4
South Carolina.....	3, 389	905	+14. 3	2, 461	-26. 8	23	3, 232	+6. 4	95, 470	-1. 3
South Dakota.....	1, 860	430	-14. 5	1, 402	-43. 0	28	5, 651	+13. 8	74, 684	+12. 9
Tennessee.....	3, 344	1, 014	-3. 3	2, 269	-23. 9	61	3, 991	+7. 9	194, 671	+1. 3
Texas.....	27, 789	16, 040	+83. 8	8, 374	-25. 7	3, 375	16, 353	+79. 6	219, 547	-2. 3
Utah.....	2, 095	815	-22. 8	1, 256	-26. 5	24	1, 995	+48. 4	25, 205	+2. 8
Vermont.....	979	388	-3. 5	591	-45. 2	-----	756	-15. 3	11, 866	+12. 8
Virginia.....	5, 866	2, 273	-20. 5	3, 478	-22. 0	115	4, 305	+8	78, 200	+4. 2
Washington.....	4, 064	782	-25. 1	3, 089	-21. 3	193	5, 758	-13. 0	85, 902	-12. 1
West Virginia.....	3, 492	1, 631	+18. 2	1, 859	-31. 9	2	4, 098	-10. 5	122, 041	+2
Wisconsin.....	9, 204	4, 427	-14. 8	4, 157	-19. 0	620	10, 217	-12. 2	132, 393	-1. 7
Wyoming.....	2, 223	501	-37. 9	1, 291	-30. 6	431	1, 129	-32. 2	9, 140	-1. 1
District of Colum- bia.....	2, 567	2, 123	-8. 4	377	-23. 5	67	2, 999	-8. 9	37, 028	+6. 4

¹ Includes only security-wage placements on work-relief projects.

Table 3.—Operations of Offices of State Employment Services, November 1936

State	Placements					New applica- tions		Active file		
	Total	Private		Public		Relief ¹	Total	Percent of change from October	Nov. 30	Percent of change from Oct. 31
		Num- ber	Percent of change from October	Num- ber	Percent of change from October					
All States.....	186, 204	101, 837	² -13. 0	70, 734	² -21. 1	13, 633	202, 238	² -8. 9	3, 517, 533	² -2. 2
Alabama.....	1, 158	302	+96. 1	820	-51. 1	36	1, 293	+34. 5	36, 536	+6. 6
Arizona.....	1, 669	1, 345	+21. 4	265	+9. 5	59	1, 814	+47. 2	13, 806	+2. 2
California.....	23, 236	11, 030	-39. 8	12, 206	-6. 6	-----	23, 670	-10. 9	188, 720	+1. 8
Colorado.....	1, 735	678	-33. 9	1, 027	-19. 6	30	2, 424	-13. 6	46, 333	+2. 2
Connecticut.....	2, 739	1, 911	+8	820	-27. 8	8	3, 171	+8. 6	45, 730	+3. 0
Delaware.....	1, 343	714	-32. 8	598	+15. 4	31	817	-18. 9	10, 834	+3. 7
Florida.....	5, 292	2, 788	+24. 1	2, 433	-12. 2	71	6, 350	+20. 1	69, 346	-1
Idaho.....	1, 092	416	(³)	656	(³)	20	1, 324	(³)	14, 445	(³)
Illinois.....	20, 690	13, 668	-4. 6	4, 731	-6. 1	2, 291	16, 285	-3. 3	297, 231	+3. 0
Indiana.....	7, 434	5, 469	-14. 5	1, 951	-36. 3	14	11, 849	+14. 4	192, 520	+9
Iowa.....	7, 703	3, 337	-11. 2	4, 271	-23. 1	95	5, 456	-32. 4	77, 419	-4. 3
Kansas (not affili- ated).....	1, 469	792	-16. 4	676	+7. 1	1	1, 135	+17. 0	23, 130	-1. 0
Louisiana.....	3, 484	1, 979	+18. 9	1, 503	-19. 8	2	8, 496	+5. 0	113, 140	+7. 0
Massachusetts.....	1, 960	1, 070	-19. 2	867	+6. 6	23	5, 838	-27. 8	153, 393	+2. 9
Minnesota.....	4, 163	2, 487	-25. 3	1, 532	-13. 0	144	3, 285	-2. 6	76, 654	+5. 2
Missouri.....	3, 622	1, 733	-10. 8	1, 656	-13. 4	233	5, 764	-3. 0	94, 244	+1. 8
Nebraska.....	2, 095	669	+4. 5	1, 420	-42. 3	6	4, 138	-16. 1	44, 566	+7. 9
Nevada.....	269	72	-30. 8	197	-46. 0	-----	299	-44. 4	3, 736	-1. 8
New Hampshire.....	523	173	-9. 9	272	-21. 6	78	669	-26. 5	16, 213	-8
New Jersey.....	6, 668	4, 040	-19. 9	1, 343	-33. 5	1, 285	10, 746	-20. 2	243, 978	-3. 0
New Mexico.....	1, 591	623	+8. 0	956	+18. 0	12	1, 184	+8. 6	25, 781	-2. 1
New York.....	21, 801	15, 099	-12. 9	5, 896	-24. 2	806	18, 856	-10. 8	242, 534	-6. 4
North Carolina.....	6, 802	3, 611	-22. 5	3, 141	-16. 7	50	6, 124	-12. 4	111, 082	+1. 0
North Dakota.....	536	310	+11. 9	225	+262. 9	1	779	-5. 7	9, 568	+7. 7
Ohio.....	13, 062	7, 705	-14. 4	2, 559	-31. 1	2, 798	15, 383	+0	256, 104	+3. 1
Oklahoma.....	2, 849	2, 204	+97. 0	589	-51. 1	56	1, 277	-23. 8	27, 236	+1
Oregon.....	2, 497	700	-1. 5	1, 778	-18. 5	19	2, 376	-7. 0	51, 517	-3. 3
Pennsylvania.....	11, 230	3, 278	-10. 3	4, 253	-26. 5	3, 699	14, 079	-26. 6	548, 510	-16. 3
Rhode Island.....	1, 255	321	-33. 5	933	+79. 8	1	1, 249	-6. 9	32, 490	-1
South Dakota.....	1, 711	354	-9. 0	1, 329	-44. 7	28	4, 545	-2	68, 021	+11. 9
Tennessee.....	2, 273	799	-8. 6	1, 473	-16. 5	1	2, 479	+14. 1	74, 856	+2. 5
Texas.....	6, 646	3, 472	+54. 3	2, 348	-41. 3	826	2, 987	+7. 6	84, 093	-5
Vermont.....	979	388	-3. 5	591	-45. 2	-----	756	-15. 3	11, 866	+12. 8
Virginia.....	1, 074	788	-23. 9	284	-44. 1	2	622	-26. 8	12, 239	+3. 1
West Virginia.....	940	737	+57. 1	203	-45. 7	-----	920	-10. 2	25, 539	+4
Wisconsin.....	9, 204	4, 427	-14. 8	4, 157	-19. 0	620	10, 217	-12. 2	132, 393	-1. 7
Wyoming.....	843	225	-35. 5	398	-39. 5	220	583	-33. 1	4, 702	+4. 3
Dist. of Columbia.....	2, 567	2, 123	-8. 4	377	-23. 5	67	2, 999	-8. 9	37, 028	+6. 4

¹ Includes only security-wage placements on work-relief projects.² Computed from comparable reports only.³ Not comparable, due to transfer of Pocatello office from National Reemployment Service to State Employment Service on Nov. 1, 1936.

Table 4.—Operations of Offices of the National Reemployment Service, November 1936

State	Placements					New applica- tions		Active file		
	Total	Private		Public		Relief ¹	Total	Percent of change from October	Nov. 30	Percent of change from Oct. 31
		Num- ber	Percent of change from October	Num- ber	Percent of change from October					
All States.....	144,580	57,116	² +2.3	77,123	¹ -25.2	10,341	137,280	² +1.5	3,314,689	² +0.6
Alabama.....	2,118	562	-1.6	1,539	-29.9	17	2,795	+18.1	63,421	-2.0
Arizona.....	1,366	628	-28.1	712	-34.9	26	940	-13.4	15,989	+8
Arkansas.....	2,294	597	-34.3	1,131	+21.9	566	2,920	+2.0	81,788	-4.2
California.....	8,538	4,046	-29.3	4,433	-19.3	59	4,624	-14.8	43,297	-2.9
Colorado.....	2,426	831	-62.0	1,569	-20.8	26	2,077	-11.5	33,803	+5.6
Connecticut.....	1,057	454	-20.2	601	+29.5	2	701	+3.1	13,026	-7.2
Georgia.....	5,580	2,975	+1.0	2,597	-11.5	8	5,488	+7.8	142,676	+4.7
Idaho.....	531	142	(³)	338	(³)	51	625	(³)	9,058	(³)
Illinois.....	4,770	1,626	-1.8	2,390	-18.0	754	5,401	+6.5	106,658	+2.3
Kansas.....	3,462	521	-16.0	2,914	-21.5	27	3,584	-34.0	56,363	-11.3
Kentucky.....	3,854	1,425	-13.1	2,423	-20.2	6	8,479	+18.5	170,609	+6.3
Maine.....	1,463	171	-6.6	1,292	-13.6	-----	1,206	+12.2	30,538	+7.6
Maryland.....	2,912	823	+2.2	1,882	-12.9	207	2,781	-5	70,599	-1.1
Massachusetts.....	1,183	75	-42.3	1,054	-6.1	54	4,550	-22.2	190,349	+2.8
Michigan.....	11,686	6,760	-5.5	2,982	-35.3	1,944	10,996	+8.6	183,769	-1.7
Minnesota.....	3,639	1,692	+4.6	1,910	-56.6	37	3,102	+2.6	66,197	-6
Mississippi.....	6,250	351	+50.0	5,805	+63.6	94	5,816	-1.1	109,780	+8
Missouri.....	3,833	526	+28.6	3,280	-30.2	27	8,416	-20.0	185,942	+3.9
Montana.....	1,958	323	-32.6	1,418	-47.8	217	1,437	-26.8	40,247	+5.1
Nebraska.....	1,958	546	+7.1	1,401	-30.0	11	2,479	-21.8	24,892	+12.0
Nevada.....	491	36	-41.9	355	+46.1	100	186	+20.0	1,692	+6.2
New Hampshire.....	937	672	+100.6	190	-49.1	75	588	+1.6	13,123	+3
New Mexico.....	2,800	2,196	+18.1	596	-36.5	8	1,062	-24.2	24,366	-1.2
New York.....	6,199	1,859	-22.5	3,947	-39.1	393	4,344	-18.0	252,244	+1.5
North Dakota.....	3,061	971	+4.5	2,028	-40.0	62	4,474	+12.2	63,235	+10.2
Ohio.....	7,230	4,650	+3.4	2,533	-44.3	47	3,445	-13.6	125,525	+3.6
Oklahoma.....	2,515	271	-14.8	2,192	+2.7	52	3,862	+32.0	133,413	-9
Oregon.....	1,297	419	-47.8	824	-50.7	54	1,306	-23.7	22,391	-8.7
Pennsylvania.....	8,401	2,905	+20.5	3,260	-47.2	2,236	5,109	-8.1	400,270	-5
Rhode Island.....	136	47	+30.6	83	-3.5	6	111	-8.3	4,019	+4.5
South Carolina.....	3,389	905	+14.3	2,461	-26.8	23	3,232	+6.4	95,470	-1.3
South Dakota.....	149	76	-33.3	73	+30.4	-----	1,106	+167.8	6,663	+24.5
Tennessee.....	1,071	215	+22.9	796	-34.5	60	1,512	-1.0	119,815	+6
Texas.....	21,143	12,568	+94.0	6,026	-17.1	2,549	13,366	+111.2	135,454	-3.4
Utah.....	2,095	815	-22.8	1,256	-26.5	24	1,995	+48.4	25,205	+2.8
Virginia.....	4,792	1,485	-18.6	3,194	-19.2	113	3,683	+7.7	65,961	+4.4
Washington.....	4,064	782	-25.1	3,089	-21.3	193	5,758	-13.0	85,902	-12.1
West Virginia.....	2,552	894	-1.9	1,656	-29.7	2	3,178	-10.5	96,502	+2
Wyoming.....	1,380	276	-39.7	893	-25.7	211	546	-31.1	4,438	-6.3

¹ Includes only security-wage placements on work-relief projects.² Computed from comparable reports only.³ Not comparable, due to transfer of Pocatello office from National Reemployment Service to State Employment Service on Nov. 1, 1936.

Table 5.—Veterans' Activities of Offices of Combined State Employment Services and National Reemployment Service, November 1936

State	Placements					New applica- tions		Active file		
	Total	Private		Public		Total	Percent of change from October	Nov. 30	Percent of change from Oct. 31	
		Num- ber	Percent of change from October	Num- ber	Percent of change from October					
United States.....	21, 472	7, 720	-10. 5	12, 423	-23. 0	1, 329	13, 791	-7. 9	365, 544	-3. 3
Alabama.....	254	50	+56. 3	202	-39. 5	2	171	+31. 5	4, 490	+2. 4
Arizona.....	187	87	-5. 4	91	-3. 2	9	160	-4. 8	1, 578	+2. 4
Arkansas.....	138	18	-61. 7	96	-3. 0	24	141	+6. 0	3, 162	-2. 7
California.....	2, 959	1, 049	-35. 4	1, 902	-10. 9	8	1, 989	-14. 6	17, 244	+4. 4
Colorado.....	363	61	-56. 1	301	+8. 3	1	209	+5	3, 903	+1. 8
Connecticut.....	224	113	+20. 2	111	-27. 5	-----	148	+24. 4	3, 758	+2. 3
Delaware.....	64	32	-41. 8	30	-11. 8	2	21	-16. 0	484	+4. 1
Florida.....	245	127	+14. 4	116	-27. 5	2	288	+35. 2	2, 923	+1. 1
Georgia.....	251	96	-38. 1	155	+14. 8	-----	132	-10. 8	5, 727	+3. 8
Idaho.....	139	45	-48. 3	92	-14. 0	2	116	+3. 6	1, 223	+26. 5
Illinois.....	1, 504	730	-4. 3	599	-17. 4	175	761	-7. 0	25, 556	+1. 6
Indiana.....	396	253	-12. 2	142	-48. 9	1	467	+9	12, 073	+4
Iowa.....	732	283	-6. 0	430	-20. 7	19	245	-26. 9	4, 632	-2. 5
Kansas.....	421	108	-6. 1	307	-15. 9	6	219	-23. 4	4, 448	-9. 0
Kentucky.....	372	105	+2. 9	267	-6. 3	-----	217	+23. 3	8, 146	+1. 4
Louisiana.....	208	112	+53. 4	95	-34. 0	1	301	-10. 9	6, 410	+5. 0
Maine.....	142	21	+50. 0	121	-11. 0	-----	66	+3. 1	2, 166	+22. 9
Maryland.....	222	68	+33. 3	147	-28. 6	7	124	-2. 4	4, 917	-3. 6
Massachusetts.....	230	49	-18. 3	177	-9. 7	4	565	-24. 9	20, 800	+2. 1
Michigan.....	786	457	-9. 1	228	-40. 3	101	647	+13. 7	9, 620	-2. 9
Minnesota.....	488	155	-23. 3	321	-43. 7	12	246	-1. 6	10, 027	+2. 5
Mississippi.....	135	19	-----	114	+20. 0	2	132	+3. 9	3, 718	+5
Missouri.....	562	107	-20. 7	446	-19. 8	9	646	-14. 8	17, 252	+1. 4
Montana.....	157	21	-46. 2	126	-45. 9	10	56	-39. 8	1, 884	+3. 8
Nebraska.....	281	83	+5. 1	198	-30. 5	-----	306	-4. 7	3, 763	+8. 7
Nevada.....	75	10	-9. 1	60	+13. 2	5	26	-50. 0	327	-6. 0
New Hampshire.....	105	49	+63. 3	43	-25. 9	13	59	-10. 6	1, 681	-9. 1
New Jersey.....	280	158	-21. 4	79	-37. 3	43	417	-10. 1	14, 112	-2. 3
New Mexico.....	201	69	+35. 3	131	-9. 7	1	70	-18. 6	2, 610	-3. 5
New York.....	1, 274	468	-20. 7	707	-29. 9	99	399	-25. 1	27, 503	-4. 6
North Carolina.....	376	185	+12. 8	188	-6. 0	3	206	+47. 1	3, 597	-4
North Dakota.....	162	46	+2. 2	114	-29. 2	2	163	-6. 3	2, 826	+7. 9
Ohio.....	1, 226	656	-11. 1	451	-45. 1	119	628	-10. 2	20, 895	+2. 7
Oklahoma.....	479	215	+168. 8	252	-22. 5	12	222	+21. 3	8, 221	-1. 3
Oregon.....	438	91	+11. 0	341	-15. 6	6	263	-23. 3	6, 463	-6. 7
Pennsylvania.....	1, 325	251	+2. 9	734	-28. 5	340	715	-18. 0	43, 751	-20. 6
Rhode Island.....	118	22	+4. 8	92	+84. 0	4	64	-15. 8	2, 483	+4
South Carolina.....	158	22	-38. 9	135	-10. 0	1	74	+15. 6	3, 242	-5. 5
South Dakota.....	118	24	-48. 9	93	-50. 0	1	206	-5. 9	4, 146	+10. 6
Tennessee.....	185	32	+18. 5	150	-18. 9	3	158	-7. 1	7, 429	-8. 4
Texas.....	1, 501	542	+83. 7	797	-21. 2	162	520	+38. 3	9, 141	-8
Utah.....	148	30	-61. 5	114	-32. 1	4	40	-14. 9	1, 512	+1. 3
Vermont.....	45	5	-44. 4	40	-39. 4	-----	17	-22. 7	483	+16. 9
Virginia.....	314	122	-26. 5	186	-36. 3	6	131	+3. 1	2, 894	+2. 3
Washington.....	290	54	-20. 6	226	-33. 7	10	257	-4	5, 339	-14. 6
West Virginia.....	207	70	+20. 7	135	-25. 4	2	119	-10. 5	5, 858	-1. 3
Wisconsin.....	686	242	-9. 4	384	-2. 5	60	449	-14. 0	7, 857	-5. 6
Wyoming.....	149	22	+10. 0	98	-41. 0	29	61	-21. 8	585	-3. 9
Dist. of Columbia.....	152	86	-27. 1	59	-32. 2	7	154	-24. 5	2, 685	+5. 8

¹ Includes only security-wage placements on work-relief projects.

Age Distribution of Relief and Nonrelief Placements, 1935-36

THE question of age in employment is always one of great interest. Is there a 40- or 50-year "deadline"? What chance have young people without work experience to get jobs? In what age range does the greatest rate of employment occur? All of these are questions in which both the individual job seeker and the general public are vitally interested. In a period of recovery from depression, such questions have even more than normal interest.

In general, ordinary statistics of employment in the past have given but meager information concerning these questions. There has been an almost complete dearth of reliable statistics concerning the age of job seekers and of persons receiving employment.

The experience of the nearly 2,000 offices of the United States Employment Service in registering and placing workers gives a valuable clue to questions in this field. Based upon uniform reports from all operating offices, the operating statistics of the Employment Service provide one of the largest current samples of age data which is available.

During the fiscal year July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, offices of the United States Employment Service registered 6,263,188 new applicants, of whom 4,450,532 were men and 1,812,656 were women. Among the male applicants 1,468,411 were reported as having relief status and 721,148 women were reported with relief status.

During the same period the public employment offices made 5,779,499 placements. Of this total 4,919,455 placements were filled with men and 860,044 were filled with women. Of these positions, 2,992,336 were filled by men with relief status and 399,482 by women with relief status.

Tables showing the age distribution of these new applicants and placements were published in the December issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 1527). Brief comparisons based on those figures are presented herewith. Due to limitations of space it is possible to point out only the most general relationships: (1) The percent of all non-relief and of all relief applicants and persons placed in each age group in comparison with the percentage distribution of the gainfully employed workers reported in the 1930 census; and (2) the placement rates of nonrelief persons in each age group.

Age Grouping of Relief and Nonrelief Persons

DIFFERENT characteristic age groupings were evident for the non-relief and relief groups of applicants who used the Employment Service during the year ended June 30, 1936. In general, a heavier concentration of applications in the younger age groups and of persons placed in the middle-age groups, for the nonrelief registrants, was found than was

true for the gainfully employed workers, in 1930. Relief men, on the other hand, showed a distribution much more closely approximating the relative size of the 1930 census age groups. Relief woman applicants were most heavily grouped in the upper middle-age brackets. Placements of relief women were relatively heaviest in the middle-age groups.

Comparison with the age grouping of gainful workers in 1930 indicates that among the nonrelief men the greatest relative volume of new applications was found in the group below the age of 30 years. In the three age groups below 30, the proportion of nonrelief men was materially greater than the proportion of gainfully employed men reported by the 1930 census. The heavier volume is most evident for the group 20-24 years of age where 23.1 percent of all nonrelief male applicants were found, compared to 12.6 percent of all male workers who were found in the same age group in the 1930 census. As indicated by the chart on page 174, above the age of 30 the proportion of nonrelief male applicants declined rapidly below the proportion of male workers in the same age groups in 1930.

Employment offices made a higher relative volume of placements of men in age groups 20-44 than would be indicated on the basis of proportions of 1930 gainfully employed men. In the age group 19 years and under, only slightly more than half the proportion of total placements was found than was shown by the 1930 distribution of gainful workers. In age groups above 45 the proportions of placements of nonrelief men declined successively, although it was not until the group age above 60 was reached that the proportion fell below that of the youngest age group.

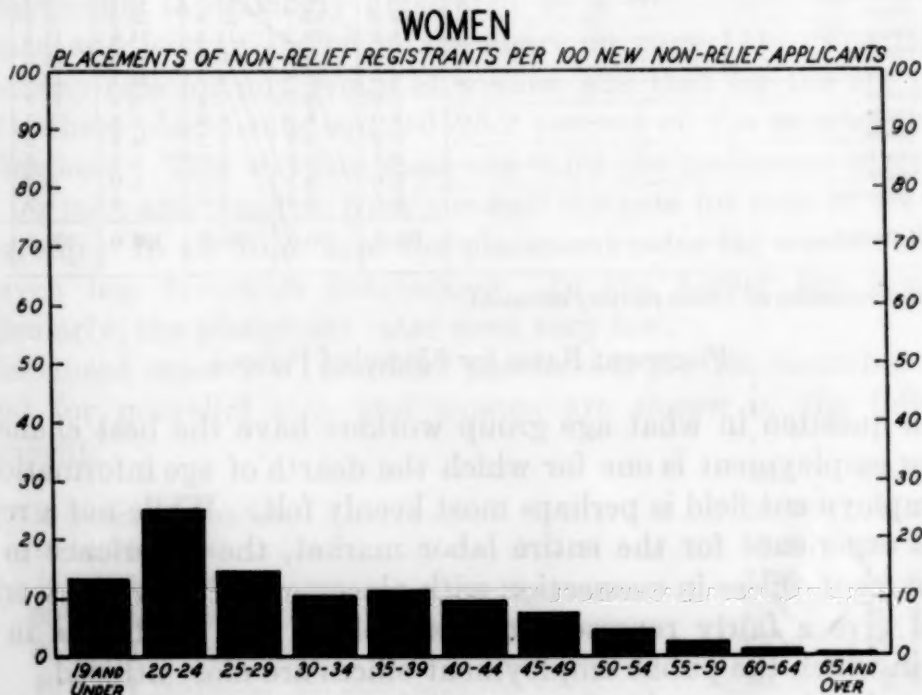
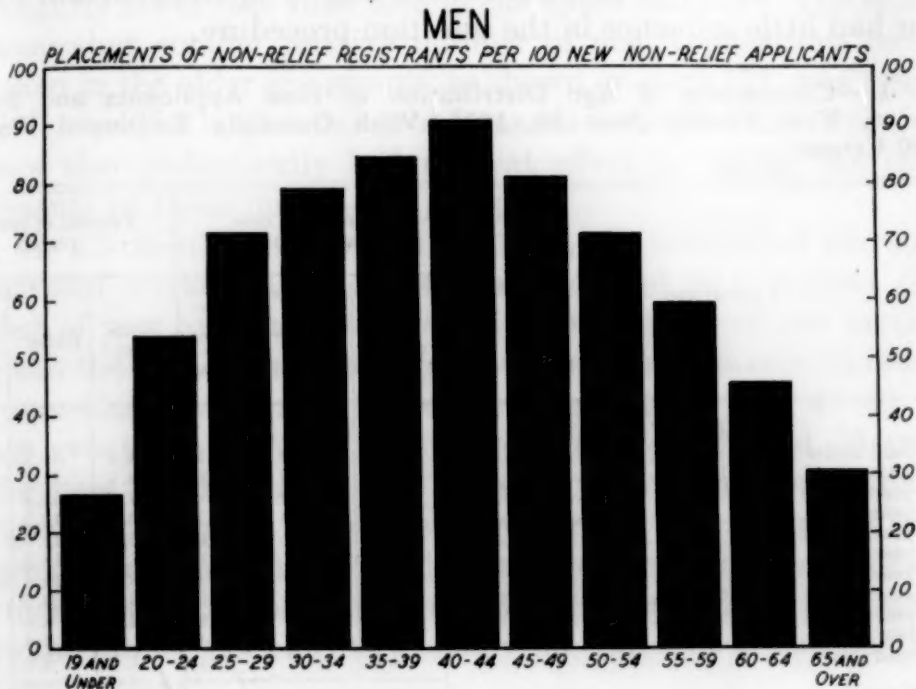
The volume of activities of the Employment Service for relief new applicants and relief placements was much more closely in line with the 1930 distribution of gainful workers than was true for the nonrelief persons. Even here, however, the greatest concentration of new applications was found in the younger age groups while placements in the two lowest age groups were relatively low.

The volume of applications received from nonrelief women was highest in the two lowest age groups, as was true also for nonrelief men. However, for nonrelief woman applicants over 25 years of age the relative proportions were below those reported for gainfully employed woman workers in 1930.

The proportion of placements of nonrelief women in age groups 20-49 was above the relative proportions of gainfully employed women, as is indicated by the chart on page 175. In the youngest age group, that composed of girls 19 years and under, the proportion of placements was lower than the proportion employed in 1930, but much more nearly approximated the 1930 distribution than did the same group of nonrelief men. The proportion of placements of nonrelief women in each age group above 50 years successively declined below the proportion of women of the same ages employed in 1930.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
PLACEMENT RATES OF NON-RELIEF REGISTRANTS
BY AGE GROUPS

ALL STATES,* JULY 1, 1935 - JUNE 30, 1936



*INCLUDES DATA BASED ON PARTIAL ESTIMATE OF RELIEF STATUS FOR ONE STATE.

For relief women the volume of new applications was relatively lowest for women aged 20-24 years and was also below the 1930 proportion for those aged 25-29 years and 30-34 years. The volume of placements of relief women was relatively highest for the group 40-55 years. This circumstance reflects the effect of relief-works projects. On such work requirements were based largely upon need, and the age factor had little influence in the selection procedure.

Table 1.—Comparison of Age Distribution of New Applicants and Persons Placed, Year Ending June 30, 1936, With Gainfully Employed Workers, 1930 Census

Age group	Percent of new applicants			Percent of persons placed		
	Non-relief ¹	Relief ¹	Gainfully employed	Non-relief ¹	Relief ¹	Gainfully employed
<i>Men</i>						
19 years and under.....	11.1	10.8	7.9	4.6	3.2	7.9
20 to 24 years.....	23.1	14.0	12.6	19.2	11.7	12.6
25 to 29 years.....	15.5	11.0	12.4	17.2	13.8	12.4
30 to 34 years.....	10.9	10.0	11.7	13.4	12.9	11.7
35 to 39 years.....	9.4	10.3	12.0	12.3	12.7	12.0
40 to 44 years.....	8.2	10.1	10.6	11.6	12.2	10.6
45 to 49 years.....	7.0	9.2	9.4	8.8	10.5	9.4
50 to 54 years.....	5.7	8.5	7.9	6.3	9.2	7.9
55 to 59 years.....	4.0	6.5	5.9	3.6	6.5	5.9
60 to 64 years.....	2.7	4.9	5.4	1.9	4.4	5.4
65 years and over.....	2.3	4.7	5.1	1.1	3.0	5.1
All groups.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Women</i>						
19 years and under.....	18.2	16.5	15.5	13.2	10.1	15.5
20 to 24 years.....	25.0	17.7	21.8	25.2	15.5	21.8
25 to 29 years.....	14.2	10.7	14.3	14.8	11.3	14.3
30 to 34 years.....	9.9	9.5	10.4	10.5	11.5	10.4
35 to 39 years.....	9.5	10.6	9.7	11.1	12.9	9.7
40 to 44 years.....	7.6	9.7	7.9	9.9	11.7	7.9
45 to 49 years.....	6.0	8.2	6.6	7.4	9.3	6.6
50 to 54 years.....	4.2	6.7	5.2	4.3	7.5	5.2
55 to 59 years.....	2.7	4.8	3.6	2.2	5.0	3.6
60 to 64 years.....	1.6	3.1	2.5	1.0	3.2	2.5
65 years and over.....	1.1	2.3	2.5	.4	1.9	2.5
All groups.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Relief classification for 1 State partially estimated.

Placement Rates for Nonrelief Persons

THE question in what age group workers have the best chance of finding employment is one for which the dearth of age information in the employment field is perhaps most keenly felt. While not a report of the experience for the entire labor market, the experience in the employment offices in connection with placement of nonrelief workers should give a fairly representative sample of the conditions in the fields in which the public employment offices are most utilized.

The placement results for nonrelief persons placed through the Employment Service should be indicative of those generally prevailing in the labor market, as orders for such workers are determined by employers' requirements and have no element of relief consideration.

The placement rate is based upon the percentage which placements in each age group bear to the number of new applicants registering in the same age-group during the period.

Contrary to what might be expected, the most favorable rate was found for men just above 40 while men in the upper forties had an only slightly lower rate than men in the upper thirties. The effect of the somewhat smaller relative number of new applications received from men in the older age groups, as shown on page 171, was reflected in this fact. The large number of demands for skilled and experienced workers also undoubtedly had a great effect in raising the rate of placements in these middle-age groups.

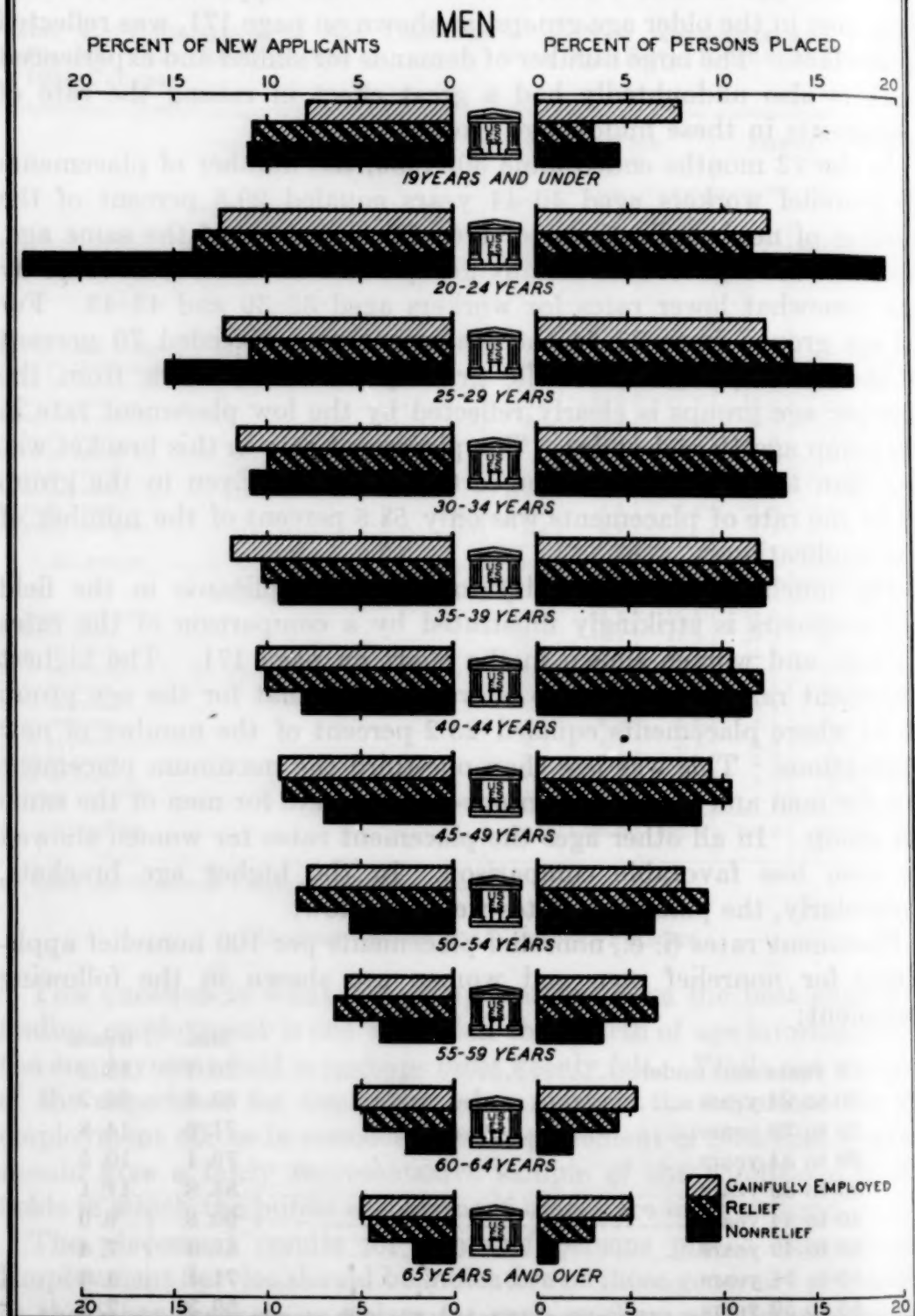
In the 12 months ended June 30, 1936, the number of placements of nonrelief workers aged 40-44 years equaled 90.8 percent of the number of new applications received from workers of the same age. This was the highest rate for any group and was followed in order by the somewhat lower rates for workers aged 35-39 and 45-49. For all age groups from 25-54 the placement rate exceeded 70 percent of the new applications. The great pressure for work from the younger age groups is clearly reflected by the low placement rate in the group age 19 and under. The placement rate in this bracket was less than that for applicants aged 65 and over. Even in the group 20-24 the rate of placements was only 53.8 percent of the number of new applications.

The much lower opportunity for woman applicants in the field of placements is strikingly illustrated by a comparison of the rates for men and women shown in the chart on page 171. The highest placement rate for any group of women was that for the age group 20-24 where placements equaled 25.2 percent of the number of new applications. This was less than one-third the maximum placement rate for men and was less than one-half the rate for men of the same age group. In all other ages the placement rates for women showed an even less favorable comparison. In the higher age brackets, particularly, the placement rates were very low.

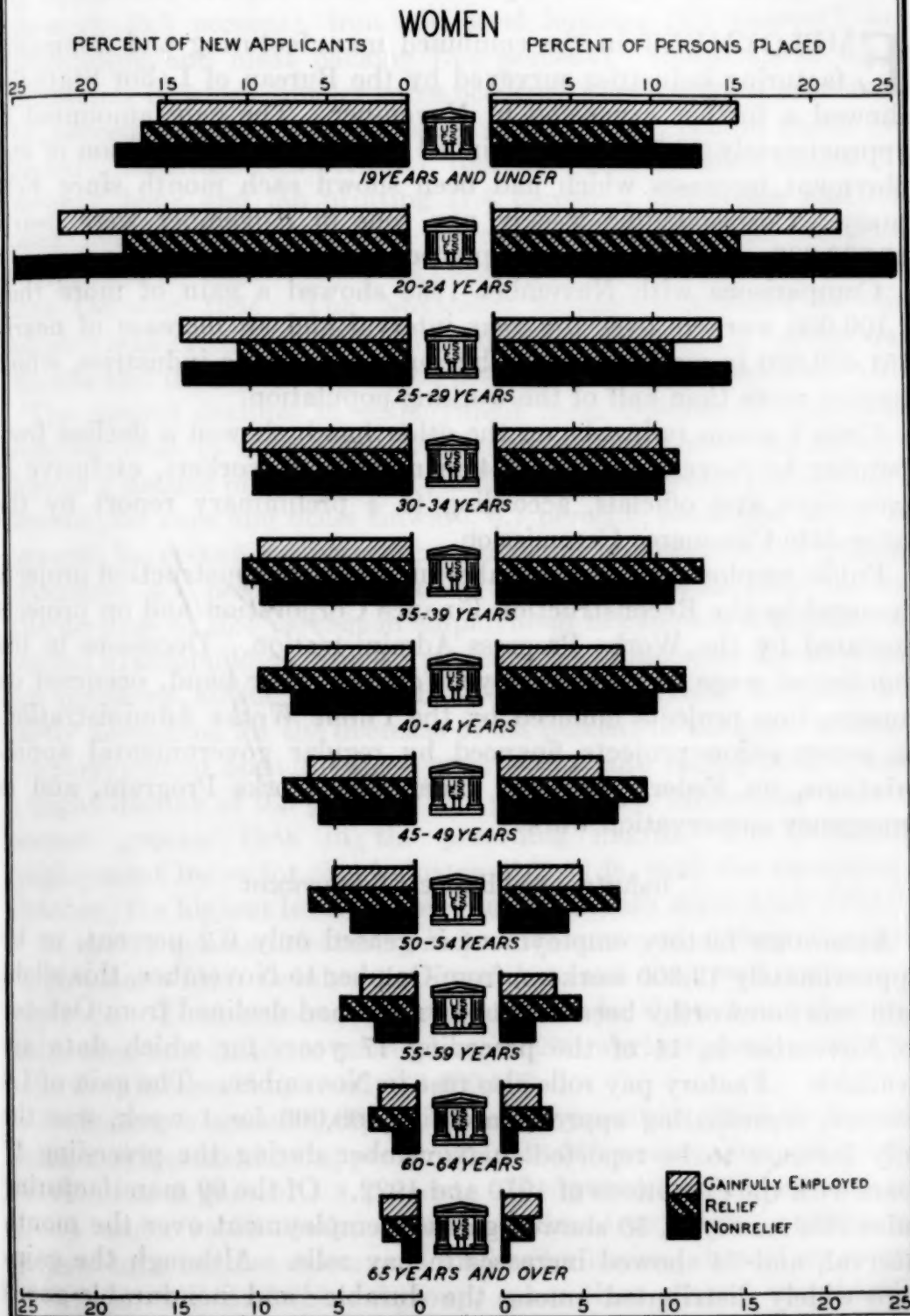
Placement rates (i. e., nonrelief placements per 100 nonrelief applicants) for nonrelief men and women are shown in the following statement:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
19 years and under.....	26.7	13.2
20 to 24 years.....	53.8	25.2
25 to 29 years.....	71.6	14.8
30 to 34 years.....	79.1	10.5
35 to 39 years.....	84.8	11.1
40 to 44 years.....	90.8	9.9
45 to 49 years.....	81.3	7.4
50 to 54 years.....	71.1	4.3
55 to 59 years.....	59.3	2.2
60 to 64 years.....	45.9	1.0
65 years and over.....	30.5	.4

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
 AGE GROUPING OF NEW APPLICANTS AND PERSONS PLACED
 WITH AND WITHOUT RELIEF STATUS
 JULY 1, 1935—JUNE 30, 1936, ALL STATES
 COMPARED TO AGE GROUPING OF GAINFULLY EMPLOYED WORKERS, 1930 CENSUS



UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
 AGE GROUPING OF NEW APPLICANTS AND PERSONS PLACED
 WITH AND WITHOUT RELIEF STATUS
 JULY 1, 1935 - JUNE 30, 1936, ALL STATES
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TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Summary of Reports for November 1936

EMPLOYMENT in the combined manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a further expansion in November. The gain amounted to approximately 68,000 and continued the unbroken succession of employment increases which had been shown each month since February. Corresponding weekly pay rolls in November were nearly \$5,900,000 greater than in the preceding month.

Comparisons with November 1935 showed a gain of more than 1,100,000 workers over the year interval and an increase of nearly \$51,400,000 in weekly wage disbursements in these industries, which employ more than half of the working population.

Class I steam railroads, on the other hand, showed a decline from October to November of 16,934 in number of workers, exclusive of executives and officials, according to a preliminary report by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Public employment in November increased on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Decreases in the number of wage earners employed, on the other hand, occurred on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration, on construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations, on Federal projects under The Works Program, and in emergency conservation work.

Industrial and Business Employment

ALTHOUGH factory employment increased only 0.2 percent, or by approximately 19,000 workers, from October to November, this slight gain was noteworthy because employment had declined from October to November in 14 of the preceding 17 years for which data are available. Factory pay rolls also rose in November. The gain of 1.9 percent, representing approximately \$3,400,000 for 1 week, was the only increase to be reported in November during the preceding 17 years with the exceptions of 1919 and 1922. Of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed, 56 showed gains in employment over the month interval, and 54 showed increases in pay rolls. Although the gains were widely distributed among the durable- and nondurable-goods

industries, employment in the former group as a whole rose 1.9 percent, and in the latter group it fell 1.4 percent.

The outstanding employment gain over the month interval was one of 16.6 percent in the automobile industry, due to increased production on new models. Other industries for which substantial gains were reported over the month interval were hardware (8.0 percent), lighting equipment (6.9 percent), woolen and worsted goods (6.7 percent), wirework (6.5 percent), iron and steel forgings (6.1 percent), and slaughtering and meat packing (5.6 percent). Industries of major importance in which smaller gains occurred were electrical machinery (3.5 percent), cigars and cigarettes (2.4 percent), cotton goods (1.9 percent), furniture (1.6 percent), foundries and machine shops (1.4 percent), book and job printing (1.4 percent), and steam and hot-water heating apparatus (0.9 percent). With a single exception, employment in the machine-tool industry has been increasing steadily since October 1934. The November employment index for this industry was 127.8 with 1923-25 as 100, an increase of 1.3 percent over October and the highest level recorded in any month since June 1930.

The largest declines in employment from October to November were seasonal in character. The canning and preserving industry showed a decline of 42.7 percent; millinery, 15.6 percent; fertilizer, 9.2 percent; tin cans and other tinware, 6.7 percent; boots and shoes, 5.5 percent; ice cream, 5.4 percent; agricultural implements, 4.4 percent; beverages, 4.1 percent; and radios and phonographs, 3.5 percent. The declines of 10.4 percent in employment in cane-sugar refining, 5.1 percent in shipbuilding, and 4.8 percent in sawmills were due in part to the maritime strike. Labor disturbances in several localities also partly accounted for the decrease of 5.8 percent in the glass industry. Employment in blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills showed a slight decline of 0.2 percent, but pay rolls for November were 3.1 percent greater than in the preceding month. The November employment index for this industry (107.7) is, with the exception of October, the highest level recorded in any month since April 1924.

Of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed, 6 showed gains in employment from October to November, and 9 showed increases in pay rolls. The net increase in employment for the nonmanufacturing industries amounted to more than 48,000 workers, and weekly pay rolls were increased by nearly \$2,500,000.

Reflecting a seasonal expansion, employment in retail-trade establishments increased by approximately 48,000 workers from October to November, a gain of 1.4 percent. The general merchandising subgroup under retail trade, which includes department, variety, and general-merchandise stores, and mail-order houses, showed an increase of 4.6 percent, and the subgroup, other than general merchandise, showed a gain of 0.5 percent. Among the separate lines of retail

trade showing employment gains were retail furniture (3.4 percent), jewelry (3.6 percent), hardware (1.1 percent), and automobiles (1 percent).

Wholesale-trade establishments also employed more workers in November than in the preceding month, the gain being 0.9 percent, or over 11,000 in actual numbers. Among the several branches of wholesale trade sharing in this gain were farm products, including leaf tobacco (36.6 percent), automobiles (0.8 percent), hardware (1.1 percent), and machinery, equipment, and supplies (1.5 percent).

Anthracite and bituminous-coal mines reported substantial increases in number of workers, and smaller gains were reported by crude-petroleum producing and brokerage firms.

Among the declines in nonmanufacturing industries were seasonal recessions in quarrying, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, hotels, and private building construction. Metal mines reported fewer employees in November than in the preceding month, and slight decreases were shown in reports received from telephone and telegraph, power and light, electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance, and insurance companies.

According to preliminary reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, class I railroads employed 1,079,972 workers (exclusive of executives and officials) in November, compared with 1,096,906 in October, a decrease of 1.5 percent. Corresponding pay-roll information for November was not available at the time this report was prepared. The total compensation of all employees except executives and officials was \$159,693,330 in October and \$150,980,283 in September, the gain over the month interval being 5.8 percent. The Commission's preliminary indexes of employment, based on the 3-year average 1923-25 as 100, were 61.1 for November and 62.1 for October. The final September index was 61.7.

Hours and earnings.—Factory wage earners worked an average of 40.6 hours per week in November at an average hourly rate of 58.0 cents. The average workweek was 0.1 percent longer in November than in October, and the average hourly rate was 1.2 percent higher. Compared with November 1935, there were gains of 7.2 percent in average hours worked per week and 2.1 percent in average hourly earnings. Average weekly earnings of factory workers in November 1936 were \$23.94 or 1.7 percent higher than in the preceding month and 10 percent higher than in the corresponding month of 1935.

Only 6 of the 14 nonmanufacturing industries for which man-hour data are compiled showed gains from October to November in average hours worked per week, but 10 showed increases in average hourly earnings. Gains in average weekly earnings were reported in 10 of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed.

Although many establishments reported decreased pay rolls during the November 15th pay period because of the observance of Armistice

Day and because of election day, the decreases were offset in part by wage-rate increases. Approximately 228,000 employees, chiefly factory wage earners, in the total of over 7,800,000 workers covered by the Bureau's November survey received wage-rate increases between October 15 and November 15.

Table 1 presents a summary of employment and pay-roll indexes and average weekly earnings in November 1936 for all manufacturing industries combined, for selected nonmanufacturing industries, and for class I railroads, with percentage changes over the month and year intervals except in the few industries for which certain items cannot be computed. The indexes of employment and pay rolls for the manufacturing industries are based on the 3-year average 1923-25 as 100, and for the nonmanufacturing industries on the 12-month average for 1929 as 100.

As explained in the preceding issue of this publication, the indexes of factory employment and pay rolls have been revised and adjusted to the 1933 Census of Manufactures.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries, November 1936 (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Average weekly earnings		
	Index, November 1936	Percentage change from—		Index, November 1936	Percentage change from—		Average in November 1936	Percentage change from—	
		October 1936	November 1935		October 1936	November 1935		October 1936	November 1935
All manufacturing industries combined ¹	(1923-25 = 100) 96.7	+0.2	+9.0	(1923-25 = 100) 90.5	+1.9	+19.9	\$23.89	+1.7	+10.0
Class I steam railroads ²	61.1	-1.6	+9.5	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Coal mining:	(1929 = 100)			(1929 = 100)					
Anthracite	51.5	+3.2	+10.4	40.3	-17.1	+41.9	22.75	-19.6	+28.4
Bituminous	82.3	+1.6	+8.2	80.7	+1.9	+23.1	25.02	+3	+13.7
Metalliferous mining	62.9	-2.0	+19.6	54.6	+1.6	+37.8	27.63	+3.7	+15.3
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	52.6	-3.6	+12.7	43.5	-5.9	+35.5	20.80	-2.4	+20.2
Crude petroleum producing	73.8	+2	+1.1	60.2	+1.0	+5.1	30.44	+8	+4.1
Public utilities:									
Telephone and telegraph	73.7	-2	+5.6	81.6	-1.8	+9.0	29.65	-1.6	+3.2
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	93.5	-5	+6.7	91.9	-1.0	+10.2	31.94	-5	+3.2
Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance	73.0	-1	+2.7	69.7	+2.9	+9.2	31.05	+3.1	+6.4
Trade:									
Wholesale	89.7	+9	+3.8	73.2	+2.2	+9.4	29.25	+1.4	+5.4
Retail	89.9	+1.4	+6.3	70.1	+2.6	+10.6	21.17	+1.2	+4.0
General merchandising	108.7	+4.6	+7.0	91.2	+4.6	+11.2	18.20	-1	+4.0
Other than general merchandising	85.0	+5	+6.1	65.7	+2.1	+10.3	23.69	+1.6	+3.9
Hotels (year-round) ⁴	84.6	-1.0	+3.8	69.6	+1	+7.5	14.18	+1.1	+3.5
Laundries	87.0	-7	+7.1	74.5	-1.1	+11.6	15.95	-4	+4.4
Dyeing and cleaning	81.3	-6.0	+6.5	60.2	-9.6	+8.8	18.15	-3.8	+2.1
Brokerage	(³)	+1.4	+14.1	(³)	+2.2	+20.4	37.75	+7	+5.4
Insurance	(³)	-1	+1.1	(³)	+1.7	+4.9	38.02	+1.8	+3.8
Building construction	(³)	-1.9	+33.1	(³)	-1	+61.5	28.89	+1.8	+21.4

¹ Revised and adjusted to the 1933 Census of Manufactures.

² Preliminary; source—Interstate Commerce Commission.

³ Not available.

⁴ Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

Public Employment

IN NOVEMBER more than 269,000 employees were working on construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds. Compared with the previous month this is a decrease of 16,000. Losses in employment occurred on Federal and non-Federal projects financed from funds provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act and on non-Federal Public Works projects financed from funds released under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Pay-roll disbursements during the month amounted to \$20,854,000, a decrease of \$1,436,000 in comparison with the October total.

On projects financed from regular governmental appropriations 156,000 workers were employed in November, a decrease of 7.6 percent compared with October. Included in this total are the workers employed in the Tennessee Valley projects. Statistics concerning these projects formerly appeared under projects financed from Public Works Administration funds. November pay-roll disbursements totaled \$14,307,000, a decrease of \$2,064,000 compared with the previous month.

In November 9,600 wage earners were employed on projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Compared with the previous month, November employment showed a gain of 8.4 percent. The increase was wholly accounted for by gains in the number of workers employed on reclamation work and on water and sewerage projects. Pay-roll disbursements for November totaled \$1,108,000, an increase of \$106,000 over the previous month.

The number of wage earners engaged on projects financed by The Works Program increased moderately in November. During the month 3,131,000 employees were working on these projects, a gain of 55,000 compared with October. The increase occurred on that part of the program operated by the Works Progress Administration and was partially accounted for by an expansion of employment in the drought areas. Employment on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration totaled 2,726,000 and 405,000 persons were employed on Federal projects. Total pay-roll disbursements amounted to \$158,618,000, an increase of \$3,940,000 over October.

In the regular agencies of the Federal Government small decreases in employment occurred in the executive, judicial, and legislative branches; a slight increase, however, was reported for the military service. Employment in the executive service was virtually unchanged in November but was 5 percent higher than in November 1935. Of the 839,000 employees in the executive service in November, 115,000 were working in the District of Columbia and 724,000 outside the District. The most marked increases in employment in

the executive departments of the Federal Government in November occurred in the Social Security Board, the Post Office Department, and the Navy Department. Pronounced decreases in the number of workers, on the other hand, were reported for the War Department, the Department of Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

In November, 391,000 employees were engaged on emergency conservation work, a decrease of 14,000 compared with the previous month. All groups of workers, with the exception of educational advisers, showed decreases. Pay rolls for the month totaled \$18,605,000.

A total of 182,000 workers were employed on the construction and maintenance of State roads during the month. Of the total, 15 percent were engaged on the construction of new roads and 85 percent in maintenance. Total pay-roll disbursements amounted to \$11,331,000.

A summary of Federal employment and pay-roll statistics for October and November is given in table 2.

Table 2.—Summary of Federal Employment and Pay Rolls, November 1936
(Preliminary Figures)

Class	Employment		Per- centage change	Pay roll		Per- centage change
	Novem- ber	October		November	October	
Federal service:						
Executive ¹	² 839, 446	841, 301	-0.2	\$130, 237, 173	³ \$131, 039, 213	-0.6
Judicial	1, 985	1, 987	-1	501, 392	501, 803	-1
Legislative	5, 381	5, 402	-4	1, 231, 814	1, 236, 283	-4
Military	305, 757	303, 960	+6	26, 072, 885	23, 427, 278	+11.3
Construction projects:						
Financed by P. W. A.	⁴ 269, 167	⁵ 284, 903	-5.5	⁴ 20, 854, 480	⁵ 22, 290, 424	-6.4
Financed by R. F. C.	⁶ 9, 611	⁷ 8, 864	+8.4	⁶ 1, 108, 258	⁷ 1, 002, 648	+10.5
Financed by regular governmental appropriations	155, 839	⁸ 168, 657	-7.6	14, 307, 158	⁹ 16, 370, 857	-12.6
The Works Program: ⁹						
Federal projects	404, 671	437, 839	-7.6	20, 074, 062	21, 785, 609	-7.9
Projects operated by W. P. A.	2, 726, 361	2, 637, 742	+3.4	138, 543, 440	132, 892, 258	+4.3
Relief work: Emergency Conservation Work	⁹ 391, 296	¹⁰ 404, 826	-3.3	⁹ 18, 604, 821	¹⁰ 17, 662, 545	+5.3

¹ Includes employees of Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Howard University.

² Includes 363 employees by transfer previously reported as separations by transfer not actual additions for November.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes 166,178 wage earners and \$12,135,818 pay roll covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds.

⁵ Revised. Includes 171,203 wage earners and \$12,356,655 pay roll covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds.

⁶ Includes 81 employees and pay-roll disbursements of \$4,145 on projects financed by R. F. C. Mortgage Co.

⁷ Includes 139 employees and pay-roll disbursements of \$11,128 on projects financed by R. F. C. Mortgage Co.

⁸ Data covering P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds are not included in The Works Program and shown only under P. W. A.

⁹ Includes 40,348 employees and pay roll of \$5,751,433 also included in executive service.

¹⁰ Includes 40,744 employees and pay roll of \$5,402,280 also included in executive service.

Detailed Reports for October 1936

THIS article presents the detailed figures on volume of employment, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the month of October 1936. The tabular data are the same as those published in the Employment and Pay Rolls pamphlet for October, except for certain minor revisions and corrections.

Industrial and Business Employment

MONTHLY reports on employment and pay rolls in industrial and business industries are now available for the following groups: 89 manufacturing industries; 16 nonmanufacturing industries, including building construction; and class I steam railroads. The reports for the first two of these groups—manufacturing and nonmanufacturing—are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and in virtually all industries the samples are large enough to be entirely representative. The figures on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and are presented in the foregoing summary.

Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings

THE indexes of employment and pay rolls, average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries in October 1936 are shown in table 1. Percentage changes from September 1936 and October 1935 are also given. The indexes for the manufacturing industries have been revised and adjusted to the Census of Manufactures totals for 1933. October indexes continuing the former series are presented in table 2 for comparison with the new series.

Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, October 1936

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, October 1936
Manufacturing (indexes are based on 3-year average 1923-25 = 100)

Industry	Employment			Pay rolls			Average weekly earnings ¹			Average hours worked per week ¹			Average hourly earnings ¹		
	Index, October 1936 (revised series)	Percentage change from—		Index, October 1936 (revised series)	Percentage change from—		October 1936	Percentage change from—		October 1936	Percentage change from—		October 1936	Percentage change from—	
		Sep-tember 1936	October 1935		Sep-tember 1936	October 1935		Sep-tember 1936	October 1935		Sep-tember 1936	October 1935		Sep-tember 1936	October 1935
All manufacturing industries	96.5	+1.3	+8.1	88.8	+6.5	+16.4	\$73.46	+5.1	+7.7	40.5	+4.5	+6.0	Cents 57.3	+0.9	+1.3
Durable goods	88.9	+4.0	+12.5	85.0	+10.4	+24.6	26.45	+6.1	+10.8	42.4	+5.6	+7.9	61.8	+7	+2.0
Non-durable goods	104.7	-1.0	+4.3	93.7	+2.4	+8.2	20.40	+3.5	+3.7	38.7	+3.2	+3.3	53.0	+7	-1
<i>Durable goods</i>															
Iron and steel and their products, not in- cluding machinery	97.6	+1.7	+17.0	92.1	+6.8	+32.5	26.75	+5.1	+13.3	42.8	+5.3	+11.3	62.4	+2	+1.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	107.9	+6	+19.1	101.8	+4.2	+36.8	28.06	+3.5	+14.7	42.2	+3.2	+14.5	66.4	+4	+3
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	78.5	+2.3	+13.1	86.6	+11.8	+29.2	25.53	+9.3	+14.2	44.3	+9.5	+13.4	57.7	-1	+4
Cast-iron pipe	66.3	+7	+22.8	49.6	+10.7	+57.0	20.38	+9.9	+27.6	40.2	+8.0	+26.0	50.0	+9	+9
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cut- lery) and edge tools	83.0	+4.6	+5.5	78.3	+12.5	+19.4	23.27	+7.6	+13.2	44.6	+9.0	+12.2	52.3	-1.4	+1.0
Forgings, iron and steel	60.7	+2.5	+13.1	51.8	+9.4	+21.0	26.35	+6.7	+6.9	42.1	+7.7	+3.6	62.7	-1.0	+3.3
Hardware	68.0	+13.6	+7.9	73.1	+30.1	+21.9	24.76	+14.5	+12.8	44.6	+13.2	+12.3	55.8	+1.4	+7
Plumbers' supplies	85.6	+2.0	-2.3	66.0	+10.7	+4.7	23.82	+8.6	+7.5	41.4	+8.4	+4.3	57.5	+1.1	+2.9
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	73.0	+1.3	+21.3	65.5	+12.0	+31.8	26.07	+10.6	+8.4	43.6	+9.2	+5.8	59.7	+1.6	+2.5
Stoves	117.0	+4.3	+13.0	108.8	+13.2	+20.7	26.89	+10.4	+6.8	46.1	+10.4	+6.8	58.8	-1.1	+5
Structural and ornamental metalwork	74.9	-6	+34.6	68.5	+3.9	+60.8	25.76	+4.5	+19.2	44.0	+4.0	+17.6	58.5	+4	+1.4
Tin cans and other tinware	102.7	-8.0	+3.9	97.2	-13.6	+9	20.89	-6.2	-2.9	38.9	-6.3	-3.8	54.1	+4	+6
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	89.7	+5.4	+20.2	94.1	+14.7	+30.5	24.56	+8.8	+8.8	46.5	+11.1	+9.3	52.7	-2.0	-2
Wirework	154.3	+9.8	+22.0	146.3	+32.1	+33.3	23.30	+20.3	+9.3	42.9	+20.4	+11.3	54.4	-1	+1.5
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	109.5	+2.0	+14.5	102.5	+8.4	+23.9	25.92	+6.2	+8.2	42.3	+5.9	+6.0	61.2	+5	+2.5
Agricultural implements	95.3	+2.8	-10.7	101.1	+21.2	-7.7	24.63	+17.9	+3.3	40.4	+17.7	+2.8	61.4	+1.0	+7
Cash registers, adding machines, and calcu- lating machines	118.8	+2.2	+11.7	116.5	+11.3	+22.0	30.22	+8.9	+9.2	42.9	+10.0	+6.4	71.4	-8	+2.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	99.6	+3.3	+16.6	92.7	+9.9	+24.6	25.69	+6.4	+6.9	40.9	+5.9	+4.1	62.8	+5	+3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, October 1936—Continued
Manufacturing (indexes are based on 3-year average 1923-25 = 100)

Industry	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings ¹		Average hours worked per week ¹		Average hourly earnings ¹	
	Index, October 1936 (revised series) ²	Percentage change from— September 1936	Index, October 1936 (revised series)	Percentage change from— September 1936	October 1936	Percentage change from— September 1936	October 1936	Percentage change from— September 1936	October 1936	Percentage change from— September 1936
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>										
Machinery—Continued.										
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.	111.8	-0.3	99.1	+8.4	\$27.55	+3.8	40.0	+8.3	68.9	+0.5
Foundry and machine-shop products.	95.6	+1.4	90.2	+6.1	26.19	+4.6	43.4	+4.6	60.0	+1.1
Machine tools.	126.1	+1.6	122.4	+10.1	29.24	+8.3	45.8	+8.3	63.8	+1.7
Radios and phonographs.	218.3	+9.9	177.9	+10.5	21.55	+9.5	40.1	+5.5	54.0	+7.7
Textile machinery and parts.	73.3	+7.7	66.3	+14.6	24.38	+3.9	40.9	+4.2	59.7	-1.1
Typewriters and parts.	133.1	+0.8	128.9	+14.6	25.85	+4.4	45.8	+5.8	56.2	-3.3
Transportation equipment.	101.8	+16.9	95.4	+25.7	29.69	+7.6	39.8	+7.8	74.7	+1.9
Aircraft.	509.9	+2.1	372.0	+31.4	26.83	+5.1	43.1	+3.9	63.0	+1.5
Automobiles.	110.0	+21.9	101.5	+16.0	30.40	+10.7	40.1	+8.4	76.0	+2.7
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad.	61.3	+2.4	62.8	+13.3	25.25	+4.4	40.2	+9.5	62.8	+1.1
Locomotives.	39.5	+5.1	27.0	+108.0	26.82	-4.4	42.3	+6.6	63.4	+1.9
Shipbuilding.	102.7	+3.3	103.2	+3.8	27.80	+3.5	36.0	+3.6	77.3	+1.7
Railroad repair shops.	60.4	+1.9	63.9	+7.9	30.19	+2.2	44.0	+2.0	69.1	+1.3
Electric railroad.	63.4	+1.5	63.5	+3.7	28.26	+6.3	44.0	+7.0	62.8	+1.3
Steam railroad.	60.2	+1.9	64.0	+8.3	30.49	+6.3	44.0	+7.0	69.6	+1.3
Nonferrous metals and their products.	108.3	+5.2	99.7	+13.3	24.83	+7.7	43.8	+6.6	56.3	+1.5
Aluminum manufactures.	117.2	+5.1	110.6	+11.8	24.59	+6.4	42.4	+4.8	58.1	+1.5
Brass, bronze, and copper products.	111.3	+3.9	102.9	+8.1	26.40	+4.1	43.4	+3.7	60.7	+4.8
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.	117.7	+4.2	116.1	+11.1	23.15	+6.0	46.0	+7.2	50.1	+1.5
Jewelry.	101.9	+7.0	84.1	+16.4	24.83	+8.8	45.0	+6.3	54.4	+1.5
Lighting equipment.	90.9	+7.1	82.8	+10.7	23.26	+3.3	43.1	+3.8	54.1	-1.7
Silverware and plated ware.	71.8	+7.0	68.4	+24.4	26.63	+16.2	46.2	+18.4	57.5	-4.6
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.	79.1	+1.5	67.8	+5.9	25.23	+4.4	41.9	+2.0	60.1	+8.5
Stamped and enameled ware.	154.3	+7.6	154.4	+25.5	22.66	+16.6	44.0	+12.9	52.0	+1.4
Lumber and allied products.	86.9	+1.5	63.5	+5.3	20.74	+3.8	44.1	+3.2	47.1	+1.5
Furniture.	86.9	+2.3	76.9	+8.1	20.91	+5.8	46.1	+5.0	45.6	+2.8
Lumber:										
Millwork.	53.4	+1.5	49.8	+7.0	21.63	+5.5	45.8	+5.3	47.3	+1.9
Sawmills.	52.4	+1.0	47.1	+2.8	20.31	+1.8	42.6	+1.6	47.9	+1.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.	69.1	+1.3	62.5	+7.4	22.95	+6.0	43.0	+5.2	56.3	+2.4
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.	49.6	-1.1	41.3	+4.8	20.03	+6.0	43.9	+3.6	45.4	+1.5
Cement.	65.6	+6.6	62.0	+18.0	23.54	+8.9	40.3	+1.6	58.4	-1.0
Glass.	103.6	+4.3	103.0	+13.0	24.00	+1.9	38.8	+8.5	61.9	+6.9

Marble, granite, slate, and other products									
Pottery	44.3	-2.4	+23.7	38.1	+1.0	+10.4	+3.5	+11.2	+1.1
Nondurable goods									
Textiles and their products									
Fabrics	164.3	+9	+3.1	83.5	+5.5	+2.9	+4.7	-1	-1.1
Carpet and rugs	97.1	+1.4	+2.6	85.1	+5.7	+3.7	+4.3	+1.9	-1.1
Cotton goods	93.4	+3.5	+7.0	89.8	+8.3	+26.1	+4.6	+17.6	+1.1
Cotton small wares	97.6	+1.7	+13.0	86.5	+6.2	+17.4	+4.5	+4.0	+1.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	101.6	+5.2	+8.5	99.8	+12.9	+13.6	+7.4	+6.7	+1.1
Hats, fur-felt	114.8	+3.2	-1.5	97.7	+4.9	+5.2	+1.7	+6.5	+1.1
Knit goods	83.3	-4.8	-4.9	60.9	-20.1	-4.9	-16.1	+	+
Silk and rayon goods	121.3	+1.0	+3.2	124.2	+6.1	+2.8	+5.0	+	+
Woolen and worsted goods	81.5	-7	-10.5	67.0	+3.9	-10.7	+3.9	-4	-4.3
Wearing apparel	78.5	+7	-12.1	60.4	+9.0	-15.8	+8.2	-4.2	-4.3
Clothing, men's	118.3	-1	+4.0	91.5	+5.2	+1.7	+5.2	-2.3	+1.1
Clothing, women's	108.0	-1.1	-2	82.1	+2.0	-3.0	+3.2	-2.3	-4.1
Corsets and allied garments	163.3	+1.3	+5.9	119.1	+8.7	+3.2	+8.5	-2.4	-4.4
Men's furnishings	89.6	+1.7	-2	90.5	+7.1	+7.4	+14.7	+7.5	-2.1
Millinery	138.3	+5.2	+19.4	117.6	+20.7	+11.0	+15.2	-7.1	-7.0
Shirts and collars	56.6	-10.7	+1.6	38.3	-24.7	-3.9	-15.6	-5.8	-1.9
Boots and shoes	123.5	+2.4	+6.3	115.9	+10.7	+9.5	+8.1	+2.6	-4
Leather	92.8	-1.4	+2.0	74.0	-2.2	+3.6	-3.2	+1.5	-2.9
Leather and its manufactures	92.9	-1.6	+2.2	67.4	-4.7	+3.0	+3.9	+4.1	-1.4
Baking	142.2	-8.6	+4.9	111.5	-4.3	+10.2	+4.8	+5.0	+1.6
Food and kindred products	132.6	+1.0	+4.4	119.0	+9	+8.8	+	+4.2	+1.1
Baking	190.7	-9.0	+8.7	198.9	-12.4	+13.5	-3.7	+4.4	+1.3
Beverages	82.7	-4.2	+1.3	65.1	-3.7	+7.3	+5.9	+	+
Butter	197.3	-35.4	+4.9	179.2	-30.8	+15.6	+7.1	+10.2	+3.0
Canning and preserving	91.0	+3.2	-1.2	86.3	+6.0	-4.5	+2.7	+5.8	-3.1
Confectionery	76.8	-1	-2.5	72.9	+2.8	-3.4	+2.9	-1	-1.8
Flour	65.8	-15.0	+2.6	57.8	-14.7	+5.9	+3.3	+3.2	-1.5
Ice cream	91.8	+1.0	+13.1	88.7	+4.3	+15.8	+3.3	+2.5	+7.3
Slaughtering and meat packing	271.7	+188.5	-1.4	201.9	+112.7	+2.6	-26.3	+3.8	+5.3
Sugar, beet	75.9	-3.0	-5.7	61.4	-4.3	-3.1	-1.3	+2.8	+1.2
Sugar refining, cane	64.5	+1.4	+1.4	54.7	+2.6	+4.2	+1.2	+2.8	+1.8
Tobacco manufactures	56.6	+2.6	+	60.9	-1.9	+5.1	-4.4	+5.2	+1.2
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	65.4	+1.1	+1.5	53.9	+3.3	-4.0	+2.1	+2.5	+3
Cigars and cigarettes	104.0	+1.4	+5.1	96.5	+4.9	+10.8	+3.5	+5.5	+7
Paper and printing	105.5	+3.8	+5.7	108.0	+9.4	+9.2	+5.4	+3.3	-1.3
Boxes, paper	110.7	+3	+2.9	101.9	+7.0	+9.9	+6.7	+7.0	-1.4
Paper and pulp									
Printing and publishing									
Book and job	94.3	+1.1	+8.1	84.8	+3.8	+11.4	+2.6	+3.0	+7
Newspapers and periodicals	104.8	+1.3	+3.9	100.6	+3.1	+11.1	+1.8	+6.6	+3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries, October 1936—Continued
Manufacturing (indexes are based on 3-year average 1923-25 = 100)

Industry	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings ¹		Average hours worked per week ¹		Average hourly earnings ¹	
	Index, October 1936 (revised series) ²	Percentage change from— October 1935	Index, October 1936 (revised series)	Percentage change from— September 1936	October 1936	Percentage change from— September 1936	October 1936	Percentage change from— September 1936	October 1936	Percentage change from— September 1936
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining										
Other than petroleum refining	120.3	+0.7	114.4	+2.1	+11.1	+1.5	+6.6	+39.9	+1.8	+3.0
Chemicals	120.2	+1.2	113.9	+3.0	+12.4	+1.8	+7.5	43.3	+1.6	+3.4
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	129.9	+6.8	124.7	+7.8	+19.8	+1.0	+6.8	56.4	+3.1	+3.6
Druggists' preparations	103.5	+1.2	84.5	+5.0	-7.0	+1.0	+2.0	66.1	+1.8	+3.1
Explosives	104.4	+1.9	112.6	+7.8	+5.8	+3.7	+7.2	21.7	+2.0	+5.6
Fertilizers	93.2	+1.3	96.2	+8.4	+25.8	+5.8	+13.4	55.3	+1.7	+1.6
Paints and varnishes	76.9	+1.5	69.7	+4.9	+8.4	-7.3	+8.7	68.4	+0.9	+1.1
Rayon and allied products	128.6	+4.4	119.6	+1.7	+11.3	+3.3	+5.5	36.7	+4.2	+3.1
Soap	391.5	+2.2	307.6	+4.3	+10.6	+4.1	+2.7	60.3	+3.0	+1.1
Petroleum refining	107.1	+1.3	105.3	-3.3	+6.0	+1.1	+2.7	53.7	+2.2	+1.8
Rubber products	120.6	+3.8	96.8	+5.0	+27.9	+1.1	+12.8	60.0	+4.4	+2.8
Rubber boots and shoes	97.9	+1.4	64.8	+5.4	+15.1	+3.9	+3.8	83.5	+2.6	+7.5
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	78.4	+6.6	128.1	+11.5	+18.5	+4.6	+8.2	71.1	+3.5	+3.1
Rubber tires and inner tubes	132.9	+2.7	93.8	+2.1	+35.8	-6.6	+16.0	52.2	+4.4	-4.4
	89.0							83.6	+6.4	+1.7
								88.1	+7.7	+3.5

Nonmanufacturing (indexes are based on 12-month average 1929 = 100)

Coal mining:										
Anthracite	49.9	+4.7	48.5	+39.1	-13.2	+32.8	+2.3	33.2	+28.0	+0.6
Bituminous	81.1	+3.8	79.2	+11.5	+13.4	+7.5	+11.6	31.3	+8.2	+0.6
Metalliferous mining	64.2	+1.7	53.7	+7.5	+38.8	+5.7	+13.9	43.0	+2.6	+3.1
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	54.6	-0.6	46.2	+3.2	+26.4	+3.8	+15.9	48.2	+2.5	+1.2
Crude-petroleum producing	73.6	-1.1	59.6	-1.4	+2.8	-3.3	+4.1	38.9	+2.2	+2.3
Public utilities:										
Telephone and telegraph	73.8	+2	83.1	+5.5	+11.0	+5.2	+5.2	39.6	+5.8	-3
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	94.0	+5	92.7	+1.4	+9.9	+9	+2.2	40.7	+2.1	-1.0
Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance	73.1	+4	67.7	+1.9	+5.7	+1.5	+2.7	64.2	+1.1	+3

Trade:	94.0	+5	+7.6	92.7	+1.4	+9.9	31.96	+2.1	+1.6	78.9	-1.0	+1.2
Gas.....	73.1	+4	+2.9	67.7	+1.9	+5.7	30.04	+1.1	+1.0	64.2	+3	+2.0
Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance.....												
Trade:												
Wholesale.....	89.0	+1.1	+3.8	71.6	+1.4	+7.1	28.91	+3.2	+1.2	67.0	-7	+1.5
Retail.....	88.7	+2.4	+5.8	68.3	+2.5	+8.1	20.73	+2.1	+1.1	52.3	-9	+8
General merchandising.....	103.9	+5.5	+6.9	87.2	+5.3	+9.3	17.43	+2.2	+1.8	46.0	-1.5	-4
Other than general merchandising.....	84.7	+1.4	+5.4	64.4	+1.8	+7.7	23.55	+2.1	+1.0	54.4	-7	-7
Hotels (year-round).....	85.4	+1.5	+4.7	69.6	+3.0	+8.2	14.13	+3.4	+1.2	29.2	+7	+3.1
Laundries.....	87.6	-2.2	+6.9	73.3	-1.7	+12.2	16.09	+3.0	(9)	37.6	(9)	+1.1
Dyeing and cleaning.....	86.5	-2.2	+7.6	66.7	+9	+9.1	19.17	+1.4	+2.1	45.0	(9)	+7
Brotherage.....	(9)	-2	+16.4	(9)	(9)	+22.0	37.54	+4.8	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Insurance.....	(9)	-3	+8	(9)	-6	+3.7	28.30	+2.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Building construction.....	(9)	+2.2	+25.6	(9)	+4.7	+43.0	33.9	+13.9	+8.1	83.4	+2	+5.2

¹ Average weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments, as all reporting firms do not furnish man-hours. Percentage changes over year are computed from indexes. Percentage changes over month in average weekly earnings for the manufacturing groups, for all manufacturing industries combined, and for retail trade are also computed from indexes.

² Comparable indexes for earlier years are available in mimeographed form and will be furnished by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on request.

³ Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

⁴ Cash payments only; the additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

⁵ Not available.

⁶ Percentage change in insurance pay rolls from October 1934 to November 1934 was published as -1.2, but should have been +0.6.

Table 2.—October 1936 Employment and Pay-Roll Indexes for Manufacturing Industries before Adjustment to 1933 Census Levels

Industry	Employment	Pay rolls
All manufacturing industries.....	92.1	86.5
Durable goods.....	84.1	81.2
Nondurable goods.....	100.7	93.3
<i>Durable goods</i>		
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery.....	89.1	86.5
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	90.0	90.4
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	92.4	91.5
Cast-iron pipe.....	62.2	45.4
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	83.7	76.8
Forgings, iron and steel.....	71.5	58.8
Hardware.....	60.0	63.4
Plumbers' supplies.....	95.6	68.3
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	70.0	57.0
Stoves.....	124.4	116.8
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	79.4	73.8
Tin cans and other tinware.....	104.5	101.1
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	82.8	88.9
Wirework.....	162.1	165.4
Machinery, not including transportation equipment.....	106.0	96.9
Agricultural implements.....	104.2	125.6
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	120.5	110.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	87.7	81.2
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	107.6	83.0
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	92.4	85.6
Machine tools.....	119.2	116.5
Radios and phonographs.....	264.2	186.0
Textile machinery and parts.....	73.8	65.2
Typewriters and parts.....	124.2	125.6
Transportation equipment.....	101.6	97.1
Aircraft.....	542.0	423.4
Automobiles.....	108.6	101.5
Cars, electric and steam-railroad.....	67.9	81.7
Locomotives.....	47.8	26.4
Shipbuilding.....	100.4	96.5
Railroad repair shops.....	62.6	66.2
Electric railroad.....	67.0	63.5
Steam railroad.....	62.3	66.5
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	101.7	95.0
Aluminum manufactures.....	95.7	94.8
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	97.9	89.9
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	104.0	103.5
Jewelry.....	95.6	87.9
Lighting equipment.....	99.2	97.4
Silverware and plated ware.....	73.6	70.1
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	91.2	71.8
Stamped and enameled ware.....	125.1	122.4
Lumber and allied products.....	61.7	57.0
Furniture.....	87.9	77.7
Lumber:		
Millwork.....	55.6	52.0
Sawmills.....	38.8	32.6
Turpentine and rosin.....	101.5	60.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	63.2	55.6
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	42.4	33.0
Cement.....	62.4	50.2
Glass.....	101.6	104.7
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	34.4	27.9
Pottery.....	73.7	63.7
<i>Nondurable goods</i>		
Textiles and their products.....	100.7	87.0
Fabrics.....	97.2	86.4
Carpets and rugs.....	90.3	93.1
Cotton goods.....	99.4	89.0
Cotton small wares.....	92.6	87.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	107.3	93.0
Hats, fur-felt.....	80.6	67.6
Knit goods.....	121.3	124.2
Silk and rayon goods.....	69.5	60.9
Woolen and worsted goods.....	86.5	66.5

Table 2.—October 1936 Employment and Pay-Roll Indexes for Manufacturing Industries before Adjustment to 1933 Census Levels—Continued

Industry	Employment	Pay rolls
<i>Nondurable goods—Continued</i>		
Textiles and their products—Continued.		
Wearing apparel.....	104.5	83.1
Clothing, men's.....	94.7	72.5
Clothing, women's.....	139.5	106.7
Corsets and allied garments.....	86.8	87.3
Men's furnishings.....	124.3	89.7
Millinery.....	61.5	47.3
Shirts and collars.....	118.0	122.2
Leather and its manufactures.....	88.2	76.4
Boots and shoes.....	85.9	67.8
Leather.....	97.8	104.3
Food and kindred products.....	113.9	107.9
Baking.....	119.6	109.6
Beverages.....	177.1	179.0
Butter.....	72.3	59.6
Canning and preserving.....	142.7	174.9
Confectionery.....	89.5	84.7
Flour.....	75.2	71.2
Ice cream.....	67.3	57.2
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	90.2	87.6
Sugar, beet.....	242.5	174.6
Sugar refining, cane.....	76.7	66.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	60.8	52.7
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	66.2	68.7
Cigars and cigarettes.....	60.1	50.6
Paper and printing.....	103.2	97.6
Boxes, paper.....	97.9	100.3
Paper and pulp.....	112.2	102.6
Printing and publishing:		
Book and job.....	95.3	87.3
Newspapers and periodicals.....	104.7	102.3
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining.....	118.2	111.7
Other than petroleum refining.....	119.4	112.5
Chemicals.....	122.3	119.9
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal.....	93.9	104.4
Druggists' preparations.....	100.4	105.7
Explosives.....	99.6	100.9
Fertilizers.....	88.5	85.3
Paints and varnishes.....	115.1	105.5
Rayon and allied products.....	367.7	291.5
Soap.....	108.9	107.3
Petroleum refining.....	113.3	109.0
Rubber products.....	93.8	90.0
Rubber boots and shoes.....	65.4	60.9
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	141.1	138.2
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	82.6	80.0

Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls

General indexes of factory employment and pay rolls, adjusted to 1933 Census of Manufactures totals, are given in table 3 for the months January 1919 to October 1936. They supersede the previously published series, which was adjusted only to 1931 census totals. The accompanying chart indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to October 1936 as shown by the adjusted indexes and by the former series of indexes. Indexes for 13 nonmanufacturing industries including 2 subgroups under retail trade, by months, January 1935 to October 1936, inclusive, are presented in table 4.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 89 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the

3-year average 1923-25 as 100. In October 1936 reports were received from 25,065 establishments employing 4,578,152 workers whose weekly earnings were \$107,227,319. The employment reports received from these establishments cover more than 55 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 65 percent of the wage earners in the 89 industries included in the monthly survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The indexes for nonmanufacturing industries are also computed from data supplied by reporting establishments, but the base is the 12-month average for 1929 as 100.

Data for both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries are based on reports of the number of employees and amount of pay rolls for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Table 3.—General Indexes of Factory Employment and Pay Rolls by Months, January 1919 to October 1936, Adjusted to 1933 Census of Manufactures Totals ¹

[1923-25=100]

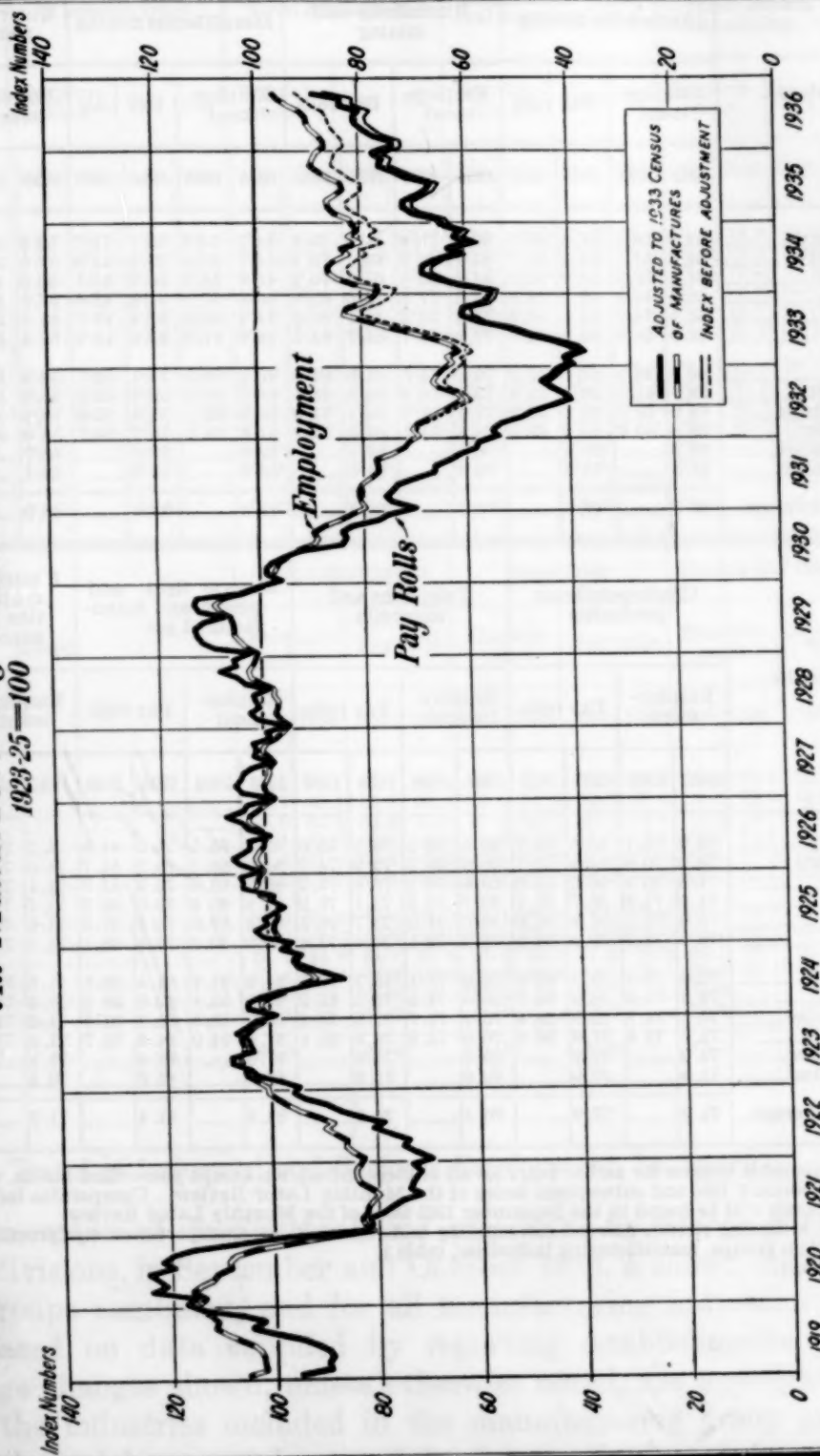
Month and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
<i>Employment</i>													
1919.....	104.8	101.6	101.9	102.0	102.6	103.8	106.5	109.1	111.2	110.8	112.0	113.8	106.7
1920.....	114.3	113.3	115.5	114.0	111.5	110.6	108.1	108.4	107.1	103.4	97.2	89.6	107.8
1921.....	80.9	82.4	83.0	82.0	81.8	80.9	79.7	81.3	83.3	84.1	84.2	83.2	82.2
1922.....	82.5	84.5	85.7	85.5	87.8	89.5	87.8	91.0	94.0	96.7	98.4	99.7	90.3
1923.....	100.8	102.6	104.7	105.2	105.3	106.0	104.9	105.2	105.6	104.4	103.1	101.3	104.1
1924.....	100.1	101.5	101.7	100.0	96.7	93.8	90.8	92.1	94.3	95.1	94.7	96.1	96.4
1925.....	96.5	98.2	99.1	98.9	98.2	98.1	98.0	99.7	101.6	102.2	101.9	101.6	99.5
1926.....	100.7	101.7	102.2	101.5	100.4	100.4	99.4	101.4	103.5	103.1	101.3	100.0	101.3
1927.....	98.2	99.7	100.3	99.6	99.0	99.1	98.0	99.3	100.4	99.5	97.3	96.0	98.9
1928.....	94.8	96.4	97.4	97.0	97.0	97.6	97.5	100.1	102.1	102.4	101.5	101.0	98.7
1929.....	100.6	102.9	104.1	105.3	105.2	105.4	105.9	107.7	108.7	107.5	103.3	99.6	104.7
1930.....	97.1	97.1	96.7	96.1	94.5	92.6	89.3	88.6	89.5	87.6	84.4	82.1	91.3
1931.....	79.5	80.1	80.5	80.4	79.8	78.0	76.9	77.0	77.3	74.6	72.0	71.2	77.3
1932.....	69.1	70.3	69.3	67.1	64.6	62.5	60.4	61.8	65.1	66.3	65.5	64.3	65.5
1933.....	62.6	63.7	61.5	62.9	65.8	70.2	74.9	79.6	83.2	82.8	79.5	77.6	72.0
1934.....	76.5	81.1	84.4	86.0	86.2	84.9	82.4	83.5	80.0	82.2	80.3	81.4	82.4
1935.....	82.0	84.9	86.0	86.2	84.7	83.1	83.4	86.1	88.0	89.3	88.7	88.2	85.9
1936.....	86.6	86.7	87.8	89.0	89.6	89.9	91.0	93.4	95.3	96.5	-----	-----	-----
<i>Pay Rolls</i>													
1919.....	96.2	90.4	91.0	90.0	90.9	92.9	95.6	100.9	105.7	103.2	107.7	115.0	98.3
1920.....	118.3	116.7	124.8	122.0	123.5	125.3	120.4	122.7	120.9	116.9	108.1	99.0	118.2
1921.....	83.7	82.1	82.4	79.7	78.1	76.2	72.4	74.6	74.2	73.4	72.5	74.0	76.9
1922.....	70.3	73.1	75.3	74.2	77.6	80.9	78.6	83.2	87.1	89.6	93.4	95.7	81.6
1923.....	94.8	98.1	102.8	104.1	107.5	107.7	103.4	103.8	104.2	106.5	104.4	102.8	103.3
1924.....	98.7	104.1	104.1	101.9	97.5	92.2	85.4	89.2	92.3	94.9	93.4	97.7	96.0
1925.....	95.7	100.9	102.6	100.1	100.8	98.8	96.9	99.5	98.8	104.7	104.7	105.1	100.7
1926.....	100.9	105.1	106.6	104.3	103.0	103.2	98.9	103.3	104.3	107.4	104.0	103.3	103.7
1927.....	98.2	104.3	105.7	104.3	104.1	102.4	98.4	101.7	101.2	102.0	98.4	99.4	101.7
1928.....	95.9	101.1	102.6	100.5	101.3	101.7	99.1	103.2	104.6	108.2	105.0	105.7	102.4
1929.....	102.4	109.3	111.6	112.7	112.9	111.2	107.1	112.0	112.8	112.3	104.1	100.5	109.1
1930.....	95.6	98.6	98.6	97.5	95.1	92.0	84.1	83.1	83.8	82.0	76.6	75.0	88.5
1931.....	69.9	74.1	75.4	74.2	73.1	69.5	66.1	65.8	63.3	61.4	58.1	57.5	67.4
1932.....	53.6	54.8	53.1	49.4	46.8	43.5	40.2	41.0	43.5	45.3	43.5	42.3	46.4
1933.....	40.1	41.0	37.9	39.8	43.7	48.1	51.7	57.7	60.6	60.4	56.5	55.5	49.4
1934.....	54.6	61.3	65.6	68.1	68.1	66.0	61.3	63.2	59.1	62.1	60.6	64.1	62.8
1935.....	64.9	69.9	71.6	71.6	69.3	67.3	66.4	70.9	73.5	76.3	75.5	77.4	71.2
1936.....	73.6	73.6	77.4	79.1	80.6	80.8	80.0	83.4	83.4	88.8	-----	-----	-----

¹ Comparable revised indexes for each of 89 manufacturing industries, for the durable- and non-durable-goods groups, for 14 divisions under these groups, and for 2 subgroups under textiles are available in mimeographed form and will be supplied on request.

EMPLOYMENT & PAY ROLLS

All Manufacturing Industries

1923-25=100



UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Table 4.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1935 to October 1936 ¹

[12-month average 1929=100]

Month	Anthracite mining				Bituminous-coal mining				Metalliferous mining				Quarrying and non-metallic mining			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
January.....	62.9	59.1	57.5	54.4	80.0	79.8	59.6	70.6	44.3	54.2	30.1	41.7	36.9	39.4	20.8	25.5
February.....	64.4	61.2	64.3	76.7	81.1	80.2	66.1	78.4	44.3	55.5	29.9	42.8	37.3	36.9	22.2	23.9
March.....	51.4	52.5	38.9	42.6	81.6	80.4	67.5	70.2	45.0	55.9	30.9	45.1	40.5	42.2	24.9	30.9
April.....	52.6	49.8	49.9	28.6	74.3	77.5	45.0	62.6	46.0	57.5	31.8	45.5	45.3	48.4	28.9	38.1
May.....	53.5	54.9	49.5	56.3	75.3	76.2	49.1	62.2	44.4	60.8	31.4	47.7	49.5	52.0	32.8	42.1
June.....	56.8	51.2	66.0	42.0	77.9	75.7	64.7	61.5	46.0	61.9	31.5	48.2	50.4	53.5	33.8	44.0
July.....	49.4	48.4	37.5	37.2	70.0	75.5	35.9	62.6	45.2	61.3	31.1	46.1	50.9	54.4	34.4	43.9
August.....	38.7	41.1	28.3	31.4	73.4	76.9	45.8	65.4	46.3	61.6	33.4	48.2	51.0	55.3	36.3	46.2
September.....	46.0	47.6	38.2	34.9	77.1	78.2	60.1	71.0	48.9	63.1	35.4	50.0	50.0	54.9	35.4	44.8
October.....	58.8	49.9	55.9	48.5	74.3	81.1	69.8	79.2	51.6	64.2	38.7	53.7	50.0	54.6	36.5	46.2
November.....	46.6	-----	28.4	-----	76.1	-----	65.5	-----	52.6	-----	39.6	-----	46.7	-----	32.1	-----
December.....	57.3	-----	55.4	-----	79.1	-----	69.5	-----	53.5	-----	43.2	-----	43.1	-----	29.7	-----
Average..	53.2	-----	47.5	-----	76.7	-----	58.2	-----	47.3	-----	33.9	-----	46.0	-----	30.7	-----

Month	Crude-petroleum producing				Telephone and telegraph				Electric light and power, and manufactured gas				Electric-railroad and motorbus operation and maintenance ²			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
January.....	74.9	71.1	55.5	55.7	70.5	70.1	73.9	75.0	82.7	86.1	78.0	84.8	71.2	70.7	62.9	65.0
February.....	74.2	70.8	54.9	55.7	70.0	69.9	72.9	76.2	82.2	86.1	78.3	84.7	71.0	71.7	63.1	68.3
March.....	74.0	70.9	56.0	56.0	69.8	70.2	75.3	77.2	82.3	86.8	79.4	85.9	71.3	71.2	63.4	67.8
April.....	74.9	71.3	56.7	57.1	69.7	70.8	73.1	76.0	82.6	88.0	79.0	86.2	71.4	71.3	63.3	65.9
May.....	76.0	72.7	57.8	58.0	70.0	71.6	73.7	78.5	83.3	89.0	79.8	87.0	71.6	71.5	63.6	66.1
June.....	76.7	73.7	59.2	58.9	70.2	72.1	74.4	77.4	83.9	90.4	79.8	88.1	71.7	71.7	63.9	66.8
July.....	77.4	75.4	59.9	60.4	70.3	73.1	75.7	79.9	84.8	91.7	81.5	89.8	71.5	72.4	63.4	66.5
August.....	76.3	75.0	58.9	59.7	70.5	73.5	75.5	81.2	86.8	93.1	82.8	89.8	71.2	72.4	63.3	66.5
September.....	75.1	74.5	60.9	60.4	70.4	73.7	73.8	78.8	86.9	93.5	84.5	91.4	71.0	72.8	64.0	66.4
October.....	74.7	73.6	57.9	59.6	70.0	73.8	74.9	83.1	87.4	94.0	84.4	92.7	71.1	73.1	64.1	67.7
November.....	73.0	-----	57.2	-----	69.8	-----	74.9	-----	87.6	-----	83.4	-----	71.1	-----	63.8	-----
December.....	71.9	-----	59.9	-----	69.6	-----	75.6	-----	86.8	-----	86.0	-----	70.5	-----	66.1	-----
Average..	74.9	-----	57.9	-----	70.1	-----	74.5	-----	84.8	-----	81.4	-----	71.2	-----	63.7	-----

¹ Comparable indexes for earlier years for all of these industries, except year-round hotels, will be found in the February 1935 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable indexes for year-round hotels will be found in the September 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

² Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

³ Revised.

Table 4.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1935 to October 1936—Continued

Month	Wholesale trade				Total retail trade				Retail trade—general merchandising				Retail trade—other than general merchandising			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
January.....	84.2	85.6	63.9	66.6	79.5	80.4	59.7	62.1	87.3	88.2	73.5	76.4	77.4	78.4	56.9	59.1
February.....	84.6	85.0	64.6	66.6	79.2	79.7	59.3	61.6	86.2	85.1	72.3	73.9	77.3	78.3	56.6	59.1
March.....	84.0	85.6	65.2	69.0	80.2	81.9	60.4	63.5	88.6	90.9	74.1	77.3	78.0	79.5	57.6	60.7
April.....	83.2	85.7	64.8	67.9	83.5	85.2	62.5	65.3	94.4	97.4	77.5	81.0	80.7	82.0	59.4	62.1
May.....	82.5	84.6	64.6	68.2	82.2	85.0	62.0	65.8	91.3	95.5	76.3	80.8	79.8	82.3	59.0	62.7
June.....	82.1	84.6	64.6	68.4	82.2	85.5	62.5	66.4	91.2	96.4	76.7	81.3	79.8	82.6	59.5	63.3
July.....	82.1	85.4	64.6	69.0	79.3	83.2	60.5	65.1	85.5	90.7	72.0	77.3	77.7	81.2	58.1	62.6
August.....	82.7	86.3	64.8	69.7	78.0	82.4	59.3	64.4	83.1	89.4	69.5	76.4	76.7	80.5	57.2	61.9
September.....	83.7	88.0	67.2	70.6	81.8	86.6	62.5	66.6	92.2	98.5	77.2	82.8	79.1	83.5	59.4	63.3
October.....	85.7	89.0	66.8	71.6	83.8	88.7	63.2	68.3	97.1	103.9	79.8	87.2	80.3	84.7	59.8	64.4
November.....	86.4	-----	66.9	-----	84.6	-----	63.4	-----	101.6	-----	82.0	-----	80.1	-----	59.6	-----
December.....	86.8	-----	68.6	-----	92.9	-----	69.3	-----	131.7	-----	104.5	-----	82.7	-----	62.0	-----
Average.....	84.0	-----	65.6	-----	82.3	-----	62.1	-----	94.2	-----	78.0	-----	79.1	-----	58.8	-----

Month	Year-round hotels				Laundries				Dyeing and cleaning			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
January.....	80.3	81.9	62.2	64.9	79.6	81.5	63.9	68.3	70.3	71.5	50.4	51.6
February.....	81.1	82.8	63.5	66.5	79.6	81.2	64.1	67.8	69.6	70.3	49.8	49.0
March.....	80.8	82.8	63.9	66.0	79.7	82.1	64.6	69.9	72.5	74.7	53.5	56.4
April.....	81.1	83.2	63.6	66.3	80.0	83.2	65.5	70.9	79.9	81.8	61.9	64.1
May.....	81.6	84.1	63.7	67.0	81.1	85.5	66.6	75.6	80.9	87.3	61.7	72.2
June.....	81.3	83.9	63.5	66.6	82.3	87.2	68.2	75.8	83.6	87.5	65.7	69.2
July.....	80.3	83.3	62.1	66.0	84.4	90.5	70.9	79.0	81.7	85.5	61.5	64.8
August.....	80.7	83.2	62.0	66.1	84.2	89.6	69.2	76.7	79.4	83.5	58.2	63.2
September.....	81.1	84.2	63.1	67.5	83.0	89.6	67.9	76.6	82.1	86.7	63.1	66.1
October.....	81.6	85.4	64.3	69.6	81.9	87.6	67.1	75.3	80.4	86.5	61.1	66.7
November.....	81.5	-----	64.8	-----	81.3	-----	66.7	-----	76.3	-----	55.4	-----
December.....	80.8	-----	64.2	-----	81.1	-----	67.5	-----	73.4	-----	52.9	-----
Average.....	81.0	-----	63.4	-----	81.5	-----	66.9	-----	77.5	-----	57.9	-----

* Revised.

Trend of Industrial and Business Employment, by States

A COMPARISON of employment and pay rolls, by States and geographic divisions, in September and October 1936, is shown in table 5 for all groups combined, and for all manufacturing industries combined, based on data supplied by reporting establishments. The percentage changes shown, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted—that is, the industries included in the manufacturing group and in the grand total have not been weighted according to their relative importance.

The totals for all manufacturing industries combined include figures for miscellaneous manufacturing industries in addition to the 89

manufacturing industries presented in table 1. The totals for all groups combined include all manufacturing industries and each of the nonmanufacturing industries presented in table 1, except building construction.

Table 5.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in September and October 1936 by Geographic Divisions and by States

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

Geographic division and State	Total—All groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll October 1936	Percentage change from September 1936	Amount of pay roll (1 week) October 1936	Percentage change from September 1936	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll October 1936	Percentage change from September 1936	Amount of pay roll (1 week) October 1936	Percentage change from September 1936
				<i>Dollars</i>					<i>Dollars</i>	
New England	13,962	900,753	+0.9	19,878,628	+3.6	3,509	623,310	+1.4	13,148,209	+5.4
Maine.....	820	56,390	-2.7	1,081,993	+2.1	298	45,449	-2.7	834,069	+2.9
New Hampshire.....	623	36,946	-1.0	706,104	+2.2	204	29,682	-1.2	537,047	-2.2
Vermont.....	480	18,056	+4.6	382,575	+11.0	146	11,126	+7.3	232,033	+17.6
Massachusetts.....	<i>8,649</i>	<i>485,917</i>	<i>+3.3</i>	<i>10,822,138</i>	<i>+5.5</i>	<i>1,652</i>	<i>286,454</i>	<i>+8.0</i>	<i>6,003,831</i>	<i>+1.5</i>
Rhode Island.....	1,268	97,897	+4.4	2,035,926	+10.8	440	77,691	+5.0	1,533,302	+13.1
Connecticut.....	2,122	205,547	+2.1	4,849,892	+8.3	769	172,908	+2.2	4,007,927	+9.5
Middle Atlantic	36,706	2,229,359	+1.4	57,667,081	+5.5	5,056	1,199,667	+1.0	29,466,283	+4.8
New York.....	24,500	1,035,803	+1.5	27,464,319	+3.7	<i>2,000</i>	<i>445,007</i>	<i>+1.7</i>	<i>11,457,094</i>	<i>+4.0</i>
New Jersey.....	3,941	323,687	+1.1	8,005,653	+5.2	<i>781</i>	<i>243,895</i>	<i>-5.5</i>	<i>5,826,808</i>	<i>+5.1</i>
Pennsylvania.....	8,265	869,869	+1.9	21,597,109	+7.9	<i>2,275</i>	<i>610,765</i>	<i>+1.2</i>	<i>12,182,581</i>	<i>+6.7</i>
East North Central	20,242	2,204,754	+3.9	57,239,149	+10.2	7,513	1,685,260	+4.7	44,444,689	+12.4
Ohio.....	8,347	637,994	+2.0	16,467,182	+6.5	2,609	474,146	+1.8	12,573,759	+7.3
Indiana.....	<i>2,269</i>	<i>263,483</i>	<i>+1.9</i>	<i>6,475,918</i>	<i>+8.6</i>	<i>913</i>	<i>222,727</i>	<i>+2.0</i>	<i>5,538,312</i>	<i>+9.8</i>
Illinois.....	<i>4,849</i>	<i>586,814</i>	<i>+7.7</i>	<i>14,603,541</i>	<i>+4.4</i>	<i>2,305</i>	<i>393,215</i>	<i>+4.4</i>	<i>9,728,730</i>	<i>+5.2</i>
Michigan.....	3,789	529,867	+12.2	15,091,822	+22.5	<i>952</i>	<i>446,343</i>	<i>+15.3</i>	<i>12,855,051</i>	<i>+26.4</i>
Wisconsin.....	<i>888</i>	<i>186,596</i>	<i>+1.7</i>	<i>4,600,686</i>	<i>+9.6</i>	<i>754</i>	<i>148,829</i>	<i>+3.5</i>	<i>3,748,837</i>	<i>+13.0</i>
West North Central	11,972	443,446	+7.7	10,153,235	+2.8	2,521	223,625	+1.1	4,996,557	+3.4
Minnesota.....	2,201	91,789	-1.5	2,208,359	+1.8	430	43,804	-4.7	1,038,588	+1.9
Iowa.....	1,716	63,119	-1.0	1,387,699	+1.7	429	35,065	-3.3	765,395	-1.1
Missouri.....	3,211	174,442	+1.5	3,928,778	+4.2	920	95,844	+2.0	2,044,714	+5.8
North Dakota.....	519	5,259	-(*)	124,328	+1.8	47	752	-8.2	19,580	-2.3
South Dakota.....	455	7,902	+2.6	196,462	+4.2	36	2,154	+12.8	46,863	+15.9
Nebraska.....	1,577	35,494	+7.0	787,436	+4.1	161	14,158	+15.2	309,435	+8.1
Kansas.....	<i>2,293</i>	<i>65,441</i>	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>1,520,173</i>	<i>+1.0</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>31,848</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>771,982</i>	<i>+4.4</i>
South Atlantic	11,024	817,410	+1.5	15,830,506	+4.0	2,756	541,734	+0.9	9,521,671	+3.1
Delaware.....	202	15,779	-8.4	369,441	-2.4	86	11,923	-11.3	274,843	-3.6
Maryland.....	1,484	121,898	+1.2	2,778,587	+3.3	<i>523</i>	<i>81,635</i>	<i>+1.3</i>	<i>1,833,456</i>	<i>+3.1</i>
District of Columbia.....	1,085	42,084	+1.7	1,049,871	+2.7	43	3,793	-3.6	127,544	-4.1
Virginia.....	2,215	106,296	+1.1	2,002,895	+8.8	472	72,030	-4.1	1,299,876	-8.8
West Virginia.....	1,267	153,214	+1.3	3,789,972	+6.6	255	61,585	+1.3	1,455,248	+4.6
North Carolina.....	1,433	159,244	+2.0	2,401,207	+3.4	589	146,342	+1.8	2,179,209	+3.4
South Carolina.....	798	72,391	+1.1	1,018,128	+3.6	235	64,582	+1.2	872,715	+3.9
Georgia.....	1,455	107,667	+2.3	1,712,646	+4.8	360	82,378	+2.4	1,178,179	+6.1
Florida.....	1,085	38,837	+7.7	707,759	+7.6	193	17,566	+3.1	300,601	+9.9
East South Central	4,514	296,051	+2.7	5,386,539	+5.6	1,034	184,868	+2.5	3,164,692	+6.1
Kentucky.....	1,371	92,040	+3.5	1,908,752	+5.5	310	39,262	+2.7	770,412	+3.8
Tennessee.....	1,382	102,600	+2.5	1,822,434	+5.9	398	76,603	+2.4	1,326,299	+7.0
Alabama.....	1,268	85,753	+2.1	1,408,719	+6.3	237	58,534	+2.2	914,871	+7.5
Mississippi.....	493	15,658	+2.0	246,634	+1.6	89	10,460	+3.6	153,110	+1.5
West South Central	4,447	194,892	+3.3	4,093,791	+1.8	979	93,549	-5.5	1,829,871	+1.1
Arkansas.....	<i>10,508</i>	<i>25,475</i>	<i>+2.2</i>	<i>426,753</i>	<i>+2.9</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>18,262</i>	<i>+1.2</i>	<i>282,675</i>	<i>+2.1</i>
Louisiana.....	1,035	47,524	-1.1	885,694	+2.7	246	25,288	+4.4	407,846	+3.5
Oklahoma.....	1,387	41,232	-(*)	941,408	+1.1	140	11,562	-3.3	252,298	+4.4
Texas.....	<i>11,517</i>	<i>80,661</i>	<i>-(*)</i>	<i>1,839,959</i>	<i>+1.5</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>38,447</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>887,052</i>	<i>-(*)</i>

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in September and October 1936 by Geographic Divisions and by States—Con.

Geographic division and State	Total—All groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll October 1936	Percentage change from September 1936	Amount of pay roll (1 week) October 1936	Percentage change from September 1936	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll October 1936	Percentage change from September 1936	Amount of pay roll (1 week) October 1936	Percentage change from September 1936
				Dollars					Dollars	
Mountain	4,376	141,756	+7.1	3,434,634	+8.6	595	49,750	+16.3	1,096,422	+14.8
Montana.....	697	21,818	+6.3	634,898	+13.1	88	6,180	+17.2	166,964	+24.6
Idaho.....	437	12,274	+17.9	278,209	+10.5	53	5,597	+43.4	126,357	+31.7
Wyoming.....	312	8,601	+7.2	243,517	+7.3	40	2,355	+27.6	63,833	+18.8
Colorado.....	1,266	49,071	+7.7	1,129,096	+8.0	197	20,904	+16.7	441,483	+11.0
New Mexico.....	316	6,191	—5	137,433	+8.3	31	401	+1.8	9,361	+5.8
Arizona.....	514	15,763	+6.8	392,800	+9.7	43	2,892	+2.8	68,132	+4.3
Utah.....	617	24,883	+5.2	532,070	+4.7	114	10,443	+8.3	191,460	+11.7
Nevada.....	217	3,155	—4	86,811	+2.3	29	978	—7	28,832	+3.7
Pacific	9,158	451,462	—4.4	11,893,884	+1.1	2,398	259,080	—7.0	6,770,336	—1.6
Washington.....	3,102	105,221	—1.0	2,625,832	+2.9	562	59,937	—1.8	1,454,329	+3.3
Oregon.....	1,343	52,613	—8.0	1,305,309	—2.6	284	29,578	—13.0	703,307	—5.9
California.....	12 4,713	293,628	—4.9	7,962,745	—4	1,552	169,565	—7.6	4,612,700	—2.4

¹ Includes banks and trust companies, construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional services, and trucking and handling.

² Includes laundering and cleaning, water, light, and power.

³ Includes laundries.

⁴ Weighted percentage change.

⁵ Includes automobile and miscellaneous services, restaurants, and building and contracting.

⁶ Includes construction, but not hotels, restaurants or public works.

⁷ Does not include logging.

⁸ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

⁹ Includes financial institutions, construction, miscellaneous services, and restaurants.

¹⁰ Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.

¹¹ Includes business and personal service, and real estate.

¹² Includes banks, insurance and office employment.

Industrial and Business Employment and Pay Rolls in Principal Cities

A COMPARISON of October employment and pay rolls with the September totals in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over is made in table 6. The changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in both months.

In addition to reports included in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey by the Bureau, reports have also been secured from establishments in other industries for inclusion in these city totals. As information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time, figures for this industry have not been included in these city totals.

Table 6.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in September and October 1936, by Principal Cities

City	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll October 1936	Percentage change from September 1936	Amount of pay roll (1 week) October 1936	Percentage change from September 1936
New York, N. Y.....	18, 275	729, 511	+1.8	\$19, 208, 616	+4.0
Chicago, Ill.....	4, 414	443, 920	+1.6	11, 627, 812	+4.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2, 587	239, 284	+1.9	6, 160, 388	+5.0
Detroit, Mich.....	1, 606	343, 563	+13.9	10, 377, 857	+23.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	2, 695	147, 311	-.6	3, 978, 338	+2.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1, 786	142, 069	+3.6	3, 771, 225	+10.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	1, 598	133, 727	+1.7	3, 110, 039	+4.2
Baltimore, Md.....	1, 245	96, 273	+1.1	2, 221, 075	+2.2
Boston, Mass. ¹	1, 592	109, 015	+1.0	2, 743, 948	+1.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1, 432	211, 244	+2.5	5, 658, 765	+0.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	1, 643	90, 676	-1.3	2, 510, 565	+3.2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1, 058	80, 009	+2.8	2, 091, 233	+5.9
Milwaukee, Wis.....	702	81, 589	+1.6	2, 082, 464	+0.8

¹ Data relate to "industrial area."

Public Employment

EMPLOYMENT created by the Federal Government includes employment in the regular agencies of the Government, employment on the various construction programs wholly or partially financed by Federal funds, and employment on relief-work projects.

Construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration are those projects authorized by title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933. This program of public works was extended to June 30, 1937, by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936.

By authority of Public Resolution No. 11, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved April 8, 1935, the President, in a series of Executive orders, inaugurated a broad program of works to be carried out by 61 units of the Federal Government. The Works Program was continued by title II of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936, cited as the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936. Employment created by this program includes employment on Federal projects and employment on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. Federal projects are those conducted by Federal agencies which have received allotments from The Works Program fund. Projects operated by the Works Progress Administration are those projects conducted under the supervision of the W. P. A.

The emergency conservation program (Civilian Conservation Corps) created in April 1933 has been further extended under authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Since July 1, 1936, emergency conservation work has been continued from appropriations authorized by the deficiency bill of 1936.

With the following exceptions, statistics on public employment refer to the month ending on the 15th.

Employment statistics for the Federal service and for emergency conservation work refer to the number employed on the last day of the month. Pay-roll data are for the entire month. The value of material orders placed for projects operated by the Works Progress Administration are for the calendar month. All statistics on National Youth Administration projects are for the calendar month.

Executive Service of the Federal Government

STATISTICS of employment in the executive service of the Federal Government in October 1935 and September and October 1936 are given in table 7.

Table 7.—Employees in the Executive Service of the United States Government September and October 1936 and October 1935 ¹

[Subject to revision]

Item	District of Columbia ²			Outside District of Columbia			Entire service ³		
	Perma- nent	Tem- porary	Total	Perma- nent	Tem- porary ⁴	Total	Perma- nent	Tem- porary ⁴	Total
Number of employees:									
October 1936	107,638	7,156	114,794	620,163	106,344	726,507	727,801	113,500	841,301
September 1936	107,815	7,246	115,061	614,314	106,779	721,093	722,129	114,025	836,154
October 1935	102,030	8,555	110,585	578,675	108,440	687,115	680,705	116,995	797,700
Percentage change:									
September to October 1936	-0.16	-1.24	-0.23	+0.95	-0.41	+0.75	+0.79	-0.46	+0.62
October 1935 to October 1936	+5.50	-16.35	+3.81	+7.17	-1.93	+5.73	+6.92	-2.99	+5.47
Labor turn-over, October 1936:									
Separations ⁵	1,514	748	2,262	9,176	18,907	28,083	10,690	19,655	30,345
Accessions ⁶	1,373	749	2,122	14,119	19,688	33,807	15,492	20,437	35,929
Turn-over rate per 100:									
Separation rate	1.41	10.39	1.97	1.49	17.74	3.88	1.47	17.28	3.62
Accession rate	1.27	10.40	1.85	2.29	18.48	4.67	2.14	17.96	4.28

¹ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month.

² Includes employees of Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Howard University.

³ Not including field employees of Post Office Department or 51,666 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Department of Agriculture, with a pay roll of \$2,387,698.

⁴ Includes 437 employees by transfer previously reported as separations, not actual additions for October.

⁵ Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

The monthly record of employment in the executive service of the United States Government from October 1935 to October 1936, inclusive, is shown in table 8.

Table 8.—Employment in the Executive Service of the United States Government, by Months, October 1935 to October 1936 ¹

[Subject to revision]

Month	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total	Month	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total
<i>1935</i>				<i>1936</i>			
October.....	110,585	687,115	797,700	April.....	115,422	695,345	810,767
November.....	111,199	690,202	801,401	May.....	117,229	700,999	818,228
December.....	112,091	704,135	816,226	June.....	117,470	707,156	824,626
<i>1936</i>				July.....	116,261	714,600	830,861
January.....	111,800	689,499	801,299	August.....	115,807	718,697	834,504
February.....	112,708	687,626	800,334	September.....	115,061	727,093	836,154
March.....	112,739	693,665	806,404	October.....	114,794	726,507	841,301

¹ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month.

Construction Projects Financed by the Public Works Administration

DETAILS concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during October on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds are given in table 9, by type of project.

Table 9.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds, October 1936 ¹

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Wage earners		Monthly pay-roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
	Maximum number employed ²	Weekly average				
Federal projects—Financed from N. I. R. A. funds						
All projects ¹	88,344	82,139	\$8,402,007	11,000,559	\$0.763	\$7,931,634
Building construction ¹	20,226	16,770	1,889,464	2,108,220	.896	2,729,489
Forestry.....	3	3	396	360	1.100	7,220
Naval vessels.....	17,615	16,808	2,113,428	2,597,485	.814	1,301,898
Public roads ¹	(⁶)	17,498	868,390	1,639,200	.530	950,000
Reclamation.....	14,208	13,691	1,455,117	2,053,867	.708	1,332,083
River, harbor, and flood control.....	16,027	14,854	1,921,590	2,297,064	.837	1,477,960
Streets and roads.....	2,241	2,029	103,177	240,715	.429	126,618
Water and sewerage.....	66	46	3,535	5,653	.625	1,651
Miscellaneous.....	460	440	46,910	57,995	.809	4,715
Non-Federal projects—Financed from N. I. R. A. funds						
All projects.....	46,681	38,914	\$3,628,732	4,052,711	\$0.895	\$6,997,812
Building construction.....	22,236	18,264	1,714,542	1,792,822	.956	3,692,505
Streets and roads.....	4,459	3,718	296,690	351,461	.844	505,176
Water and sewerage.....	16,321	13,768	1,393,334	1,543,119	.903	2,161,236
Miscellaneous.....	3,665	3,164	224,166	365,309	.614	638,895

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds, October 1936—Continued

Type of project	Wage earners		Monthly pay-roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
	Maximum number employed	Weekly average				
Non-Federal "transportation loan" projects—Financed from N. I. R. A. funds						
All projects.....	2,544	(7)	\$175,102	279,937	\$0.626	(7)
Railroad construction.....	655	619	38,905	75,710	.514	\$3,191
Railroad car and locomotive shops..	1,889	(7)	136,197	204,227	.667	(7)
Operated by railroads.....	1,668	1,579	112,969	168,285	.671	9,291
Operated by commercial firms..	221	(7)	23,228	35,942	.646	(7)
Non-Federal projects—Financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds *						
All projects.....	160,002	132,551	\$11,350,757	14,620,162	\$0.776	\$19,892,955
Building construction.....	101,590	83,649	7,450,618	8,875,591	.839	12,120,527
Electrification.....	586	490	32,758	43,588	.752	274,538
Heavy engineering.....	1,903	1,642	165,501	205,661	.805	455,510
Reclamation.....	559	471	38,343	57,088	.672	38,079
River, harbor, and flood control.....	1,080	921	85,587	120,297	.711	163,227
Streets and roads.....	19,659	15,582	985,213	1,774,620	.555	2,305,554
Water and sewerage.....	33,343	28,788	2,496,993	3,423,061	.729	4,382,041
Miscellaneous.....	1,282	1,008	95,744	120,256	.796	153,479

¹ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.

² Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

³ Includes a maximum of 11,201 and an average of 9,196 employees working on low-cost housing projects financed from E. R. A. A. funds, who were paid \$1,005,898 for 1,197,963 man-hours of labor. Material orders in the amount of \$1,503,096 were placed for these projects. These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed from The Works Program.

⁴ Includes weekly average for public roads.

⁵ Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.

⁶ Not available; average included in total.

⁷ Data not available.

⁸ These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed by The Works Program.

Federal construction projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various agencies and departments of the Federal Government from funds provided under the National Industrial Recovery Act. The major portion of the low-cost housing program now under way, however, is financed by funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The work is performed either by commercial firms, which have been awarded contracts, or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies.

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration from funds available under either the National Industrial Recovery Act or the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Most of the allotments have been made to the States and their political subdivisions, but occasionally allotments have been made to commercial firms. In financing projects for the States or their political subdivisions from funds appropriated under the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Public Works Administration

makes a direct grant of not more than 30 percent of the total labor and material cost. When funds provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 are used to finance a non-Federal project, as much as 45 percent of the total cost may be furnished in the form of a grant. The remaining 55 percent or more of the cost is financed by the recipient. When circumstances justify such action, the Public Works Administration may provide the grantee with the additional funds by means of a loan. Allotments to commercial enterprises are made only as loans. All loans made by the Public Works Administration carry interest charges and have a definite date of maturity. Collateral posted with the Public Works Administration to secure loans may be offered for sale to the public. In this way a revolving fund is provided which enlarges the scope of the activities of the Public Works Administration.

Commercial loans have been made, for the most part, to railroads. Railroad work financed by loans made by the Public Works Administration falls under three headings: First, construction work in the form of electrification, the laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, bridges, etc.; second, the building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in shops operated by the railroads; and third, locomotive and passenger- and freight-car building in commercial shops.

Monthly Trend

A summary of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed from Public Works Administration funds from July 1933 to October 1936 is given in table 10.

Table 10.—Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to October 1936, Inclusive, on Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds.¹

[Subject to revision]

Year and month	Maximum number of wage earners ²	Monthly pay-roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
July 1933 to October 1936, inclusive ³	-----	\$819,432,180	1,250,959,578	\$0.655	\$1,468,949,774
July to December 1933, inclusive	-----	32,941,335	61,718,911	.534	75,453,114
January to December 1934, inclusive	-----	308,311,143	523,561,666	.589	610,051,090
January to December 1935, inclusive ⁴	-----	270,027,914	391,336,476	.690	439,152,426
<i>1936</i>					
January ⁵	197,820	14,399,381	19,195,535	.750	22,796,818
February ⁵	176,764	12,220,479	16,404,771	.745	23,460,743
March ⁵	202,236	13,981,176	18,519,649	.755	29,068,402
April ⁵	264,427	18,915,663	25,203,010	.751	32,459,393
May ⁵	315,393	22,590,878	30,377,869	.744	39,778,571
June ⁵	349,572	25,840,926	34,418,037	.751	37,803,419
July ⁵	347,346	25,968,991	34,361,366	.750	43,925,945
August ⁵	342,901	25,916,299	33,981,338	.763	39,292,653
September ⁵	323,226	24,761,397	31,927,581	.776	40,872,317
October ⁵	297,571	23,556,598	29,953,369	.786	34,834,883

¹ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.

² Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.

³ Includes employees working on non-Federal projects and low-cost housing projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1935 funds. These data are also included in separate tables covering projects financed by The Works Program.

⁴ Revised.

⁵ Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

The Works Program

A DETAILED record of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program in October is shown in table 11, by type of project.

Table 11.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by The Works Program, October 1936 ¹

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Wage earners		Monthly pay-roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
	Maximum number employed ²	Weekly average				
Federal projects						
All projects.....	437,839	391,635	\$21,785,609	47,141,554	\$0.462	\$12,270,703
Building construction.....	42,354	39,565	2,534,881	4,224,248	.600	1,477,884
Electrification.....	1,320	1,169	72,626	143,868	.505	495,237
Forestry.....	29,611	26,675	1,352,544	3,050,088	.443	295,515
Grade-crossing elimination.....	41,388	34,102	2,490,894	4,086,200	.610	3,356,211
Heavy engineering.....	140	136	9,673	10,951	.883	3,467
Hydroelectric power plants ³	2,421	2,289	51,796	213,133	.243	21,614
Plant, crop, and livestock conservation.....	50,346	44,287	1,550,489	6,052,838	.256	45,479
Professional, technical, and clerical.....	17,668	17,639	1,342,234	2,124,748	.632	117,225
Public roads.....	99,141	80,394	4,572,479	9,725,687	.470	3,006,337
Reclamation.....	86,848	83,116	4,349,839	9,571,784	.454	1,422,589
River, harbor, and flood control.....	27,247	24,911	2,325,471	3,267,954	.712	1,539,648
Streets and roads.....	3,305	2,976	152,710	393,245	.388	43,246
Water and sewerage.....	315	295	15,314	29,293	.523	16,867
Miscellaneous.....	35,735	34,081	964,659	4,247,517	.227	429,384
P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A.—1935 funds ⁴						
All projects.....	171,203	141,747	\$12,356,655	15,818,125	\$0.781	\$21,396,051
Building construction.....	112,791	92,845	8,456,516	10,073,554	.839	13,623,623
Electrification.....	586	490	32,758	43,588	.752	274,538
Heavy engineering.....	1,903	1,642	165,501	205,661	.805	455,510
Reclamation.....	559	471	38,343	57,088	.672	38,079
River, harbor, and flood control.....	1,080	921	85,587	120,297	.711	163,227
Streets and roads.....	19,659	15,582	985,213	1,774,620	.555	2,305,554
Water and sewerage.....	33,343	28,788	2,496,993	3,423,061	.729	4,382,041
Miscellaneous.....	1,282	1,008	95,744	120,256	.796	153,479
Projects operated by Works Progress Administration						
All projects ⁵	2,637,742	-----	\$132,892,258	264,853,832	\$0.502	* \$47,572,532
Conservation.....	117,158	-----	7 5,561,194	7 11,765,095	.473	7 817,938
Highway, road, and street.....	988,456	-----	44,602,513	99,279,167	.449	10,731,808
Housing.....	5,229	-----	336,795	538,584	.625	4,400
National Youth Administration ⁶	164,968	-----	2,721,171	7,254,379	.375	37,659
Professional, technical, and clerical.....	235,697	-----	17,869,249	26,929,646	.664	566,242
Public building.....	210,766	-----	13,080,877	20,729,437	.631	5,284,860
Publicly owned or operated utilities.....	191,634	-----	10,251,018	19,582,717	.523	3,396,241
Recreational facilities ⁷	239,183	-----	14,985,864	25,142,308	.596	4,471,217
Sanitation and health.....	67,859	-----	3,085,112	7,152,414	.431	579,073
Sewing, canning, gardening, etc.....	289,668	-----	13,414,599	32,899,052	.408	19,289,868
Transportation.....	55,304	-----	3,075,234	5,819,535	.528	1,649,748
Not elsewhere classified.....	70,506	-----	3,831,399	7,546,084	.508	743,478

¹ Unless otherwise noted, data are for the month ending on the 15th.

² Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

³ These data are for projects under construction in Puerto Rico.

⁴ Includes data for 160,002 employees working on non-Federal projects and 11,201 employees working on low-cost housing projects. These data are included in tables covering projects under the jurisdiction of P. W. A.

⁵ Includes data for 1,314 workers in Hawaii who were paid \$77,233 for 215,414 man-hours of work for which a distribution by type of project is not available.

⁶ The value of material orders placed, excluding those for National Youth Administration projects, is for the month ending October 31, 1936.

⁷ Includes data for 8,536 transient camp workers who were also engaged on various other projects and who were paid \$182,269 and subsistence for 489,984 man-hours on conservation work, etc., and material orders placed valued at \$5,292.

⁸ These data are for the month ending September 30, 1936, and exclude student-aid projects.

⁹ Exclusive of buildings.

Monthly Trend

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on projects financed by The Works Program from the beginning of the program in July 1935 to October 1936 are given in table 12.

Table 12.—Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1935 to October 1936, Inclusive, on Projects Financed by The Works Program ¹

[Subject to revision]

Month and year	Maximum number employed ²	Monthly pay-roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
Federal projects					
July 1935 to October 1936, inclusive.....		\$216, 465, 260	481, 138, 256	\$0. 450	\$153, 579, 124
July to December 1935.....		30, 077, 743	65, 915, 609	. 456	32, 116, 942
1936					
January.....	248, 929	11, 179, 541	25, 955, 820	. 431	8, 988, 622
February.....	298, 589	12, 529, 207	29, 173, 914	. 429	9, 684, 578
March.....	325, 505	14, 431, 789	35, 243, 886	. 409	8, 028, 290
April.....	375, 865	16, 563, 885	38, 563, 300	. 430	12, 903, 903
May.....	401, 298	19, 160, 510	43, 267, 437	. 443	12, 668, 052
June.....	453, 012	22, 657, 507	50, 680, 511	. 447	14, 431, 802
July.....	451, 570	22, 699, 760	48, 849, 680	. 465	16, 198, 583
August.....	451, 960	22, 794, 588	48, 559, 862	. 469	13, 191, 899
September.....	439, 897	22, 585, 121	47, 786, 683	. 473	13, 095, 741
October.....	437, 839	21, 785, 609	47, 141, 554	. 462	12, 270, 703
P. W. A. projects financed from E. R. A. A. 1936 funds ³					
September 1935 to October 1936, inclusive.....		\$83, 876, 773	114, 055, 779	\$0. 735	\$172, 164, 471
September to December 1935.....		715, 893	1, 083, 394	. 661	2, 061, 700
1936					
January.....	23, 740	1, 128, 635	1, 621, 349	. 696	3, 632, 378
February.....	39, 848	1, 794, 866	2, 609, 270	. 688	8, 611, 717
March.....	64, 223	3, 032, 280	4, 525, 546	. 670	10, 548, 343
April.....	112, 345	6, 346, 433	9, 211, 679	. 689	14, 725, 726
May.....	149, 334	9, 101, 702	13, 011, 674	. 700	20, 112, 332
June.....	176, 184	11, 435, 825	15, 843, 765	. 722	20, 454, 214
July.....	188, 076	12, 277, 476	16, 574, 227	. 741	23, 404, 501
August.....	191, 433	12, 892, 537	17, 159, 189	. 751	24, 067, 345
September.....	184, 518	12, 794, 471	16, 597, 561	. 771	23, 150, 164
October.....	171, 203	12, 356, 655	15, 818, 125	. 781	21, 396, 051
Projects operated by Works Progress Administration					
August 1935 to October 1936, inclusive.....		\$1, 492, 786, 630	3, 294, 644, 480	\$0. 453	\$443, 118, 731
August to December 1935.....		170, 911, 331	367, 589, 041	. 465	46, 042, 303
1936					
January.....	2, 812, 391	128, 383, 000	314, 664, 210	. 408	19, 860, 772
February.....	2, 950, 481	137, 182, 000	332, 966, 010	. 412	17, 896, 597
March.....	3, 095, 261	144, 471, 000	341, 539, 000	. 423	17, 592, 687
April.....	2, 875, 299	144, 988, 000	333, 305, 740	. 435	19, 586, 594
May.....	2, 579, 937	132, 820, 000	297, 136, 460	. 447	22, 000, 924
June.....	2, 395, 423	126, 253, 000	275, 661, 570	. 458	22, 674, 265
July.....	2, 412, 462	122, 774, 427	265, 669, 182	. 462	21, 177, 078
August.....	2, 462, 590	124, 731, 158	247, 539, 090	. 504	24, 454, 315
September.....	2, 560, 701	127, 380, 456	253, 720, 345	. 502	23, 553, 327
October.....	2, 637, 742	132, 892, 258	264, 853, 832	. 502	47, 572, 532

¹ Data are for the month ending on the 15th with exceptions noted in the preceding table.

² Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

³ These data are included in tables covering projects under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Administration. The data for October include 160,002 employees working on non-Federal projects and 11,201 employees working on low-cost housing projects.

⁴ Includes expenditures of \$160,647,337 for rentals and services from the beginning of program through Sept. 30, 1936, for which monthly data are not available.

Emergency Conservation Work

STATISTICS concerning employment and pay rolls in Emergency Conservation work in September and October 1936 are presented in table 13.

Table 13.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, September and October 1936 ¹

[Subject to revision]

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	October	September	October	September
All groups.....	404, 826	320, 821	\$17, 662, 545	\$16, 367, 897
Enrolled personnel ¹	354, 083	270, 337	10, 031, 019	8, 420, 572
Reserve officers.....	8, 297	7, 768	2, 038, 922	2, 000, 005
Educational advisers ¹	2, 157	2, 114	369, 733	362, 650
Supervisory and technical ¹	40, 289	40, 602	5, 222, 871	5, 584, 670

¹ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month. Amounts of pay rolls are for entire month.

² Revised.

³ October data include 2,725 enrollees and pay roll of \$58,105 outside continental United States; September, 2,406 enrollees and pay roll of \$53,083.

⁴ Included in executive service, tables 7 and 8.

⁵ Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.

⁶ 38,587 employees and pay roll of \$5,032,547 also included in executive service, tables 7 and 8.

⁷ 39,500 employees and pay roll of \$5,486,409 also included in executive service, tables 7 and 8.

Employment and pay-roll data for Emergency Conservation workers are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. The monthly pay of the enrolled personnel is distributed as follows: 5.0 percent are paid \$45; 8.0 percent, \$36; and the remaining 87.0 percent, \$30. The enrolled men, in addition to their pay, are provided with board, clothing, and medical services.

Monthly statistics of employment and pay rolls on the Emergency Conservation program from October 1935 to October 1936, inclusive, are given in table 14.

Table 14.—Monthly Totals of Employees and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, October 1935 to October 1936 ¹

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of employees	Monthly pay-roll disbursements	Month	Number of employees	Monthly pay-roll disbursements
1935			1936—Continued		
October.....	554, 143	\$24, 880, 823	April.....	391, 002	\$18, 063, 534
November.....	546, 683	24, 021, 262	May.....	407, 621	18, 598, 026
December.....	509, 126	21, 958, 301	June.....	383, 279	17, 973, 962
1936			July.....	404, 422	18, 417, 372
January.....	478, 751	21, 429, 044	August.....	383, 554	17, 840, 653
February.....	454, 231	20, 484, 493	September.....	320, 821	16, 367, 897
March.....	356, 273	17, 249, 609	October.....	404, 826	17, 662, 545

¹ Data on number of employees refer to employment on last day of month. Amounts of pay rolls are for entire month.

Construction Projects Financed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation

STATISTICS of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in October are presented in table 15, by type of project.

Table 15.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, October 1936 ¹

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Monthly pay-roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
All projects.....	8,864	\$1,002,648	1,347,317	\$0.744	\$1,298,643
Bridges.....	603	73,965	71,163	1.039	6,964
Building construction ²	833	54,905	114,685	.479	228,513
Reclamation.....	36	2,652	4,272	.621	4,680
Water and sewerage.....	6,624	786,828	1,043,116	.754	1,046,686
Miscellaneous.....	768	84,298	114,081	.739	11,800

¹ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.

² Includes 139 employees; pay-roll disbursements of \$11,128; 15,794 man-hours worked; and material orders placed during the month amounting to \$51,548 on projects financed by RFC Mortgage Co.

A monthly summary of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from October 1935 to October 1936, inclusive, is given in table 16.

Table 16.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, October 1935 to October 1936 ¹

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Monthly pay-roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
<i>1935</i>					
October.....	9,204	\$953,383	1,269,897	\$0.751	\$1,238,053
November.....	9,802	1,002,151	1,344,959	.745	1,411,729
December.....	7,792	870,129	1,161,473	.749	1,383,330
<i>1936</i>					
January.....	7,560	850,271	1,093,350	.778	1,355,530
February.....	7,961	905,455	1,179,431	.768	1,436,119
March.....	8,134	916,059	1,193,145	.768	1,385,640
April.....	10,021	1,133,880	1,479,182	.767	1,292,063
May.....	10,988	962,280	1,244,097	.773	1,441,248
June.....	8,501	941,680	1,252,193	.752	2,527,262
July.....	9,843	1,063,728	1,436,201	.741	2,050,370
August.....	9,658	1,065,744	1,441,791	.739	1,314,692
September.....	10,290	1,085,642	1,510,109	.719	1,420,444
October.....	8,864	1,002,648	1,347,317	.744	1,298,643

¹ Includes projects financed by the RFC Mortgage Co.; data are for month ending the 15th.

Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

WHENEVER a construction contract is awarded or force-account work is started by a department or agency of the Federal Government, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is immediately notified on forms supplied by the Bureau of the name and address of the contractor, the amount of the contract, and the type of work to be performed. Blanks are then mailed by the Bureau to the contractor or Government agency doing the work. These reports are returned to the Bureau and show the number of men on pay rolls, the amounts disbursed for pay, the number of man-hours worked on the project, and the value of the different types of materials for which orders were placed during the month.

The following tables present data concerning construction projects for which contracts have been awarded since July 1, 1934. The Bureau does not have statistics covering projects financed from regular governmental appropriations for which contracts were awarded previous to that date.

Data concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations during October are given in table 17, by type of project.

Table 17.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Project, October 1936 ¹

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners		Monthly pay-roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
	Maximum number employed ²	Weekly average				
All projects.....	² 155,989	147,936	\$15,104,683	22,895,489	\$0.660	\$19,009,006
Building construction.....	15,999	13,033	1,209,317	1,575,470	.768	2,184,840
Electrification.....	120	77	8,187	9,539	.858	13,776
Forestry.....	203	199	14,998	26,624	.563	6,743
Naval vessels.....	35,173	34,527	4,744,292	5,433,785	.873	3,638,118
Public roads ⁴	(⁴)	63,760	5,584,119	9,979,729	.560	8,911,182
Reclamation.....	1,369	1,302	220,318	274,737	.802
River, harbor, and flood control..	33,736	30,043	3,012,967	5,013,446	.601	2,987,878
Streets and roads.....	2,838	2,630	151,966	322,241	.472	245,079
Water and sewerage.....	306	259	21,584	36,929	.584	41,449
Miscellaneous.....	2,485	2,106	136,935	222,989	.614	979,942

¹ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.

² Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

³ Includes weekly average for public roads.

⁴ Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.

⁵ Not available; average number included in total.

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations from October 1935 to October 1936 are shown, by months, in table 18.

Table 18.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, October 1935 to October 1936 ¹

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Monthly pay-roll disbursements	Number of man-hours worked during month	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed during month
<i>1935</i>					
October.....	59,001	\$4,193,129	6,716,798	\$0.624	\$7,181,155
November.....	63,912	4,077,395	6,559,665	.622	6,690,405
December.....	58,780	3,707,963	5,980,118	.620	6,155,840
<i>1936</i>					
January.....	46,895	3,990,725	6,246,418	.639	5,584,611
February.....	43,915	3,619,025	5,545,115	.653	6,669,016
March.....	47,538	3,674,896	5,814,569	.632	7,185,019
April.....	60,107	5,205,353	8,375,190	.622	9,861,378
May.....	79,789	6,242,763	10,262,637	.608	12,559,367
June.....	102,376	8,631,104	13,692,884	.630	12,347,451
July.....	126,176	12,424,667	18,940,026	.656	22,333,496
August.....	146,822	13,423,023	20,277,371	.662	17,584,183
September.....	155,880	14,093,907	21,371,970	.659	18,581,381
October.....	155,989	15,104,683	22,895,489	.660	19,009,006

¹ Data are for the month ending on the 15th.

State-Roads Projects

A RECORD of employment and pay-roll disbursements in the construction and maintenance of State roads from October 1935 to October 1936 is presented in table 19.

Table 19.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads October 1935 to October 1936 ¹

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of employees working on--			Total pay roll
	New roads	Maintenance	Total	
1935				
October.....	40,390	147,324	187,714	\$8,150,299
November.....	32,487	139,138	171,625	7,156,025
December.....	27,046	121,690	148,736	6,139,581
1936				
January.....	14,358	105,795	120,153	7,481,502
February.....	10,256	119,777	130,033	7,572,614
March.....	8,150	133,386	141,536	7,689,770
April.....	11,339	143,305	154,644	8,918,024
May.....	16,566	164,356	180,922	10,560,866
June.....	20,773	165,363	186,136	11,488,253
July.....	21,744	164,956	186,700	11,839,215
August.....	26,810	158,882	185,692	11,937,586
September.....	34,459	151,772	186,231	11,806,481
October.....	34,136	149,717	183,853	11,566,862

¹ Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from Public Works Administration funds and Works Progress Administration funds; data are for the month ending on the 15th.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Summary of Building Construction in Principal Cities, November 1936 ¹

THE usual seasonal decrease in building construction activity was shown by November permits. Measured by the value of permits issued, building construction dropped 15 percent. Decreases occurred in all classes of construction. Additions, alterations, and repairs registered the greatest decrease—22 percent. New nonresidential construction declined 18 percent and new residential construction 10 percent.

Compared with the corresponding month of 1935, however, building activity in November 1936 showed a pronounced improvement. The value of permits issued for new residential construction increased 70 percent and additions, alterations, and repairs, 25 percent. New nonresidential construction, on the other hand, decreased 5 percent. Over the year all classes of construction showed a gain of 31 percent.

Comparisons of October and November 1936

A SUMMARY of building construction in 1,573 identical cities in October and November 1936 is given in table 1.

Table 1.—Summary of Building Construction in 1,573 Identical Cities, October and November 1936

Class of construction	Number of buildings			Estimated cost		
	November 1936	October 1936	Percentage change	November 1936	October 1936	Percentage change
All construction.....	48,516	64,782	-25.1	\$113,650,020	\$133,884,965	-15.1
New residential.....	10,328	11,800	-12.5	59,168,088	65,933,427	-10.3
New nonresidential.....	10,272	13,285	-22.7	31,474,367	38,321,690	-17.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	27,916	39,697	-29.7	23,007,565	29,629,848	-22.3

A summary of the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and of the number of families provided for in new dwellings in 1,573 identical cities, having a population of 2,500 and over, is shown in table 2 for the months of October and November 1936.

¹ More detailed information by geographic divisions and individual cities is given in a separate pamphlet entitled "Building Construction, November 1936", copies of which will be furnished upon request

Table 2.—Estimated Cost of Housekeeping Dwellings and Number of Families Provided for in 1,573 Identical Cities, October and November 1936

Type of dwelling	Estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings			Number of families provided for in new dwellings		
	November 1936	October 1936	Percentage change	November 1936	October 1936	Percentage change
All types.....	\$58,864,615	\$64,774,288	-9.1	14,758	16,293	-9.4
1-family.....	40,819,556	45,673,079	-10.6	9,470	10,864	-12.8
2-family ¹	2,147,417	2,579,420	-16.7	860	905	-5.0
Multifamily ²	15,897,642	16,521,789	-3.8	4,428	4,524	-2.1

¹ Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.² Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.**Analysis by Size of City, October and November 1936**

THE estimated cost of building construction for which permits were issued in the 1,573 identical cities included in the survey for the months of October and November 1936, together with the number of family-dwelling units provided in new dwellings, by population groups, is given in table 3.

Table 3.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction and Number of Families Provided for in New Dwellings in 1,573 Identical Cities, by Size of City, October and November 1936

Population group	Total building construction			Number of families provided for in—							
	November 1936	October 1936	Percentage change	All types		1-family dwellings		2-family dwellings ¹		Multi-family dwellings ¹	
				November 1936	October 1936	November 1936	October 1936	November 1936	October 1936	November 1936	October 1936
Total, all groups.....	\$113,650,020	\$133,884,965	-15.1	14,758	16,293	9,470	10,864	860	905	4,428	4,524
500,000 and over.....	40,282,088	44,296,452	-9.1	5,463	5,058	2,360	2,739	224	234	2,879	2,085
100,000 and under 500,000..	26,140,557	33,084,792	-21.0	3,250	4,051	2,080	2,221	214	246	956	1,584
50,000 and under 100,000..	9,984,346	14,039,407	-28.9	1,198	1,571	921	1,080	126	145	151	346
25,000 and under 50,000..	11,208,228	13,483,367	-16.9	1,177	1,363	975	1,112	74	68	128	183
10,000 and under 25,000..	15,175,367	16,115,410	-5.8	1,997	2,247	1,770	2,021	108	110	119	116
5,000 and under 10,000....	7,070,799	8,653,249	-18.2	1,116	1,346	870	1,082	82	64	164	200
2,500 and under 5,000....	3,788,635	4,212,288	-10.1	557	657	494	609	32	38	31	10

¹ Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.² Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.**Construction During First 11 Months, 1935 and 1936**

CUMULATIVE totals for the first 11 months of 1936 compared with the same months of the preceding year are shown in table 4. The data are based on reports received from cities having a population of 10,000 and over.

Table 4.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in Cities of 10,000 Population and Over, First 11 Months of 1935 and of 1936, by Class of Construction

Class of construction	Estimated cost of building construction, first 11 months of—		
	1936	1935	Percentage change
All construction.....	\$1, 219, 157, 228	\$748, 795, 726	+62. 8
New residential.....	561, 221, 548	262, 884, 750	+113. 5
New nonresidential.....	384, 196, 753	277, 333, 618	+38. 5
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	273, 738, 927	208, 577, 358	+31. 2

Table 5 presents the number of family-dwelling units provided and the estimated cost of dwellings in cities with a population of 10,000 and over for the first 11 months of 1935 and 1936.

Table 5.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in Cities of 10,000 Population and Over, First 11 Months of 1935 and of 1936, by Type of Dwelling

Type of dwelling	Estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings			Number of families provided for in new dwellings		
	First 11 months of—		Percentage change	First 11 months of—		Percentage change
	1936	1935		1936	1935	
All types.....	\$557, 355, 524	\$259, 725, 691	+114. 6	137, 947	69, 758	+97. 8
1-family.....	358, 290, 094	181, 963, 723	+96. 9	82, 370	44, 419	+85. 4
2-family ¹	20, 415, 504	11, 769, 946	+73. 5	7, 243	4, 151	+74. 5
Multifamily ²	178, 649, 926	65, 992, 022	+170. 7	48, 334	21, 188	+128. 1

¹ Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.

² Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

Comparison With a Year Ago

TABLE 6 gives the number and estimated cost of building permits issued in 786 identical cities having a population of 10,000 and over in November 1935 and November 1936, by class of construction.

Table 6.—Summary of Building Construction in 786 Identical Cities, November 1935 and November 1936

Class of construction	Number of buildings			Estimated cost		
	November 1936	November 1935	Percentage change	November 1936	November 1935	Percentage change
All construction.....	43, 717	35, 002	+24. 9	\$102, 424, 357	\$78, 188, 421	+31. 0
New residential.....	8, 792	4, 770	+84. 3	52, 269, 925	30, 821, 276	+69. 6
New nonresidential.....	9, 194	7, 000	+31. 3	28, 528, 933	30, 002, 295	-4. 9
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	25, 731	23, 232	+10. 8	21, 625, 499	17, 364, 850	+24. 5

The total number of family-dwelling units and the estimated cost of the various types of housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued in the 786 identical cities reporting for November 1935 and November 1936 are given in table 7.

Table 7.—Estimated Cost of Housekeeping Dwellings and Number of Families Provided for in 786 Identical Cities, November 1935 and 1936

Type of dwelling	Estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings			Number of families provided for in new dwellings		
	November 1936	November 1935	Percent-age change	November 1936	November 1935	Percent-age change
All types.....	\$51,975,422	\$30,756,276	+69.0	13,015	8,046	+61.8
1-family.....	34,620,620	18,482,738	+87.3	8,036	4,315	+86.2
2-family ¹	1,936,715	1,253,368	+54.5	746	447	+66.9
Multifamily ²	15,418,087	11,020,170	+39.9	4,233	3,284	+28.9

¹ Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.

² Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

The information on building permits issued for October and November is based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 1,573 identical cities having a population of 2,500 and over. The comparisons with the corresponding month of 1935 are based on reports received from 786 identical cities having a population of 10,000 and over.

The information is collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics direct from local building officials, except in the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, where the State departments of labor collect and forward the information to the Bureau. The cost figures shown in this report are estimates made by prospective builders on applying for permits to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are included in the Bureau's tabulation. The data, however, do include the value of contracts awarded for Federal and State buildings in the cities covered. Information concerning public building is collected by the Bureau from the various Federal and State agencies having the power to award contracts for building construction. The information concerning public building is then added to the data concerning private construction received from local building officials. In November 1936 ² the value of Federal and State buildings for which contracts were awarded in these 1,573 cities amounted to \$7,303,000; in October 1936, to \$7,876,000.

² In the 786 cities which reported for November 1935 the value of public buildings for which contracts were awarded amounted to \$7,661,000.

Construction From Public Funds

THE value of contracts awarded and force-account work started during October and November 1936 on various types of construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, from the Works Progress Administration fund, and from regular governmental appropriations, is shown in table 8.

Table 8.—Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Projects Financed from Federal Funds, October and November 1936 ¹

Federal agency	Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started	
	November 1936	October 1936
Total.....	² \$91,640,083	² \$130,229,989
Public Works Administration:		
Federal.....	2,091,142	⁴ 3,016,706
Non-Federal:		
N. I. R. A.....	5,735,247	² 5,678,805
E. R. A. A. 1935.....	³ 29,924,076	³ 32,080,702
The Works Program ⁵	21,506,098	⁴ 42,494,120
Regular governmental appropriations.....	32,383,520	⁴ 46,959,656

¹ Preliminary, subject to revision.

² Includes \$4,105,600 low-cost housing projects (Housing Division, P. W. A.); also includes \$941,750 value of contracts financed from funds made available by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936.

³ Revised. Includes \$1,569,727 low-cost housing projects (Housing Division, P. W. A.).

⁴ Revised.

⁵ Includes data for that part of The Works Program administered by Federal agencies.

The value of public-building and highway-construction awards financed wholly from appropriations from State funds as reported by the various State governments for November 1935 and October and November 1936 is shown in table 9.

Table 9.—Value of Public-Building and Highway-Construction Awards Financed Wholly by State Funds

Type of project	Value of contracts		
	November 1936	October 1936	November 1935
Public buildings.....	\$936,171	\$640,042	\$535,838
Highway construction.....	5,435,472	11,222,816	3,900,917

RETAIL PRICES

Food Prices in November 1936

Changes Between October 13 and November 17, 1936

AVERAGE retail food costs declined 0.4 percent between October 13 and November 17. This decline resulted from lower costs for seven of the eight major commodity groups included in the index. Eggs alone showed higher costs.

The all-foods index for November 17 stood at 82.5 percent of the 3-year average, 1923-25. This represents an increase of 1.2 percent over November 19, 1935, and was due to price increases in dairy products, eggs, and fruits and vegetables groups. Compared with November 15, 1929, when the index was 106.7, food costs on November 17 were 22.7 percent lower, each commodity group sharing in the decline.

The cost of cereals and bakery products declined 0.4 percent between October 13 and November 17, lower prices being reported for 10 of the 13 items in the group. Price decreases of 0.9 percent for flour, 1.1 percent for corn meal, 2.1 percent for rice, and 0.1 percent for white bread, were the more important changes. Hominy grits and rye bread rose in price 1.5 and 0.1 percent, respectively. Macaroni showed no price change.

Meat prices, as a whole, declined 1.6 percent, lower costs being recorded for all pork items except salt pork, all lamb items, and roasting chickens. The significant decreases in the pork and lamb groups were pork chops (11.6 percent), pork loin roast (12.1 percent), sliced bacon (2.1 percent), lamb rib chops (4.0 percent), and leg of lamb (2.0 percent). Prices for all beef items except liver advanced. The cheaper cuts, chuck roast and plate beef, advanced sharply.

Costs of dairy products dropped 0.4 percent during the period; three items (butter, cheese, and cream) declined in price; and fresh milk and evaporated milk increased. Fresh-milk prices increased in 10 cities; in Washington, Jacksonville, Birmingham, and Portland, Oreg., the advance was 1 cent or more per quart. Four cities reported lower prices. The result of these changes was an increase of 0.3 percent in the cost of milk.

Egg prices continued to advance, and are now higher than for any period since November 15, 1930. The advance between October 13

and November 17, 1936, was 7.7 percent; 50 of the 51 cities included in the index reported higher prices. Seattle alone showed lower prices.

The combined index for fruits and vegetables, which has dropped steadily since last June, declined 1.3 percent further. The indexes for subgroups "fresh" and "canned" fruits and vegetables fell 1.8 and 0.2 percent, respectively. The important price changes in the fresh fruits and vegetables subgroup were for oranges (-11.7 percent), lemons (-3.3 percent), cabbage (-8.7 percent), onions (-3.8 percent), apples (+3.6 percent), bananas (+7.5 percent), and green beans (+16.7 percent); potato prices held steady. Eight of the eleven items in the canned subgroup declined in price, with the decreases ranging from 0.1 percent for canned corn to 1.2 percent for tomato juice. The three canned items whose prices increased were peaches, asparagus, and beans with pork. The subgroup "dried fruits and vegetables" showed an increase of 3.4 percent, due to increases in the prices of navy beans (9.2 percent), prunes (1.5 percent), black-eyed peas (0.2 percent), and peaches (0.1 percent). Raisins and lima beans declined fractionally in price.

The cost of beverages and chocolate declined 0.1 percent between October 13 and November 17, 1936. The price of coffee was unchanged, tea advanced 0.1 percent, and cocoa and chocolate declined 1.6 and 0.5 percent, respectively.

The index for fats and oils stands at 76.2, which indicates declines of 0.1 percent compared with last month and 8.7 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. The decline of 1.5 percent in costs of the sugar and sweets group was due to price decreases of 1.9 percent for sugar, 0.2 percent for corn sirup, and 0.6 for molasses. Strawberry preserves increased in price 0.3 percent.

Table 1 presents indexes of retail food costs by major commodity groups as of November 17 and October 13, 1936, together with cost levels for a year ago and for 1932 and 1929.

The chart on page 3 shows the relative changes in the retail costs of all foods and of each of the major food groups from January 1929 to November 1936, inclusive.



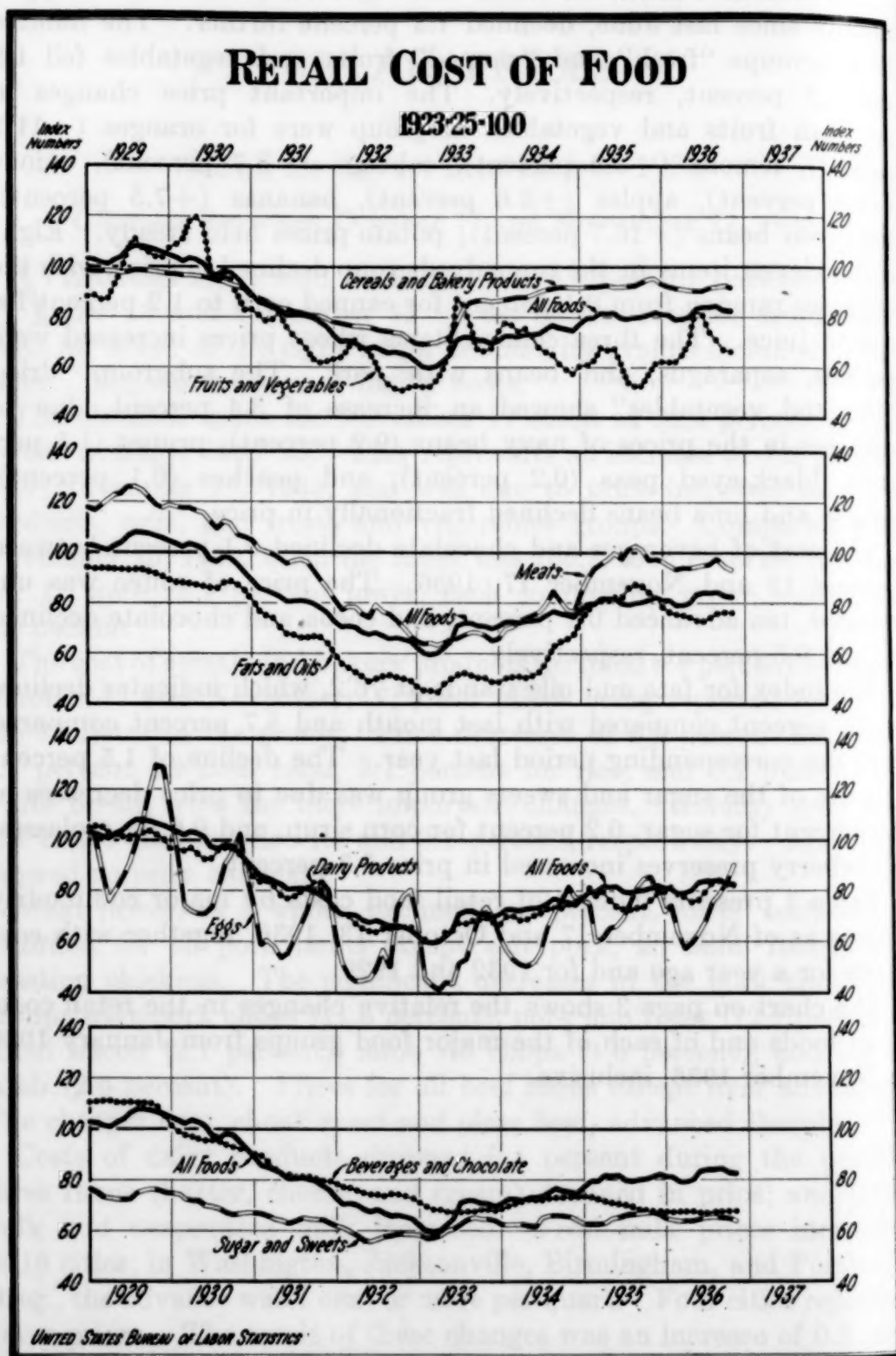


Table 1.—Indexes of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities Combined,¹ by Commodity Groups

November and October 1936, and November 1935, 1932, and 1929

[1923-25=100]

Commodity group	1936		1935		1932	1929
	Nov. 17	Oct. 13	Nov. 19	Nov. 5	Nov. 15	Nov. 15
All foods.....	82.5	82.8	81.5	80.4	65.6	106.7
Cereals and bakery products.....	91.9	92.3	95.0	94.9	73.8	98.2
Meats.....	93.2	94.7	97.2	97.1	70.0	118.8
Dairy products.....	82.2	82.5	77.5	75.1	65.8	102.0
Eggs.....	90.1	83.7	84.9	86.7	78.4	129.5
Fruits and vegetables.....	66.2	67.1	58.7	55.4	50.4	103.9
Fresh.....	64.5	65.6	56.8	53.1	49.0	104.2
Canned.....	81.5	81.7	80.0	79.8	67.6	94.9
Dried.....	69.2	66.9	59.0	59.4	50.6	108.5
Beverages and chocolate.....	67.7	67.8	67.8	67.8	73.8	108.9
Fats and oils.....	76.2	76.3	83.5	85.1	50.0	91.8
Sugar and sweets.....	63.8	64.8	67.0	67.1	58.8	76.2

¹ Aggregate costs of 42 foods in each city prior to Jan. 1, 1935, and of 84 foods since that date, weighted to represent total purchases, have been combined with the use of population weights.

Average prices for each of the 84 foods for 51 cities combined are shown in table 2 for November and October 1936, and for November 1935.

Table 2.—Average Retail Prices of 84 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined ¹

November and October 1936, and November 1935

[*Indicates the 42 foods included in indexes prior to Jan. 1, 1935]

Article	1936		1935	
	Nov. 17	Oct. 13	Nov. 19	Nov. 5
Cereals and bakery products:				
Cereals:				
*Flour, wheat.....pound..	Cents 4.9	Cents 4.9	Cents 5.4	Cents 5.4
*Macaroni.....do.....	15.2	15.2	15.5	15.5
*Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package..	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.2
*Corn flakes.....8-oz. package..	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1
*Corn meal.....pound..	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.0
Hominy grits.....24-oz. package..	9.8	9.6	9.2	9.2
*Rice.....pound..	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.5
*Rolled oats.....do.....	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4
Bakery products:				
*Bread, white.....do.....	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.5
Bread, whole wheat.....do.....	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.5
Bread, rye.....do.....	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1
Cake, pound.....do.....	25.4	25.7	24.1	24.0
Soda crackers.....do.....	18.2	18.4	18.1	18.1
Meats:				
Beef:				
*Sirloin steak.....do.....	38.8	38.4	38.0	39.0
*Round steak.....do.....	34.8	34.7	34.4	35.1
*Rib roast.....do.....	29.4	29.3	30.5	30.7
*Chuck roast.....do.....	23.2	22.5	23.8	24.0
*Plate.....do.....	15.3	14.7	16.8	16.9
Liver.....do.....	25.3	25.5	24.8	24.8
Veal:				
Cutlets.....do.....	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.8
Pork:				
*Chops.....do.....	31.7	35.9	35.8	33.4
Loin roast.....do.....	26.0	29.6	30.1	28.1
*Bacon, slices.....do.....	39.7	40.6	44.2	45.4
Bacon, strip.....do.....	34.3	35.0	38.9	39.5
*Ham, sliced.....do.....	48.5	49.4	49.9	50.3
Ham, whole.....do.....	30.7	31.7	32.9	33.2
Salt pork.....do.....	24.2	23.8	28.5	28.9

¹ Prices for individual cities are combined with the use of population weights.

Table 2.—Average Retail Prices of 84 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined—Con.
November and October 1936, and November 1935

Article	1936		1935	
	Nov. 17	Oct. 13	Nov. 19	Nov. 5
Meats—Continued.				
Lamb:				
Breast.....pound.....	Cents 12.5	Cents 13.0	Cents 12.9	Cents 12.6
Chuck.....do.....	21.1	22.0	21.6	21.4
*Leg.....do.....	27.7	28.2	28.0	27.5
Rib chops.....do.....	33.8	35.2	33.8	33.5
Poultry:				
*Roasting chickens.....do.....	29.8	31.1	30.9	30.8
Fish, canned:				
Salmon, pink.....16-oz. can.....	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.2
*Salmon, red.....do.....	24.9	25.1	24.5	24.2
Dairy products:				
*Butter.....pound.....	39.6	40.2	38.8	35.4
*Cheese.....do.....	29.3	29.6	27.1	26.9
Cream.....½ pint.....	15.7	15.8	14.5	14.5
Milk, fresh (delivered and store) ¹quart.....	12.2	12.2		
*Milk, fresh (delivered).....do.....	12.4	12.4	11.5	11.5
*Milk, evaporated.....14½-oz. can.....	7.9	7.9	6.8	6.8
*Eggs.....dozen.....	46.9	43.6	44.2	45.1
Fruits and vegetables:				
Fresh:				
Apples.....pound.....	5.8	5.6	4.8	4.0
*Bananas.....do.....	6.6	6.2	7.0	6.5
Lemons.....dozen.....	29.2	30.2	31.5	31.1
*Oranges.....do.....	33.4	37.8	33.9	33.0
Beans, green.....pound.....	10.4	8.9	11.3	12.1
*Cabbage.....do.....	3.2	3.5	2.8	2.6
Carrots.....bunch.....	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8
Celery.....stalk.....	8.1	7.7	8.9	8.6
Lettuce.....head.....	7.9	10.5	9.3	9.3
*Onions.....pound.....	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.8
*Potatoes.....do.....	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.9
Spinach.....do.....	6.6	7.1	6.3	6.1
Sweetpotatoes.....do.....	3.7	3.9	3.1	2.8
Canned:				
Peaches.....no. 2½ can.....	18.4	18.3	19.1	19.3
Pears.....do.....	22.2	22.2	22.6	22.5
Pineapples.....do.....	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.6
Asparagus.....no. 2 can.....	27.0	26.8	25.7	25.7
Beans, green.....do.....	12.1	12.2	11.5	11.5
*Beans with pork.....16-oz. can.....	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.0
*Corn.....no. 2 can.....	12.9	13.0	11.8	11.8
*Peas.....do.....	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.3
*Tomatoes.....do.....	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.4
Tomato soup.....10½-oz. can.....	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0
Dried:				
Peaches.....pound.....	17.6	17.5	16.4	16.3
*Prunes.....do.....	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.2
*Raisins.....15-oz. package.....	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.6
Black-eyed peas.....pound.....	9.5	9.5	8.6	8.6
Lima beans.....do.....	11.6	11.7	9.9	9.9
*Navy beans.....do.....	8.8	8.1	5.9	5.9
Beverages and chocolate:				
*Coffee.....pound.....	24.3	24.4	24.3	24.3
*Tea.....do.....	70.8	70.7	68.1	68.1
Cocoa.....8-oz. can.....	10.2	10.3	10.9	10.9
Chocolate.....8-oz. package.....	16.1	16.2	17.5	17.6
Fats and oils:				
*Lard.....pound.....	16.4	16.5	20.1	21.0
Lard compound.....do.....	15.2	15.2	16.9	17.1
*Vegetable shortening.....do.....	21.3	21.5	22.0	22.0
Salad oil.....pint.....	25.2	25.2	24.8	24.9
Mayonnaise.....½ pint.....	16.8	16.8	16.9	16.9
*Oleomargarine.....pound.....	18.7	18.6	16.0	19.0
Peanut butter.....do.....	18.9	19.1	21.9	22.0
Sugar and sweets:				
*Sugar.....do.....	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.9
Corn sirup.....24-oz. can.....	14.2	14.2	13.8	13.8
Molasses.....18-oz. can.....	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.4
Strawberry preserves.....pound.....	20.6	20.5	20.3	20.3

¹ Average prices of milk delivered by dairy and sold in grocery stores, weighted according to the relative proportion distributed by each method.

Details by Regions and Cities

PRICE movements were mixed in the nine regional areas. The West North Central area showed no change, the Mountain and Pacific areas recorded increases of 0.5 and 0.6 percent, respectively, and the remaining six areas reported lower prices, ranging from -0.1 percent for New England to -1.4 percent for East South Central. There were 36 cities with lower prices. In 13 cities costs were higher and in 2 cities, New York and Scranton, the index was unchanged.

The discontinuance of the sales tax of 3.0 percent on food items in Ohio contributed to the declines reported for Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus—these cities showing the greatest drop in food costs. Food-cost changes range from a decrease of 4.5 percent in Cleveland to an increase of 2.5 percent in Portland, Oreg. The increase in Portland, Oreg., was due chiefly to increases of 1.1 cents per quart for fresh milk and 1.5 cents per dozen for eggs, and 3.7 percent for fruits and vegetables.

Index numbers of the retail costs of food, by cities and regions, are given in table 3 for November and October 1936 and for November of earlier years.

Table 3.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of All Foods, by Regions and Cities¹
November and October 1936 and November 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, and 1929
(1923-25=100)

Region and city	1936		1935		1934	1933	1932	1929
	Nov. 17	Oct. 13	Nov. 19	Nov. 5	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 15	Nov. 15
Average: 51 cities combined	82.5	82.8	81.5	80.4	75.2	70.9	65.6	106.7
New England	80.1	80.1	80.3	79.1	75.4	71.1	66.5	107.2
Boston.....	77.8	77.7	78.3	77.2	73.1	69.9	65.8	106.9
Bridgeport.....	84.8	84.9	86.5	85.1	80.3	74.2	70.1	107.0
Fall River.....	81.6	81.4	81.5	80.9	76.5	70.5	64.0	106.3
Manchester.....	81.9	82.2	82.3	80.4	76.1	71.8	65.5	105.4
New Haven.....	84.7	85.2	85.8	83.9	80.0	74.2	69.2	109.4
Portland, Maine.....	80.7	80.6	80.3	78.8	75.5	71.8	65.2	107.3
Providence.....	81.0	81.3	79.6	79.2	75.6	70.3	65.4	106.3
Middle Atlantic	82.8	83.0	82.7	81.6	76.1	72.3	67.9	107.0
Buffalo.....	80.5	81.4	80.5	79.1	72.9	70.8	64.4	107.2
Newark.....	84.3	84.5	84.4	82.4	78.2	73.5	71.9	106.5
New York.....	82.9	82.9	83.6	82.7	77.5	74.1	71.2	106.7
Philadelphia.....	85.3	85.4	83.9	82.7	76.7	72.6	66.8	108.1
Pittsburgh.....	80.2	80.5	80.0	78.9	73.9	67.9	63.1	106.7
Rochester.....	82.6	83.3	80.0	79.4	73.1	69.7	62.8	106.1
Scranton.....	79.6	79.7	78.9	77.5	71.4	70.6	63.8	108.5
East North Central	82.9	83.8	80.8	79.9	73.2	69.8	63.3	107.6
Chicago.....	84.7	83.9	80.8	79.7	73.5	69.9	67.8	109.2
Cincinnati.....	85.3	87.0	84.7	83.2	75.7	72.5	62.9	112.3
Cleveland.....	80.3	84.1	79.1	79.1	72.6	68.9	61.1	103.9
Columbus, Ohio.....	83.6	85.7	82.6	81.6	75.5	70.4	61.3	107.4
Detroit.....	81.4	82.4	80.8	79.5	71.4	68.6	57.5	105.6
Indianapolis.....	82.7	84.1	79.9	78.5	70.1	69.3	61.9	109.3
Milwaukee.....	85.3	86.4	82.5	81.5	77.7	72.4	66.7	108.1
Peoria.....	83.2	83.5	81.3	80.4	74.8	71.3	63.0	107.9
Springfield, Ill.....	82.9	82.7	79.9	78.5	71.7	68.0	61.2	106.3

¹ Aggregate costs of 42 foods in each city prior to Jan. 1, 1935, and of 84 foods since that date, weighted to represent total purchases, have been combined for regions and for the United States with the use of population weights.

Table 3.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of All Foods, by Regions and Cities—Continued

November and October 1936 and November 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, and 1929

[1923-25=100]

Region and city	1936		1935		1934	1933	1932	1929
	Nov. 17	Oct. 13	Nov. 19	Nov. 5	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 15	Nov. 15
West North Central	86.6	86.6	84.2	82.1	77.2	70.5	64.6	107.7
Kansas City.....	85.7	86.5	82.7	80.8	77.1	69.7	66.6	107.6
Minneapolis.....	89.9	89.4	86.4	84.7	78.2	72.6	65.6	109.5
Omaha.....	83.6	82.8	81.5	80.0	74.6	67.5	61.4	104.0
St. Louis.....	87.4	87.6	85.5	82.9	77.8	71.1	64.7	109.1
St. Paul.....	85.3	85.4	83.4	81.4	77.4	71.6	63.5	106.4
South Atlantic	82.2	82.7	81.7	80.9	74.6	70.0	64.1	105.2
Atlanta.....	79.2	80.5	78.7	78.6	71.7	65.7	59.8	104.6
Baltimore.....	85.3	85.7	84.6	83.8	77.3	73.0	66.5	105.4
Charleston, S. C.....	83.3	84.3	82.0	81.8	74.0	69.6	64.0	106.1
Jacksonville.....	79.8	80.1	78.8	78.0	71.7	66.1	61.0	100.7
Norfolk.....	82.3	83.6	81.8	80.7	74.8	70.9	66.6	112.0
Richmond.....	79.6	79.6	78.1	76.4	71.7	67.3	61.1	102.6
Savannah.....	82.7	83.9	81.6	82.0	74.3	69.6	63.3	107.5
Washington, D. C.....	84.5	84.4	85.7	84.9	77.4	73.6	67.5	106.1
East South Central	79.2	80.4	76.7	76.7	71.7	66.3	61.0	105.3
Birmingham.....	75.7	77.0	71.8	72.5	67.6	63.7	59.2	102.5
Louisville.....	87.1	88.1	87.0	86.3	80.9	70.3	63.3	110.7
Memphis.....	81.1	81.7	78.8	77.5	74.9	69.2	63.2	106.7
Mobile.....	77.3	77.4	76.4	75.4	71.1	65.4	62.0	103.0
West South Central	81.9	83.0	80.3	79.4	75.4	69.2	62.3	104.3
Dallas.....	80.0	81.5	79.7	79.3	75.2	68.8	63.1	104.9
Houston.....	82.3	82.6	79.1	78.1	74.6	67.3	58.7	102.4
Little Rock.....	80.5	82.0	78.1	77.2	73.1	66.3	60.0	107.9
New Orleans.....	84.1	85.7	84.5	83.1	77.2	72.9	66.6	105.1
Mountain	86.8	86.4	83.7	83.3	77.5	69.2	64.2	104.0
Butte.....	81.4	82.0	78.2	76.7	74.9	63.9	61.9	105.5
Denver.....	89.9	90.0	86.3	86.0	79.0	71.2	66.2	103.6
Salt Lake City.....	82.9	81.1	81.1	80.7	77.1	68.7	61.5	104.2
Pacific	81.0	80.5	79.3	78.0	74.8	70.5	66.4	105.0
Los Angeles.....	77.8	77.0	75.5	73.8	72.5	70.2	62.8	103.1
Portland, Oreg.....	83.2	81.1	80.1	78.9	73.9	65.7	64.4	106.1
San Francisco.....	83.8	84.3	83.0	81.8	81.7	75.9	71.5	107.2
Seattle.....	82.5	81.4	80.9	80.4	75.2	70.1	65.4	104.4

The Bureau added 13 cities to its list for food price collection during the summer of 1935. These cities were selected from areas not adequately represented in the retail food price reporting service. Average prices for each of these cities for which data were available have been released since June 1935.

Percentage changes in food costs in 10 of these cities between November 17 and October 13, 1936, are shown in table 4.

Table 4.—Percentage Changes in Retail Food Costs for 10 Cities not Included in Indexes

Nov. 17, 1936, Compared with October 1936

Region and city	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables	Beverages and chocolate	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
West North Central:									
Cedar Rapids.....	-1.4	-0.1	-2.3	-10.6	+20.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6
Sioux Falls.....	+1.0	+7	-1.8	-8	+36.7	+6	-1.1	+2.5	-1.4
Wichita.....	-8	0	-3.2	-9	+25.4	-5.0	-2.6	+4	-3.6
South Atlantic:									
Columbia, S. C.....	-2	-7	-1.1	+4	+2.0	+2	-9	0	-3.2
Winston-Salem.....	-7	0	-2	+1	+3.0	-2.6	0	0	-1.9
East South Central:									
Jackson.....	+3	-2.1	+2.2	+1.2	+7.5	-7.7	+13.7	+9.1	+3
Knoxville.....	+2.1	-6	+4	+3	+13.3	+5.0	+5	+6	+1.4
West South Central:									
El Paso.....	-8	-1.0	-2.4	-1.3	+6.3	-1.1	+2	+8	-1.7
Oklahoma City.....	-1.1	-1.8	-1.5	-1.2	+17.2	-6.2	-1.1	+5	+3.5
Mountain:									
Albuquerque ¹									
Tucson ¹									
Pacific:									
Spokane.....	-5	+4	-5.2	+8	+6.5	+4	-2	+1.3	-2.6

¹ Prices not available.

Retail Food Costs, 1923-28

REVISED index numbers of retail food costs and revised average prices for 51 cities combined have been published currently since October 1935. Revised data for the years 1929-35, inclusive, were published in "Retail Prices, Revised Indexes of Retail Food Costs", Serial No. R. 384, together with a brief statement of the changes in statistical procedure involved in the revision. The revised data for 1923-28, inclusive, are given in the pamphlet "Retail Prices", November 1936, copies of which will be sent upon request.

Retail Prices of Food in the United States and in Certain Foreign Countries

THE accompanying table brings together the index numbers of retail prices of food published by certain foreign countries and those of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The base periods used in the original reports have been retained. Indexes are shown for each year from 1926 to 1931, inclusive, and for the months as indicated since March 1932.

As shown in the table, the number of articles included in the indexes for the various countries differs widely. The indexes are not absolutely comparable from month to month over the entire period for certain countries, owing to slight changes in the list of commodities and localities included on successive dates.

Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries

Country.....	United States	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	China	Czechoslovakia
Computing agency..	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistics Bureau	Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare	General Direction of Statistics	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	National Tariff Commission	Central Bureau of Statistics
Number of localities..	51	30	Vienna	59	12	69	Shanghai	Prague
Commodities included.....	84 foods ¹	44 foods and groceries	18 foods	33 foods	35 foods	46 foods	24 foods	35 foods
Base=100.....	1923-25	1923-27 (1000)	July 1914	1921	1926	1926	1926	July 1914
1926.....	³ 108.1	1027	116	³ 170.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	⁴ 117.8
1927.....	³ 104.9	1004	119	³ 207.5	97.8	98.0	106.7	⁴ 126.2
1928.....	³ 103.3	989	119	³ 207.4	102.5	98.6	92.1	⁴ 125.5
1929.....	104.7	1047	122	³ 218.4	106.4	101.0	98.4	⁴ 123.1
1930.....	99.6	946	118	³ 208.6	86.7	98.6	118.8	114.3
1931.....	82.1	830	108	³ 176.4	68.0	77.3	107.5	104.2
<i>1932</i>								
March.....	70.7	825	109	148.2	-----	66.1	114.2	100.1
June.....	67.6	803	113	143.8	-----	62.1	107.3	101.4
September.....	66.6	792	110	150.8	-----	63.0	102.6	97.6
December.....	64.7	759	109	156.9	-----	64.0	84.5	102.3
<i>1933</i>								
March.....	59.8	734	103	150.4	63.1	60.4	92.3	94.9
June.....	64.9	759	106	143.4	60.2	62.2	84.1	98.8
September.....	71.8	768	104	151.2	60.4	65.9	88.0	94.2
December.....	69.4	769	104	153.6	62.4	66.6	79.8	92.7
<i>1934</i>								
March.....	72.7	774	101	141.1	62.7	72.9	75.0	75.9
June.....	73.3	777	102	134.0	60.7	67.6	75.4	79.6
September.....	77.0	791	101	146.1	61.0	68.8	106.7	77.1
December.....	74.5	794	100	144.0	62.1	69.3	90.4	75.8
<i>1935</i>								
March.....	79.7	795	98	130.8	60.7	69.5	85.7	76.7
June.....	82.0	805	103	141.4	60.0	69.3	89.5	82.7
September.....	79.9	826	101	154.3	59.1	70.9	89.8	81.8
October.....	80.2	827	103	159.5	59.6	72.4	86.3	81.4
November.....	81.0	820	103	162.7	60.6	73.2	90.3	81.0
December.....	82.1	813	102	160.1	61.1	73.7	88.9	81.6
<i>1936</i>								
January.....	81.2	812	102	161.4	60.6	73.9	93.3	82.1
February.....	80.9	815	101	161.7	61.3	72.9	98.6	82.5
March.....	79.2	807	99	158.5	60.5	73.4	102.2	82.0
April.....	79.3	815	98	155.3	59.8	71.0	97.9	82.1
May.....	80.0	816	99	151.1	59.8	71.3	97.6	82.5
June.....	83.4	818	103	153.3	60.1	71.3	99.3	83.2
July.....	84.0	825	100	149.0	61.2	72.6	99.8	82.2
August.....	84.0	839	101	155.7	59.8	74.7	105.7	81.9
September.....	84.3	-----	101	-----	-----	75.1	102.3	81.3
October.....	82.8	-----	101	-----	-----	74.4	102.7	⁵ 68.3
November.....	82.5	-----	102	-----	-----	75.0	-----	-----

¹ Based on 42 foods prior to Jan. 2, 1935.² Preliminary, based on average of 1 month in each quarter.³ Average computed by Bureau of Labor Statistics.⁴ July.⁵ Koruna devalued approximately 16 percent by law of Oct. 9, 1936.

Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued

Country.....	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	India	Ireland	Italy
Computing agency..	Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Social Affairs	Commission of Cost of Living	Federal Statistical Bureau	Central Office of Statistics	Labor Office	Department of Industry and Commerce	Office Provincial of Economy
Number of localities..	Tallin	21	Paris	72	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan
Commodities included.....	52 foods	14 foods	Foods	37 foods	12 foods	17 foods	29 foods	18 foods
Base=100.....	1913	January-June 1914	January-June 1914	October 1913-July 1914	1913	July 1914	July 1914	January-June 1914
1926.....	118	1107.8	^a 529	144.4	113.3	^a 152	179	654.7
1927.....	112	1115.1	^a 536	151.9	124.8	^a 151	170	558.7
1928.....	120	1150.2	^a 539	153.0	127.7	^a 144	169	517.0
1929.....	126	1123.5	^a 584	155.7	124.1	^a 146	169	542.8
1930.....	103	971.2	^a 609	145.7	105.1	^a 134	160	519.3
1931.....	90	869.0	^a 611	131.0	96.2	^a 102	147	451.9
1932								
March.....	83	911.2	561	117.3	89.8	103	^a 151	445.6
June.....	80	871.0	567	115.6	93.3	99	^a 144	438.0
September.....	79	891.4	534	113.6	92.9	101	^a 134	409.7
December.....	75	910.2	531	112.9	86.7	103	^a 135	433.9
1933								
March.....	75	869.8	542	109.4	86.1	98	^a 130	416.6
June.....	74	881.7	532	113.7	84.4	95	^a 126	402.9
September.....	81	920.1	530	114.4	77.3	94	^a 129	401.5
December.....	79	881.2	548	117.8	74.3	88	^a 140	408.9
1934								
March.....	78	865.3	548	116.5	75.7	84	^a 133	406.8
June.....	77	852.0	544	117.8	79.6	85	^a 129	383.3
September.....	73	885.7	525	119.2	77.9	90	^a 134	377.8
December.....	72	922.1	516	119.1	75.7	90	^a 143	390.5
1935								
March.....	76	884.6	494	118.8	78.2	89	^a 136	389.8
June.....	73	887.5	491	120.6	79.8	92	^a 132	398.3
September.....	77	930.4	466	120.9	85.0	94	^a 140	403.9
October.....	83	947.1	-----	119.6	84.2	94	-----	-----
November.....	83	943.2	-----	119.9	83.6	96	150	-----
December.....	83	936.4	481	120.9	84.9	96	-----	-----
1936								
January.....	84	904.2	-----	122.3	85.8	96	-----	-----
February.....	86	908.1	-----	122.3	86.7	93	145	-----
March.....	87	905.0	495	122.2	87.3	94	-----	-----
April.....	87	891.2	-----	122.4	88.5	92	-----	-----
May.....	87	882.2	-----	122.4	88.2	92	141	-----
June.....	90	883.8	514	122.8	86.4	92	-----	-----
July.....	-----	891.7	-----	124.0	85.8	93	-----	-----
August.....	93	910.2	-----	124.2	87.5	93	145	-----
September.....	91	906.4	-----	122.0	88.0	94	-----	-----
October.....	92	909.8	-----	121.7	-----	95	-----	-----
November.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

^a Average computed by Bureau of Labor Statistics.^b Index for preceding month.

Index Numbers of Retail Food Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued

Country.....	Nether- lands	New Zealand	Norway	Poland	South Africa	Sweden	Switzer- land	United Kingdom
Computing agency..	Bureau of Sta- tistics	Census and Sta- tistics Office	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	Central Statisti- cal Office	Office of Census and Sta- tistics	Board of Social Welfare	Federal Labor Office	Ministry of Labor
Number of localities..	The Hague	25	31	Warsaw	9	49	34	509
Commodities in- cluded.....	19 foods	58 foods	89 foods	25 foods	20 foods	49 foods	28 foods	14 foods
Base=100.....	1921	1926-30 (1000)	July 1914	1928	1914 (1000)	July 1914	June 1914	July 1914
1926.....	76.5	1026	* 198	88.5	* 1178	* 158	160	164
1927.....	77.3	983	* 175	102.0	* 1185	* 152	158	160
1928.....	78.2	1004	168	100.0	* 1169	* 154	157	157
1929.....	74.0	1013	158	97.0	* 1153	* 150	156	154
1930.....	69.8	974	152	83.7	* 1101	* 140	152	145
1931.....	64.8	845	139	73.9	* 1049	* 131	141	130
<i>1932</i>								
March.....		792	135	65.8	993	* 125	128	129
June.....		778	133	69.5	963	* 124	125	123
September.....		758	134	62.1	927	* 125	122	123
December.....		713	132	57.9	926	* 123	120	125
<i>1933</i>								
March.....	55.0	712	130	60.0	950	* 119	116	119
June.....	54.9	723	130	59.5	989	* 120	116	114
September.....	56.2	746	132	56.0	987	* 123	117	122
December.....	59.7	751	129	56.5	1050	* 120	117	126
<i>1934</i>								
March.....	59.5	769	128	54.6	1038	* 120	115	120
June.....	58.1	778	132	51.2	1041	* 123	115	117
September.....	58.3	771	135	51.4	1027	* 125	114	126
December.....	57.0	792	134	48.6	1021	* 124	114	127
<i>1935</i>								
March.....	56.4	819	135	47.4	1024	* 126	112	122
June.....	55.3	835	138	49.6	1039	* 129	113	120
September.....	54.4	837	140	52.2	1003		116	125
October.....		875	142	52.4	998	131	117	128
November.....		873	142	52.0	1006		118	131
December.....	55.9	855	142	48.7	1014		118	131
<i>1936</i>								
January.....		841	142	47.7	1016	132	118	131
February.....		830	143	46.9	1016		118	130
March.....	55.4	827	144	46.9	1015		118	129
April.....		845	145	48.4	1024	134	119	126
May.....		861	144	49.3	1029		119	125
June.....	55.1	869	145	48.4	1030		120	126
July.....		875	145	48.6	1011	134	120	129
August.....		878	142	48.0	1003		120	129
September.....	54.6	896	143	48.3	1000		121	131
October.....				49.4	1002	132	123	132
November.....				49.6				136

* Average computed by Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* July.

* Index for following month.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Wholesale Prices in November 1936

WHOLESALE commodity prices, measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index number of all commodities, advanced 1.1 percent from October to November. This increase brought the composite index to 82.4 percent of the 1926 average, representing a gain of 5.5 percent over the low point of the year and a gain of 2.2 percent over the corresponding month of last year. Wholesale prices are now 37.8 percent above the depression low (59.8), but are still 13.5 percent below the 1929 average (95.3).

Of the 10 major commodity groups, 9 showed advances from October to November. The increases ranged from 0.4 percent for chemicals and drugs and housefurnishing goods to 2.7 percent for textile products and miscellaneous commodities. Average prices of fuel and lighting materials remained unchanged. Farm products advanced 1.3 percent; foods, 1.6 percent; hides and leather products, 1.5 percent; metals and metal products, 1.2 percent; and building materials, 0.5 percent.

Compared with November 1935, the indexes for all groups except foods show substantial increases. During the 12-month interval, market prices of farm products have risen 9.8 percent and are now 3.3 percent above the composite all-commodity level. The wholesale food index is 1.4 percent lower than a year ago, and textile products, which shows the smallest increase, averaged only 0.1 percent higher.

Changes within the major commodity groups influencing the trend in the all-commodity index in November are indicated in table 1.

Table 1.—Number of Commodities Changing in Price from October to November 1936

Groups	Increases	Decreases	No change
All commodities.....	252	98	434
Farm products.....	41	21	5
Foods.....	42	41	39
Hides and leather products.....	14	1	26
Textile products.....	54	5	53
Fuel and lighting materials.....	9	6	9
Metals and metal products.....	28	4	98
Building materials.....	17	9	60
Chemicals and drugs.....	11	7	71
Housefurnishing goods.....	15	0	46
Miscellaneous.....	21	4	27

The index for the raw-materials group advanced 1.2 percent during the month. Semimanufactured articles averaged 3.1 percent higher and finished products increased 0.7 percent. Compared with a year ago, raw-material prices are 7.6 percent higher; semimanufactured articles, 3.1 percent above; and finished products 0.1 percent lower.

Nonagricultural commodities, represented by the group of "all commodities other than farm products", increased 1.0 percent from October to November and are 0.7 percent above November 1935. The group of "all commodities other than farm products and processed foods", representing industrial commodity prices, rose 1.1 percent to a level 2.8 percent higher than last year.

A comparison of the November level of wholesale prices with October 1936 and November 1935 is shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Comparison of Index Numbers for November 1936 with October 1936 and November 1935

[1926=100]

Commodity groups	Novem- ber 1936	Octo- ber 1936	Change from a month ago (percent)	Novem- ber 1935	Change from a year ago (percent)
All commodities.....	82.4	81.5	+1.1	80.6	+2.2
Farm products.....	85.1	84.0	+1.3	77.5	+9.8
Foods.....	83.9	82.6	+1.6	85.1	-1.4
Hides and leather products.....	97.0	95.6	+1.5	95.0	+2.1
Textile products.....	73.5	71.6	+2.7	73.4	+1.1
Fuel and lighting materials.....	76.8	76.8	.0	74.5	+3.1
Metals and metal products.....	87.9	86.9	+1.2	86.9	+1.2
Building materials.....	87.7	87.3	+.5	85.8	+2.2
Chemicals and drugs.....	82.5	82.2	+.4	81.2	+1.6
Housefurnishing goods.....	82.3	82.0	+.4	81.0	+1.6
Miscellaneous.....	73.4	71.5	+2.7	67.4	+8.9
Raw materials.....	83.1	82.1	+1.2	77.2	+7.6
Semimanufactured articles.....	78.6	76.2	+3.1	76.2	+3.1
Finished products.....	82.6	82.0	+.7	82.7	-.1
All commodities other than farm products.....	81.7	80.9	+1.0	81.1	+.7
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	81.0	80.1	+1.1	78.8	+2.8

Index numbers for the groups and subgroups of commodities for October and November 1936 and November of each of the past 7 years are shown in table 3.

Table 3.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	Nov. 1936	Oct. 1936	Nov. 1935	Nov. 1934	Nov. 1933	Nov. 1932	Nov. 1931	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1929
All commodities.....	82.4	81.5	80.6	76.5	71.1	63.9	70.2	81.3	93.5
Farm products.....	85.1	84.0	77.5	70.8	56.6	46.7	58.7	79.3	101.1
Grains.....	102.9	102.1	77.9	87.2	61.3	33.2	51.3	64.0	94.9
Livestock and poultry.....	79.7	81.2	83.1	54.0	41.2	41.9	55.7	77.7	93.7
Other farm products.....	82.9	80.2	73.5	75.8	64.3	53.9	63.1	85.4	108.1
Foods.....	83.9	82.6	85.1	75.1	64.3	60.6	71.0	86.2	98.9
Dairy products.....	88.2	87.4	81.1	78.6	67.2	62.3	80.7	95.6	103.5
Cereal products.....	85.9	87.5	97.2	91.0	85.8	62.7	73.1	75.7	87.5
Fruits and vegetables.....	74.8	73.8	63.2	65.3	61.7	52.4	65.1	82.9	106.0
Meats.....	85.2	84.4	94.3	68.4	48.2	53.7	67.7	91.4	102.5
Other foods.....	81.4	77.4	80.8	74.0	66.4	67.7	68.0	81.5	95.8

Table 3.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities—Continued

Groups and subgroups	Nov. 1936	Oct. 1936	Nov. 1935	Nov. 1934	Nov. 1933	Nov. 1932	Nov. 1931	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1929
Hides and leather products.....	97.0	95.6	95.0	84.2	88.2	71.4	81.6	94.2	108.3
Shoes.....	99.3	99.3	99.6	97.3	99.0	84.2	92.5	100.3	106.1
Hides and skins.....	101.2	97.2	96.0	63.1	70.1	46.1	49.0	75.1	109.3
Leather.....	88.4	85.4	88.1	70.8	79.3	61.9	78.8	93.2	113.3
Other leather products.....	95.9	95.4	86.3	85.7	87.9	81.9	101.1	104.8	106.3
Textile products.....	73.5	71.6	73.4	69.7	76.8	53.9	62.2	74.2	88.6
Clothing.....	81.5	81.2	80.7	78.4	88.0	62.2	72.6	83.5	89.1
Cotton goods.....	85.5	82.0	85.8	84.4	86.0	53.6	58.1	77.5	97.4
Knit goods.....	61.2	61.1	63.2	61.0	72.5	51.0	59.0	72.8	86.8
Silk and rayon.....	33.4	31.1	35.0	25.8	30.4	29.5	41.8	46.6	76.8
Woolen and worsted goods.....	84.3	80.5	80.7	74.1	84.4	55.3	64.2	74.7	86.3
Other textile products.....	66.5	67.0	68.5	68.5	75.8	67.1	72.5	78.0	90.1
Fuel and lighting materials.....	76.8	76.8	74.5	74.4	73.5	71.4	69.4	75.3	83.2
Anthracite.....	82.4	81.8	83.0	82.1	81.8	88.8	94.2	89.6	91.2
Bituminous coal.....	97.2	97.3	98.5	96.4	90.7	80.4	83.7	89.1	92.0
Coke.....	97.8	97.8	88.9	85.6	83.2	75.6	81.4	83.9	84.4
Electricity.....	(1)	82.8	86.2	94.0	93.8	103.1	103.4	102.2	95.9
Gas.....	(1)	86.0	86.6	92.4	94.6	100.0	100.1	97.0	92.4
Petroleum products.....	58.1	57.9	52.5	50.5	51.6	48.2	42.5	53.3	70.9
Metals and metal products.....	87.9	86.9	86.9	86.2	82.7	79.6	82.6	87.8	98.7
Agricultural implements.....	92.9	93.9	94.6	91.9	83.7	84.6	85.5	94.5	97.6
Iron and steel.....	88.9	88.8	87.0	86.0	81.5	79.4	81.5	86.8	94.0
Motor vehicles.....	92.0	90.8	93.8	94.7	90.9	92.7	95.2	96.1	104.2
Nonferrous metals.....	75.4	71.7	71.3	67.7	68.0	49.1	54.7	70.6	103.0
Plumbing and heating.....	76.7	76.6	71.1	68.8	73.7	67.5	81.4	83.3	92.2
Building materials.....	87.7	87.3	85.8	85.0	84.9	70.7	76.2	85.5	94.4
Brick and tile.....	88.8	88.3	88.3	91.2	84.7	75.4	81.4	89.4	93.9
Cement.....	95.5	95.5	95.5	93.9	91.2	79.0	74.6	91.1	86.6
Lumber.....	86.6	86.1	81.8	81.2	86.5	56.6	65.9	80.2	91.8
Paint and paint materials.....	80.5	80.2	80.3	78.8	76.3	68.5	77.5	84.7	98.0
Plumbing and heating.....	76.7	76.6	71.1	68.8	73.7	67.5	81.4	83.3	92.2
Structural steel.....	97.1	97.1	92.0	92.0	86.8	81.7	81.7	81.7	97.0
Other building materials.....	90.9	90.4	90.6	89.4	88.4	80.1	81.9	89.2	96.7
Chemicals and drugs.....	82.5	82.2	81.2	76.9	73.4	72.4	76.1	86.0	93.8
Chemicals.....	89.2	89.0	88.4	80.9	79.2	79.7	80.6	90.1	99.0
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	77.9	76.5	74.7	73.5	58.4	55.0	61.3	66.9	71.4
Fertilizer materials.....	68.0	67.4	67.5	64.6	67.8	63.5	70.1	82.1	89.9
Mixed fertilizers.....	69.6	69.7	67.6	73.5	68.5	65.6	77.7	91.1	97.4
Housefurnishing goods.....	82.3	82.0	81.0	81.3	81.0	73.7	80.9	91.5	94.6
Furnishings.....	85.7	85.6	84.7	84.3	82.8	74.7	79.7	89.9	93.9
Furniture.....	78.8	78.3	77.1	78.4	79.4	72.7	82.3	93.2	95.4
Miscellaneous.....	73.4	71.5	67.4	70.6	65.5	63.7	68.7	74.1	82.4
Automobile tires and tubes.....	50.1	47.5	45.0	47.5	43.2	44.6	46.0	50.2	53.0
Cattle feed.....	126.0	111.8	69.1	108.2	63.5	40.8	59.8	83.0	124.1
Paper and pulp.....	81.5	80.8	79.4	82.1	82.5	73.4	80.8	84.6	88.7
Rubber, crude.....	37.1	34.4	27.1	26.6	17.5	7.2	9.6	18.6	34.5
Other miscellaneous.....	81.7	81.5	80.2	80.8	78.4	81.5	86.7	91.1	100.0
Raw materials.....	83.1	82.1	77.2	72.2	62.4	54.2	62.0	76.8	94.8
Semimanufactured articles.....	78.6	76.2	76.2	71.1	71.4	58.9	64.9	76.1	93.1
Finished products.....	82.6	82.0	82.7	79.3	75.2	69.3	74.8	84.1	92.9
All commodities other than farm products.....	81.7	80.9	81.1	77.7	74.2	67.5	72.6	81.6	91.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	81.0	80.1	78.8	78.0	77.2	69.8	73.5	81.1	90.8

¹ Data not yet available.

Weekly Fluctuations

SHARP advances marked the movement of wholesale commodity prices during November. The rise, which began the latter part of October, continued throughout November. The price level advanced 0.1 percent the first week, 0.9 percent the second week, 0.5 percent the third week, and 0.2 percent the fourth week, resulting in a cumulative increase of 1.7 percent. The index for all commodities has shown

a relatively steady upward movement since the week of May 16. For the week ended November 28 the general average was 82.6, an increase of 5.8 percent over the low for the year, 78.1 for the week ended May 16.

Wholesale prices of raw materials declined rather steadily the first 5 months of this year. The index for the week of May 16 was 75.1. By contrast, the advances of the past 2 months have been rapid and sharp. On November 28 the index for the nonprocessed commodities stood at 83.2, an increase of 10.8 percent over the low of the year. Average prices of semimanufactured articles followed a similar trend. The index on November 28 was 80.1, 8.2 percent above the low of 74.0 reached the first week in June. Finished-products prices have only partially reflected increases in raw and semimanufactured goods. The index for this group did not decline to the extent nor has it risen as sharply as the indexes for nonprocessed and partially processed articles. At the close of November the index was 82.9, an increase of 3.1 percent in comparison with the low for the year (80.4).

Nonagricultural commodities recorded increases during each week of November. The index for the group of "all commodities other than farm products" began to rise the third week in October and at the close of November was 81.9, compared with 78.8 for the week of May 23, the low point for the year. Industrial-commodity prices, represented by the group of "all commodities other than farm products and processed foods", advanced consistently throughout the month. The trend was similar to that for the nonagricultural group, and at the close of the month the index was 81.5 compared with 78.7, the low for the year reached on May 23. The increases for these two groups over their respective lows have been 3.9 percent and 3.6 percent.

Table 4 shows index numbers by commodity groups for the week ended November 28 compared with the low point of the year.

Table 4.—Comparison of Index Numbers for Week Ended November 28, 1936, with Low Point of Year.

[1926=100]

Commodity groups	Week ended Nov. 28, 1936	Low point		Change from low point (percent)
		Date	Index	
All commodities.....	82.6	May 16	78.1	+5.8
Farm products.....	85.5	May 16	74.4	+14.9
Foods.....	84.4	do.	77.4	+9.0
Hides and leather products.....	99.3	July 18	93.8	+5.9
Textile products.....	74.3	June 6	69.0	+7.7
Fuel and lighting materials.....	77.6	Jan. 11	75.4	+2.9
Metals and metal products.....	87.5	June 27	85.4	+2.5
Building materials.....	87.8	Mar. 7	85.0	+3.3
Chemicals and drugs.....	82.7	May 16	77.3	+7.0
Housefurnishing goods.....	83.6	Jan. 4	82.2	+1.7
Miscellaneous.....	74.1	do.	67.5	+9.8
Raw materials.....	83.2	May 16	75.1	+10.8
Semimanufactured articles.....	80.1	June 6	74.0	+8.2
Finished products.....	82.9	May 16	80.4	+3.1
All commodities other than farm products.....	81.9	May 23	78.8	+3.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	81.5	do.	78.7	+3.6

Following the weakness which developed late in October, wholesale market prices of farm products steadied early in November and the index for the group rose 0.4 percent the first week. The rise was largely due to higher prices for livestock, eggs, potatoes, and wool. Average prices of grains increased sharply during the second week and continued advances in other farm products caused the level for the group to rise 1.5 percent. A break in the livestock market of approximately 5 percent and falling prices for certain grains caused the index to decline 0.4 percent the third week of the month. An upturn in livestock prices, coupled with continued advances for eggs, potatoes, wool, and certain grains, forced the index for the farm-products group up 0.4 percent to close the month at 85.5, a cumulative increase of nearly 15 percent from the low of the year (74.4) reached the middle of May. Monthly average prices for corn, oats, rye, steers, eggs, seeds, potatoes, and wool were higher than in October. Among farm-products items showing declines of 3 percent or more during the month were barley, cows, hogs, live poultry, lemons, oranges, and onions.

The upward movement of the foods group which began the fourth week in October continued throughout November. Higher prices for rye flour, canned vegetables, fresh beef, coffee, copra, and raw sugar were largely responsible for the continued increases for the group as a whole. Lower prices for the month were reported for white flour, hominy grits, corn meal, fresh pork, fresh lamb, canned and pickled fish, and corn oil. The index for the group for the week ended November 28 registered 84.4, compared with 77.4 (the low for the year,) reached the third week in May. The total increase over the year's low is 9 percent.

Rapidly advancing prices of hides and skins and leather caused the hides and leather products group to show sharp increases each week during November. The month began with an index of 96.2 and closed with the index at 99.3. Hides and skins advanced more than 10 percent during the month, and leather followed closely with a gain of approximately 7.5 percent.

The largest net advance during the month was recorded by the textile-products group. Sharp increases were shown in prices of cotton goods, silk and rayon, and woolen and worsted goods. Clothing and knit goods advanced fractionally. Other textile products, including hemp, sisal, and cordage, showed little fluctuation.

The index for the fuel and lighting group was unusually steady throughout the month. Slightly higher prices for anthracite counterbalanced fractional decreases in bituminous coal and the composite average for November remained the same as for October. Petroleum products declined early in the month, but rose in the latter part of November. Gas and electricity averaged fractionally higher.

Wholesale prices of metals and metal products showed an upward tendency throughout the month. Each week recorded a fractional

increase over the preceding week, largely due to increases in iron and steel items. After advancing late in October, plumbing and heating materials remained steady. Motor vehicles increased slightly, as did also the subgroup iron and steel. Farm equipment, after declining the fourth week in October, remained unchanged. Nonferrous metals rose approximately 5 percent the second week in November due to sharp increases in pig lead and pig tin. Minor fluctuations marked the remainder of the month.

Average building-material prices continued to advance throughout November. Brick and tile and cement showed little change from the last week in October. Lumber prices advanced steadily through the third week of November. Paint and paint materials and other building materials, which include sand, gravel, glass, and similar articles, advanced steadily throughout the month. The index for the week ended November 28 was 87.8, an increase of 3.3 percent over the low of the year (85.0), reached during the week of March 7.

Wholesale prices of chemicals and drugs have shown marked steadiness for the past 3 months. Only minor changes in price were recorded during the month of November. The indexes for chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, and fertilizer materials for the last week averaged only slightly higher than for the first week of the month. Mixed fertilizers showed a fractional decline.

Minor advances in average prices of furniture and furnishings did not materially affect the index for the housefurnishing-goods group. The index for the closing week was 83.6, compared with 83.3 for the first week of the month. The level for this group shows a net gain of only 1.7 percent over the low of the year, registered the first week in January. Throughout the year the price fluctuations for this group have been minor.

The index for the miscellaneous group of commodities has shown steady advances since the second week of October. During the 8 weeks, the index for wholesale prices of cattle feed has gone from 102.6 to 129.3. During the same period, crude rubber has advanced from 34.2 to 37.9 and automobile tires and tubes from 46.8 to 50.6. Only minor advances were shown for paper and pulp and other miscellaneous commodities which includes tobacco and tobacco products and soap and soap products.

Index numbers of wholesale prices for the main groups of commodities for each week of October and November 1936 are given in table 5.

Table 5.—Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, by Groups of Commodities

[1926=100.0]

Commodity groups	Nov. 23, 1936	Nov. 21, 1936	Nov. 14, 1936	Nov. 7, 1936	Oct. 31, 1936	Oct. 24, 1936	Oct. 17, 1936	Oct. 10, 1936	Oct. 3, 1936
All commodities.....	82.6	82.4	82.0	81.3	81.2	81.1	81.2	81.2	81.3
Farm products.....	85.5	85.2	85.5	84.2	83.9	84.2	84.7	84.1	84.5
Foods.....	84.4	84.5	83.5	82.6	82.3	82.1	82.5	82.6	83.0
Hides and leather products.....	99.3	98.3	96.8	96.2	96.0	96.5	95.9	96.1	95.7
Textile products.....	74.3	73.5	72.4	71.7	71.6	71.2	70.9	70.9	70.7
Fuel and lighting materials.....	77.6	77.5	77.4	77.4	77.3	77.3	77.2	77.3	77.1
Metals and metal products.....	87.5	87.3	87.1	86.5	86.4	86.3	86.4	86.4	86.3
Building materials.....	87.8	87.8	87.7	87.5	87.4	87.3	87.2	87.1	86.9
Chemicals and drugs.....	82.7	82.5	81.9	81.6	81.5	82.3	81.9	81.7	81.7
Housefurnishing goods.....	83.6	83.4	83.4	83.3	83.2	83.2	83.2	83.2	83.2
Miscellaneous.....	74.1	73.9	73.5	72.0	71.9	71.5	71.3	71.0	71.1
Raw materials.....	83.2	83.1	83.0	82.1	82.0	82.1	82.2	81.8	82.0
Semimanufactured articles.....	80.1	79.5	78.7	76.8	76.6	76.4	76.4	76.3	76.3
Finished products.....	82.9	82.8	82.4	81.9	81.7	81.7	81.8	81.9	82.0
All commodities other than farm products.....	81.9	81.8	81.3	80.7	80.6	80.5	80.5	80.6	80.6
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	81.5	81.2	80.8	80.3	80.2	80.1	79.9	79.9	79.8

Table 6 shows weekly changes (percent) during November for each of the 10 major groups and special classifications of wholesale commodity prices.

Table 6.—Weekly Changes (Percent) During November 1936, by Groups of Commodities

Commodity groups	Change (percent) from—				
	Oct. 31 to Nov. 7	Nov. 7 to Nov. 14	Nov. 14 to Nov. 21	Nov. 21 to Nov. 28	Oct. 31 to Nov. 28
All commodities.....	+0.1	+0.9	+0.5	+0.2	+1.7
Farm products.....	+1.4	+1.5	-.4	+1.4	+1.9
Foods.....	+1.4	+1.1	+1.2	-.1	+2.6
Hides and leather products.....	+1.2	+1.6	+1.5	+1.0	+3.4
Textile products.....	+1.1	+1.0	+1.5	+1.1	+3.8
Fuel and lighting materials.....	+1.1	0.	+1.1	+1.1	+4.4
Metals and metal products.....	+1.1	+1.7	+1.2	+1.2	+1.3
Building materials.....	+1.1	+1.2	+1.1	0.	+1.5
Chemicals and drugs.....	+1.1	+1.4	+1.7	+1.2	+1.5
Housefurnishing goods.....	+1.1	+1.1	0.	+1.2	+1.5
Miscellaneous.....	+1.1	+2.1	+1.5	+1.3	+3.1
Raw materials.....	+1.1	+1.1	+1.1	+1.1	+1.5
Semimanufactured articles.....	+1.3	+2.5	+1.0	+1.8	+4.6
Finished products.....	+1.2	+1.6	+1.5	+1.1	+1.5
All commodities other than farm products.....	+1.1	+1.7	+1.6	+1.1	+1.6
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	+1.1	+1.6	+1.5	+1.4	+1.6

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, by Commodity Groups

INDEX numbers of wholesale prices by commodity groups, by years from 1926 to 1935, inclusive, and by months from January 1935 to November 1936, inclusive, are shown in table 7.

Table 7.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, by Groups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Year and month	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928.....	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929.....	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930.....	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931.....	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1932.....	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1933.....	51.4	60.5	80.9	64.8	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.6	75.8	62.5	65.9
1934.....	65.3	70.5	86.6	72.9	73.3	86.9	86.2	75.9	81.5	69.7	74.9
1935.....	78.8	83.7	89.6	70.9	73.5	86.4	85.3	80.5	80.6	68.3	80.0
By months:											
1935:											
January.....	77.6	79.9	86.2	70.3	72.9	85.8	84.9	79.3	81.2	70.7	78.8
February.....	79.1	82.7	86.0	70.1	72.5	85.8	85.0	80.4	80.7	70.1	79.5
March.....	78.3	81.9	85.4	69.4	73.0	85.7	84.9	81.5	80.7	69.2	79.4
April.....	80.4	84.5	86.3	69.2	72.8	85.9	84.6	81.0	80.7	68.7	80.1
May.....	80.6	84.1	88.3	69.4	73.1	86.6	84.8	81.2	80.6	68.7	80.2
June.....	78.3	82.8	88.9	70.1	74.2	86.9	85.3	80.7	80.5	68.4	79.8
July.....	77.1	82.1	89.3	70.2	74.7	86.4	85.2	78.7	80.4	67.7	79.4
August.....	79.3	84.9	89.6	70.9	74.1	86.6	85.4	78.6	80.5	67.3	80.5
September.....	79.5	86.1	90.9	71.8	73.0	86.6	85.9	80.2	80.5	67.1	80.7
October.....	78.2	85.0	93.6	72.9	73.4	86.5	86.1	81.1	80.6	67.5	80.5
November.....	77.5	85.1	95.0	73.4	74.5	86.9	85.8	81.2	81.0	67.4	80.6
December.....	78.3	85.7	95.4	73.2	74.6	86.8	85.5	80.6	81.0	67.5	80.9
1936:											
January.....	78.2	83.5	97.1	71.7	75.1	86.7	85.7	80.5	81.4	67.8	80.6
February.....	79.5	83.2	96.1	71.0	76.1	86.7	85.5	80.1	81.5	68.1	80.6
March.....	76.5	80.1	94.9	70.8	76.2	86.6	85.3	79.3	81.4	68.3	79.6
April.....	76.9	80.2	94.6	70.2	76.4	86.6	85.7	78.5	81.5	68.6	79.7
May.....	75.2	78.0	94.0	69.8	76.0	86.3	85.8	77.7	81.5	69.2	78.6
June.....	78.1	79.9	93.8	69.7	76.1	86.2	85.8	78.0	81.4	69.7	79.2
July.....	81.3	81.4	93.4	70.5	76.2	86.9	86.7	79.4	81.2	71.0	80.5
August.....	83.8	83.1	93.6	70.9	76.3	87.1	86.9	79.8	81.4	71.5	81.6
September.....	84.0	83.3	94.6	70.9	76.1	86.8	87.1	81.7	81.7	71.3	81.6
October.....	84.0	82.6	95.6	71.6	76.8	86.9	87.3	82.2	82.0	71.5	81.5
November.....	85.1	83.9	97.0	73.5	76.8	87.9	87.7	82.5	82.3	73.4	82.4

The price trend since 1926 is shown in table 8 for the following groups of commodities: Raw materials, semimanufactured articles, finished products, commodities other than farm products, and commodities other than those designated as farm products and foods. All commodities, with the exception of those included in the groups of farm products and foods, have been included in the group of "All commodities other than farm products and foods." The list of commodities included under the designations "Raw materials", "Semimanufactured articles", and "Finished products" was given in the October 1934 issue of this publication.

Table 8.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Special Groups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Year and month	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	All commodities other than farm products	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Year and month	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	All commodities other than farm products	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1935—Continued.					
1927.....	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0	August.....	77.1	73.2	83.0	80.6	77.9
1928.....	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9	September.....	77.3	74.4	83.1	80.8	77.8
1929.....	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6	October.....	77.1	76.3	82.7	80.9	78.3
1930.....	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2	November.....	77.2	76.2	82.7	81.1	78.8
1931.....	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0	December.....	77.7	75.2	83.1	81.3	78.7
1932.....	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2	1936:					
1933.....	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2	January.....	78.1	74.8	82.4	80.9	78.8
1934.....	68.6	72.8	78.2	76.9	78.4	February.....	79.1	74.6	82.2	80.7	79.0
1935:	77.1	73.6	82.2	80.2	77.9	March.....	77.4	74.4	81.3	80.2	78.9
January.....	76.6	71.2	80.8	78.9	77.7	April.....	77.0	74.5	81.6	80.1	78.9
February.....	77.4	71.7	81.5	79.4	77.4	May.....	75.8	74.1	80.5	79.2	78.8
March.....	76.6	71.8	81.7	79.5	77.3	June.....	77.6	73.9	80.7	79.4	78.8
April.....	77.5	72.3	82.3	79.9	77.2	July.....	79.8	75.2	81.6	80.3	79.5
May.....	77.6	73.5	82.4	80.0	77.6	August.....	81.5	75.6	82.4	80.9	79.7
June.....	76.4	73.9	82.2	80.0	78.0	September.....	81.8	75.9	82.3	80.9	79.6
July.....	75.8	72.8	82.0	79.8	78.0	October.....	82.1	76.2	82.0	80.9	80.1
						November.....	83.1	78.6	82.6	81.7	81.0

Monthly Average Wholesale Prices and Index Numbers of Individual Commodities

THE table showing monthly average wholesale prices and index numbers of individual commodities formerly appearing in this report is now published semiannually instead of monthly. The June 1936 issue showed the average for the year 1935 and information for the first 6 months of 1936. The monthly figures will be furnished upon request.

Expansion of Wholesale Price Indexes

THE Bureau is expanding and revising its wholesale price reporting service. A statement regarding the program is given on page 1606 of the December 1936 Monthly Labor Review and on page 1 of current issues of the Wholesale Price pamphlet.

COST OF LIVING

Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Clerical Workers in New York City¹

THE distribution of expenditures by the families of employed wage earners and clerical workers in New York City reflects the high cost of food, housing, and parking space for automobiles, and the traffic problems of our largest metropolitan area. Figures secured in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' study of the consumption of this group show the New York families spending for food a slightly larger proportion of their total current expenditures than any other similar large-city group for which figures are now available. This relatively large proportion is particularly significant because of the fact that the money incomes of the New York families were on the average higher than those in any other of the cities studied to date. The percentage distribution of expenditures, shown in table 1, brings out the fact that the proportion of the total devoted to food declines rapidly with increase in the economic level of the families studied.² This decline is accounted for by the smaller size of the families at the higher economic levels, as well as by their larger incomes.

¹ Prepared by the Bureau's Cost of Living Division, Faith M. Williams, chief. The field work in New York City was supervised by Miss Regina Stolz and Miss Esther E. Nelson, both of the Bureau of Labor Statistics staff. The survey in New York City was made in cooperation with the Russell Sage Foundation, the New York State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration and the Works Progress Administration. The Bureau is indebted to Mr. Ralph Hurlin and Miss Margaret Hogg of the Russell Sage Foundation for assistance in choosing the sample in New York City.

² In order to take account of the effect on the distribution of family expenditures of differences in the amount of the total fund available for current expenditures, and the number, age, sex, and occupation of the persons dependent on that fund, the families studied have been classified by annual expenditure per consumption unit. Classification by the total expenditures of the family without regard to the number and type of consumers sharing the goods purchased would be confusing, as economic level necessarily depends on the number of consumers in the family as well as on the total amount spent. For example, a family of 2 adults, a father in factory work and a mother at home, and 2 children, with an income of \$1,500, may save \$50 during the year, spending \$1,450 for consumers' goods, and will have relative freedom in spending at a level of \$401 per consumption unit. On the other hand another family with an income of \$1,500, but with 8 members, including a father in factory work, a mother at home, a sister in clerical work, and 5 children, also saving \$50 in the year and spending \$1,450 for consumers' goods, will be considerably cramped in its spending at a level of \$206 per consumption unit. The relative demand of each individual in the family is figured on a composite basis, which was described in the Monthly Labor Review for March 1936.

Table 1.—Distribution of Annual Current Expenditures by Families at Different Consumption Levels, New York City, 1934-36

Item	All families	Families with annual expenditure per consumption unit of—						
		Under \$300	\$300 and under \$400	\$400 and under \$500	\$500 and under \$600	\$600 and under \$700	\$700 and under \$800	\$800 and over
Number of families.....	897	59	135	163	168	124	94	154
Average number of members in economic family.....	3.66	5.77	4.61	4.05	3.63	3.08	2.94	2.52
Average number of consumption units per family.....	3.38	5.12	4.23	3.73	3.34	2.86	2.75	2.43
Average total current expenditure.....	\$1,839	\$1,258	\$1,472	\$1,683	\$1,849	\$1,849	\$2,050	\$2,396
Percentage distribution								
Expenditure for—								
Food.....	36.4	45.6	40.7	39.3	37.3	36.0	35.3	30.3
Clothing.....	11.0	8.0	9.6	10.1	11.4	10.9	11.7	12.4
Housing.....	20.9	21.7	23.0	21.9	21.0	20.8	19.8	19.2
Fuel and light.....	4.9	7.0	6.1	5.5	4.6	5.0	4.6	3.8
Other household operation.....	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	4.4
Furnishings and equipment.....	2.6	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.7
Automobile purchase, operation, and maintenance.....	1.8	.2	.4	.8	.9	1.6	2.1	4.1
Other transportation.....	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.2
Personal care.....	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0
Medical care.....	3.5	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.3
Recreation.....	6.2	4.7	5.5	5.3	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.8
Education.....	.3	.2	.2	.4	.4	.4	.2	.3
Vocation.....	.8	.2	.6	.7	.9	1.0	1.0	.8
Community welfare.....	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.6	.9	.9
Gifts and contributions to persons outside the family.....	1.6	.2	.5	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	3.0
Miscellaneous items.....	.3	.2	.4	.3	.2	.2	(1)	.8
Total current expenditure.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

In the 15 cities over 50,000 population for which recent figures on distribution of expenditures by wage earners and clerical workers are now available, the percentage spent on transportation varies from 5 percent in New York City to 11 percent in Grand Rapids. The relatively small proportion of total expenditures allocated to transportation by the New York families is accounted for partly by the fact that they pay only 5 cents for subway and trolley fares and for most bus fares, and partly by the conditions which attend automobile operation in the metropolis. This popular mode of transportation is everywhere more expensive than transportation in trolleys and busses but is particularly expensive in New York City where overnight parking in the streets is against municipal regulations, and garage space is expensive. In addition, it is not advantageous to use automobiles in going to work in most parts of the city because of the long distances, the difficulty of parking an automobile, and the speed and cheapness of subway transportation. The percentage spent for the purchase, maintenance, and operation of automobiles increases rapidly with increases in the expenditure level of the families studied, but the percentage spent for other transportation remains about the same. In Grand Rapids 75 percent of the group studied owned cars and in

Detroit 68 percent, as compared with 14 percent in Boston and 15 percent in New York.

The figures on purchases of new and second-hand automobiles in New York show only 5 new cars as compared with 35 second-hand cars purchased during the year covered by the survey (table 2).

Table 2.—Ownership and Purchase of Automobiles by New York City Families at Different Consumption Levels, 1934-36¹

Annual expenditure per consumption unit	Number of families	Families owning cars		Families purchasing cars in the year covered					
				New		Second-hand		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under \$300.....	59	2	3.4						
\$300 and under \$400.....	135	9	6.7			1	0.7	1	0.7
\$400 and under \$500.....	163	17	10.4			2	1.2	2	1.2
\$500 and under \$600.....	168	18	10.7			4	2.4	4	2.4
\$600 and under \$700.....	124	22	17.7			4	3.2	4	3.2
\$700 and under \$800.....	94	24	25.5			10	10.6	10	10.6
\$800 and over.....	154	44	28.6	5	3.2	14	9.1	19	12.3
Total.....	897	136	15.2	5	.6	35	3.9	40	4.5

¹ In 1 year within the period November 1934 to March 1936.

The percentage of family expenditures devoted to medical care increases from 2.2 percent of total expenditure at the lowest economic level distinguished to 4.3 percent at the highest level. The data on expenditures for medical care presented in table 3 show the rapid increase in the proportion of families having medical care of different types and the amount of medical attention purchased per person with increases in the economic level of the families studied. Average annual expenditure for medical care of all types increased from \$4.70 per person in the lowest bracket to \$40.97 in the highest bracket. No information is available on the amount of medical care received by these families without money expense.

Table 3.—Medical Care of New York City Families, 1934-36

Item	All families (897)	Families with annual expenditure per consumption unit of—						
		Under \$300 (59 families)	\$300 and under \$400 (135 families)	\$400 and under \$500 (163 families)	\$500 and under \$600 (168 families)	\$600 and under \$700 (124 families)	\$700 and under \$800 (94 families)	\$800 and over (154 families)
Doctor's services:								
General practitioners:								
Home visits:								
Number of families having.....	345	24	52	64	64	50	29	62
Average number per person in economic family.....	0.52	0.21	0.37	0.53	0.48	0.61	0.63	0.88
Office visits:								
Number of families having.....	360	11	46	64	70	53	41	75
Average number per person in economic family.....	0.80	0.23	0.38	0.68	0.80	1.03	1.48	1.48
Clinic visits:								
Number of families having.....	112	8	30	26	21	14	6	7
Average number per person in economic family.....	0.37	0.18	0.40	0.67	0.41	0.24	0.06	0.20
Dental service: Number of families having.....	420	18	50	78	74	54	52	94
Other specialists' service: Number of families having.....	138	3	13	23	28	23	14	34

Table 3.—Medical Care of New York City Families, 1934-36—Continued

Item	All families (897)	Families with annual expenditure per consumption unit of—						
		Under \$300 (59 families)	\$300 and under \$400 (135 families)	\$400 and under \$500 (163 families)	\$500 and under \$600 (168 families)	\$600 and under \$700 (124 families)	\$700 and under \$800 (94 families)	\$800 and over (154 families)
Nurses' services:								
Private nurse:								
In home: Number of families having.....	7	0	2	1	1	0	1	2
In hospital: Number of families having.....	11	0	0	0	4	0	0	7
Visiting nurse in home: Number of families having.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Hospital services:								
Private room:								
Number of families having.....	50	1	1	5	13	7	5	18
Average number of days per person in economic family.....	0.18	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.23	0.15	0.18	0.71
Bed in ward:								
Number of families having.....	28	2	4	7	7	3	1	4
Average number of days per person in economic family.....	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.17	0.09	0.04	0.11
Accident and health insurance: Number of families having.....	51	2	5	16	4	4	6	14
Medicine and drugs: Number of families purchasing.....	862	53	131	160	162	116	91	149
Eyeglasses: Number of families purchasing.....	206	9	33	34	42	21	22	45
Medical appliances: Number of families purchasing.....	73	4	8	12	8	17	8	16
<i>Average expenditure per person in economic family</i>								
Doctor's services:								
General practitioner:								
Home visits.....	\$1.52	\$0.55	\$0.96	\$1.38	\$1.51	\$1.89	\$1.95	\$2.82
Office visits.....	1.89	.57	.75	1.38	1.97	2.20	3.49	4.19
Clinic visits.....	.17	.05	.16	.29	.19	.09	.04	.21
Dental visits.....	4.18	.97	1.42	3.80	3.89	4.35	8.56	9.26
Other specialists' services.....	2.73	.32	1.62	1.53	2.37	3.95	2.02	8.48
Nurses' services:								
Private nurse:								
In home.....	.07	.00	.06	.01	.17	.00	.18	.09
In hospital.....	.27	.00	.00	.00	.55	.00	.00	1.42
Visiting nurse in home.....	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.07	.00
Hospital services:								
Private room.....	1.00	.20	.08	.15	1.23	1.04	1.10	4.11
Bed in ward.....	.48	.28	.35	.54	.75	.41	.23	.60
Accident and health insurance.....	.26	.09	.13	.21	.29	.23	.20	.72
Medicine and drugs.....	3.06	1.32	1.98	2.62	3.13	3.64	4.44	5.37
Eyeglasses.....	.77	.17	.45	.60	.75	.80	1.09	1.87
Medical appliances.....	.08	.02	.03	.11	.02	.20	.04	.22
Other goods and services purchased for medical care.....	1.00	.16	.30	.48	1.23	2.37	1.60	1.61
Total expenditure for medical care (average per person in economic family).....	17.49	4.70	8.29	13.10	18.05	21.17	25.01	40.97

The Families Studied

THE study of the money disbursements of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in New York City forms a part of the Nation-wide survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the purpose of revising its cost-of-living indexes. It covers average expenditures of the families of employed workers in New York in 1 year between November 1934 and March 1936. The families studied were carefully selected to represent a cross section of the families of employed white wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in New York. All the families included had one or more workers who worked a minimum of 1,008 hours in at least 36 weeks during the year.³ Since

³ An exception was made in the case of families in which the chief earner was employed in an industry distinctly seasonal. Such families were included if the chief earner had employment for 3½ 8-hour days in each of 30 weeks.

the data were being obtained primarily for the purpose of providing a basis for indexes of living costs, it was important that they should not reflect the distorted spending of families whose incomes had been abnormally low or irregular. On that account no data were included from families whose incomes were under \$500 a year or from families who received relief during the year.

The number of persons in the families from which complete figures on receipts and disbursements were secured averaged 3.66, as compared with a median size of 3.58 persons, for all white families of two persons or more as shown by the census of 1930. The number of workers in these families who were gainfully employed at some time during the year covered by the investigation averaged 1.62. Average family incomes among this New York group are higher than among similar groups in other cities for which figures are available so far. The difference between family incomes in the groups studied in New York and Detroit,⁴ the second highest city so far, are caused largely by the difference in the earnings of supplementary workers. The earnings of the chief earners in the Detroit group averaged \$1,389, but persons employed per family at some time during the year averaged only 1.35, and family incomes only \$1,580 as compared with \$1,743 in the New York group (table 4).

Table 4.—Annual Income and Expenditure of Wage-Earning and Clerical Families in New York City, 1934-36

Item	Number or amount
Population 1930.....	6, 930, 446
Number of families studied.....	897
Average number of members in economic family.....	3. 66
Average number of consumption units per family.....	3. 38
Average number of gainful workers per family.....	1. 62
Average net income per family.....	\$1, 743
Average earnings of chief earner.....	\$1, 357
Average current expenditure per family.....	\$1, 839

Housing and Household Operation

A HIGH percentage (92 percent) of renting families in New York City had at least the minimum sanitary, cooking, and lighting facilities—inside flush toilets, running hot water inside their dwellings, electric lights, and gas or electricity as a kitchen fuel. The same percentage of renters in Detroit had these conveniences, although average money incomes were lower in Detroit than in New York. In Boston, where the incomes of the group studied were at about the Detroit level, only 74 percent of the families had such facilities. New York families allocated 30 percent of total expenditure to housing and household operation, which is more than was found for the

⁴ Monthly Labor Review, June 1936, pp. 1744-1753.

Detroit families (26 percent) and less than for the Boston families (33 percent).

Table 5.—Household Facilities and Equipment of Renting and Home-Owning Families at Different Consumption Levels, in New York City, 1934-36

Equipment	Renters							
	All families	Families with annual expenditure per consumption unit of—						
		Under \$300	\$300 and under \$400	\$400 and under \$500	\$500 and under \$600	\$600 and under \$700	\$700 and under \$800	\$800 and over
Number of families.....	787	51	117	141	157	106	83	132
Percent of families having—								
Inside flush toilets.....	99.1	98.0	99.1	97.9	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.2
Running hot water inside dwelling.....	94.3	88.2	91.5	90.8	93.6	96.2	97.6	100.0
Electric lights.....	99.6	100.0	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2
Gas or electric cooking fuel.....	98.0	94.1	96.6	95.7	99.4	98.1	100.0	100.0
Mechanical refrigerator.....	39.4	11.8	25.6	¹ 34.8	39.5	¹ 41.5	¹ 39.8	65.1
Ice refrigerator.....	59.5	82.3	72.7	64.5	59.2	58.5	60.2	34.1
No refrigerator.....	1.5	5.9	1.7	1.4	1.3	.9	1.2	.8
Telephone.....	12.1	0	5.1	8.5	11.5	12.3	14.5	25.8
Central heating.....	76.0	39.2	67.5	72.3	81.5	84.0	74.7	89.4
Inside flush toilets, running hot water inside dwelling, electric lights, and gas or electricity as kitchen fuel.....	92.1	84.3	88.0	87.2	93.0	94.3	97.6	98.5
Home owners								
Number of families.....	110	8	18	22	11	18	11	22
Percent of families having—								
Inside flush toilets.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Running hot water inside dwelling.....	96.4	100.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	88.9	100.0	100.0
Electric lights.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gas or electric cooking fuel.....	96.4	87.5	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	100.0
Mechanical refrigerator.....	33.6	12.5	16.7	18.2	¹ 36.4	50.0	36.4	54.5
Ice refrigerator.....	67.3	87.5	83.3	81.8	72.7	50.0	63.6	45.5
No refrigerator.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telephone.....	30.0	0	0	27.3	45.5	44.4	54.5	36.4
Central heating.....	89.1	75.0	83.3	86.4	90.9	88.9	100.0	95.5
Inside flush toilets, running hot water inside dwelling, electric lights, and gas or electricity as kitchen fuel.....	93.6	87.5	83.3	100.0	100.0	88.9	90.9	100.0

¹ 1 family has both mechanical and ice refrigeration.

Changes in Past 28 Years

A VERY marked rise in living conditions of employed workers in New York City since 1907 is shown in a comparison of figures from this recent study with data from a survey made there by the Russell Sage Foundation in 1907.⁵

The earlier study was of the type of living available to independent families of father and mother and two to four children at given income

⁵ Chapin, R. C.: The Standard of Living Among Workingmen's Families in New York City. New York 1909.

levels. Of the 897 families included in the 1934-36 investigation, 161 consisted of families of the man, wife, and two to four children.⁶

An important part of the change can be attributed to the rise in community standards. The New York City housing law of 1901 made mandatory in new buildings sanitary provisions far above those available to most wage-earning families at that date and also required improvements in facilities in existing buildings. When the sample studied in 1907 is compared with the 161 families studied in 1934-36, the long-time effect of the new legislation is seen; only every third family of the 1907 group was provided with a bathroom or a private toilet, while by 1934-36 over nine-tenths of the families on comparable income levels had bathrooms and the sole use of a toilet.

Technological improvements in production as well as the dictates of the public conscience have been responsible for changes in the mode of living. None of the families studied in 1907 had electric lights, 87 percent of them used gas and the rest presumably kerosene or candles; all of the families in 1934-36 had electric lights. In 1907, 86 percent of the families had ice refrigerators, the others no refrigerators; by 1934-36 the percent owning ice boxes had decreased to 62 percent, but another 37 percent of the families had mechanical refrigerators. Telephones were not mentioned on the schedule in 1907, but among the comparable families studied in 1934-36 6 percent had this convenient means of communication. There was also an increase in the families using gas for cooking, from 80 per cent to 97 percent.

The test of "overcrowding" used in the 1907 study was whether or not there were more than one and a half persons to a room. Over a third of the 1907 families were underhoused according to this criterion, as contrasted with only 7 percent of the comparable 1934-36 families.

Radios

OWNERSHIP of radios shows the greatest difference between 1907 and 1934-36. Twenty-nine years ago there were no radios. In 1936 four-fifths of the families studied in this sample owned them.

⁶ In order to make the information from the two studies roughly comparable, the 1907 incomes were adjusted for changes in the cost of living between 1907 and 1935, and data for the cases in the resulting income classes were weighted in accordance with distribution by money incomes of the 161 families of man, wife, and two to four children in the 1934-36 sample. In adjusting for changes in living costs, the estimates of Paul Douglas were used for the period 1907 to 1913, the index number of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for New York City for the period 1917 to 1936.

Table 6.—Ownership and Purchase of Radios by New York City Families at Different Consumption Levels, 1934-36¹

Annual expenditure per consumption unit	Number of families	Families owning radios		Families purchasing radios in the year covered					
				New		Second-hand		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under \$300.....	59	39	66.1	4	6.8	-----	-----	4	6.8
\$300 and under \$400.....	135	101	74.8	10	7.4	-----	-----	10	7.4
\$400 and under \$500.....	163	127	77.9	7	4.3	1	.6	8	4.9
\$500 and under \$600.....	168	129	76.8	7	4.2	1	.6	8	4.8
\$600 and under \$700.....	124	107	86.3	4	3.2	2	1.6	6	4.8
\$700 and under \$800.....	94	78	83.0	9	9.6	-----	-----	9	9.6
\$800 and over.....	154	131	85.1	15	9.7	2	1.3	17	11.0
Total.....	897	712	79.4	56	6.2	6	.7	62	6.9

¹ In 1 year within the period November 1934 and March 1936.

Changes Since 1907 in Percentage Expenditures

CHANGES in goods available, in relative prices of goods, in tastes and habits, and in standards of living, are reflected in the distribution of family expenditures by the two groups. The families of father, mother, and two to four children studied in 1934-36 allocated 40 percent of their total expenditure to food,⁷ while families in 1907, living on comparable incomes, used 45 percent for food.

In spite of the superior sanitary and heating and lighting facilities and the decrease in overcrowding of families in 1934-36, the percentage going to housing and fuel and light has changed very little (from 24 percent in 1907 to 26 percent in 1934-36).

The fact that a smaller percentage was spent for clothing⁸ by the group studied in 1934-36 (11 percent as compared with 15) may indicate that some of the funds used for the purchase of automobiles and radios were secured by economies in clothing purchases.

Children's Education

ALMOST half of the families with children of 18 years and over had children in this age group who had completed high school. The percentage was a little higher for the clerical (56 percent) than for the wage-earner families (44 percent). The percentage increases with an increase in economic level for wage-earner families, a trend which might be more striking if it were not true that children's leaving school to start earning raises the expenditure level of the families.

⁷ Expenditures for ice and water (when it was not included in rent) were classed as "food" in 1907. For purposes of comparison, ice and water expenditures in 1934-36 have also been regarded as "food."

⁸ Including expenditure for laundry in both instances.

Savings and Deficits

THE average New York City family spent or made commitments for \$96 a year more than it received; in Detroit on the other hand, the deficit was \$13; Boston families averaged a net saving of \$2. Taking each family separately, one finds that substantially half of the New York families had a net decrease in assets or increase in liabilities during the period of a year (as compared with 41 percent in Detroit, and 33 percent in Boston). No clearly defined relationship between economic level and savings and debt was discovered.

Table 7.—Net Increase or Decrease in Assets and Liabilities of Families in New York City, 1934-36¹

Annual expenditure per consumption unit	Number of families	Families having net decrease in assets or increase in liabilities or both		Families having net increase in assets or decrease in liabilities or both		Families having no change in assets or liabilities	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under \$300.....	59	29	49.1	26	44.1	4	6.8
\$300 and under \$400.....	135	59	43.7	65	48.2	11	8.1
\$400 and under \$500.....	163	76	46.6	79	48.5	8	4.9
\$500 and under \$600.....	168	90	53.6	73	43.4	5	3.0
\$600 and under \$700.....	124	56	45.2	66	53.2	2	1.6
\$700 and under \$800.....	94	49	52.1	42	44.7	3	3.2
\$800 and over.....	154	83	53.9	68	44.2	3	1.9
Total.....	897	442	49.3	419	46.7	36	4.0

¹ In 1 year within the period November 1934 and March 1936.

State Sales Taxes and the Cost of Food

By H. E. RILEY, of the BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ONE of the many elements which must be considered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in computing retail food prices is the effect of State sales taxes. Such levies usually require special treatment, because of the fact that most State taxes on sales are collected from food purchasers as separate additions to the merchant's bill. Thus, although such charges form an actual part of the cost to the consumer, they do not ordinarily appear in the store's advertised prices.

Several of the sales-tax acts now on the statute books do not affect the Bureau's food-price computations, either because they do not apply to foods or because the tax is not collected from the purchaser at time of sale. On July 1, 1935, the California sales tax was amended by increasing the rate from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 percent, at the same time exempting foods. Likewise the New York City sales tax, one of the few municipal levies of this type, has been restricted in scope by the exemption of foods. In the election of November third, the citizens of Ohio voted to exempt from the State 3-percent sales tax all purchases of food for home consumption. This action removed the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus from the Bureau's sales-tax list. Several of the merchant taxes based on sales, at rates of 1 percent or less, are not passed on to purchasers as a separate item in the price, and therefore, do not require special treatment.

Sales taxes affecting foods are now levied in 17 of the 64 cities for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics issues monthly retail price reports. With a single exception, purchasers in these cities make food-tax payments under State acts. In New Orleans, however, the consumer pays 2 percent to the State and an additional 2 percent to the city. The New Orleans levy is the highest in any city covered by the Bureau's price survey. Two percent is the most common rate, affecting nine cities in eight States. Five cities have a 3-percent rate. Three cities, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Oklahoma City, have a 1-percent rate.

General sales taxes have been important in the United States fiscal system for a comparatively short time. West Virginia imposed the first true State general sales tax in 1921. The movement toward this type of levy did not become general, however, until the recent depression years, when many States felt the need for additional

relief funds. At the same time, reduced incomes and rapidly falling property values sharply curtailed the State revenues derived from the traditional property taxes. The general retail sales tax in some form has been adopted by 24 States since 1929. Because of the emergency character of the States' needs, and because of dealer and consumer opposition to this type of tax, most of the laws were limited as to the period of application. Several have already expired, while others, where the need is acute, have been extended for further definite periods.

Many attempts have been made to trace the effects of a sales tax, from the point of its original collection to the place of final incidence. None of these efforts has been completely successful, because of the many variables affecting the determination of any price. It is frequently assumed that a sales tax, especially of the type with which the Bureau is concerned, is simply passed directly to the consumer. Upon examination, however, it may be found that the greater elasticity of demand for certain goods results in smaller sales if the price is increased by the amount of the tax. In that event the merchant, and possibly also the manufacturer, may find it desirable to absorb part or all of the tax. Likewise, competition between merchants may cause them to bear part of the burden of the tax, even though the law requires the addition to the announced sale price of each article of an amount equal to the tax.

Even though it is impossible clearly to demonstrate the effects of a 2- or 3-percent tax upon the price of any of the items included in the Bureau's food survey, the food purchaser is well aware of the fact that even a 2-percent general sales tax causes an appreciable increase in his cost of living. The reports of the Illinois Department of Finance show that during the year 1934 the citizens of that State paid an average of over \$3,000,000 per month into the State treasury as a result of the 2-percent sales tax then in effect. Approximately 23 percent of this sum was collected from purchasers of foods at grocery stores, bakeries, meat markets, fruit and vegetable markets, and other retail food outlets. The residents of Illinois in that year paid approximately \$5 each to the State in sales taxes alone, of which about \$1.15 was accounted for by taxes on food purchases. City dwellers, who purchased most of their food through taxable outlets, paid some \$2 per capita, while those in rural areas, who produced much of their own food or bought directly from farmers, made smaller tax payments. Under the present rate of 3 percent in Illinois, the combination of rising prices and increasing consumer-incomes may be expected markedly to increase these tax payments.

Exemptions

CERTAIN food items are frequently exempt from the sales-tax levy. The basis for exemption is usually the nature of the food or desire to avoid duplication because of other special taxes. Milk and bread are most often excepted, on the ground that consumption of these foods should be encouraged and that they play an important part in the budget of the low-income groups. For the same reasons, several laws exempt longer lists of staple commodities, including flour, eggs, meat and vegetables. In certain States, such as Arkansas and Louisiana, the purpose is to confine the tax to luxury items and foods purchased by the more well-to-do consumers. For example, canned products selling for 10 cents or less per unit are exempt under the Louisiana law. These products, if packaged in cardboard or cellophane rather than in tins, are taxable, however, even though the selling price is low enough to rate exemption otherwise.

In three cities only oleomargarine is exempt from the tax. The reason for this provision is that butter substitutes are subject to high special taxes, and also are usually purchased only by the lowest-income classes.

Special exceptions are frequently granted for specific types of transactions, such as sales in farmers' markets, and purchases by hospitals and charitable and State institutions. The Bureau's retail price reports are not affected by these provisions, however, as the retail price series are aimed to reflect the price to the average consumer through the most customary trade channels.

Method of Collecting Tax

ONE of the difficult problems connected with the administration of sales taxes occurs because of the fact that many food sales are made in small quantities. The tax payable on sales of less than \$1 is frequently less than 1 cent. If the retailer is to pass the tax on to the purchaser, some special arrangement must be made for these small sales. Several methods have been devised, including tokens, tax-prepayment coupon books and cards, and a "bracket" system specifying the amount of tax to be collected on sales of classified amounts. Some State tax laws specify the use of tokens, others make a certain bracket arrangement mandatory, and in certain instances optional bracket methods are offered. Sales-tax tokens are in effect fractional currency of restricted circulation having values of one to five mills. These pieces are variously made of aluminum, copper, or paper. One State, Missouri, issues cardboard disks which closely resemble milk-bottle caps in size. Tokens are now in use in 6 of the cities covered by the Bureau's price series, and in 14 cities the merchants

collect the tax on the bracket basis. A typical bracket arrangement for a 2-percent tax is as follows:

Sales of—	Tax
1 cent and under 15 cents.....	None.
15 cents and under 65 cents.....	1 cent.
65 cents and under \$1.....	2 cents.
\$1 and over.....	2 percent.

The purchaser in a store using this device pays no tax if he makes a single purchase of less than 15 cents. If, however, he buys two 15-cent items and pays for them together, the grocer will add 1 cent for the tax. Likewise, the purchaser would pay only a 1-cent tax on a purchase amounting to 64 cents.

Although several State laws specify the procedures by which retailers shall collect the tax from purchasers, there seems to be an increasing tendency to leave the method to the individual decision of the storekeepers. The first Illinois sales-tax act provided a definite schedule of taxes by brackets to be applied to sales. Because of the early consumer resistance, many smaller merchants disregarded the law and absorbed the tax. The present Illinois tax law contains an optional collection provision, with the result that several methods of passing on the tax are used. The merchants of Chicago have adopted a bracket system which is adhered to by practically all storekeepers. In Peoria and Springfield, aluminum tokens valued at one or two mills were used until quite recently. Individual merchants have at various times issued tax-credit cards to their customers. By purchasing such a card, which resembles a meal ticket, the food buyer in effect makes advance payment of sales taxes. As he makes future food purchases, a section of the card representing the exact tax on his purchase is punched out by the grocer. Although this device does assure accurate tax payments, its inconvenience has prevented wide use.

The varied methods of collecting taxes, together with the tendency in many cities for some merchants to absorb the tax or conceal it in the price of goods, make extremely difficult the Bureau's task of accounting for sales taxes in computing prices to the customer. The necessities of machine tabulation make it desirable to increase each individual quotation by an amount approximately equivalent to the tax, rather than to add a percentage of the aggregate of quotations. Although mathematically the latter method is the more desirable, it has been found that application of the tax by brackets assures sufficiently accurate average prices and greatly expedites the task of computation.

In the bracket application of sales taxes, the Bureau follows the practice that prevails in each store from which quotations are obtained. Although this results in a lack of uniformity in the treatment of the tax for the several cities, it has the advantage of more accurately

portraying the extent to which the tax affects the cost of foods to the consumer. It reflects the conscious consumer effort to avoid the tax by making individual purchases of such low-priced items as bread and milk, the prices of which fall in the untaxed range—a practice which is widely reported by the Bureau's agents.

The following tabulation shows the State sales-tax provisions of 13 States in the cities of which the Bureau collects prices.

Present Status ¹ of State Sales Taxes Affecting Food Prices Reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics

State	Cities in which Bureau collects prices	Date tax became effective	Provisions of State act		
			Rate (percent)	Method of collection	Exemptions
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.	7/1/35	2	Specified bracket mandatory.	Butter, cheese, eggs, meat, flour, meal, lard, oleomargarine, lard compound, vegetable lard substitutes.
Colorado.....	Denver.	3/1/35	2	Tokens mandatory.....	Milk, cream, bread.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	7/1/35	3	Optional. Brackets in use..	None.
Iowa.....	Peoria.				
	St. Louis.				
Iowa.....	Cedar Rapids.	1/1/35	2	Specified bracket mandatory.	Oleomargarine.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	10/1/36	2	Tokens mandatory.....	All foods exempt except dried fruits and vegetables packed in cardboard or cellophane, and canned foods selling for more than 10 cents per can. Corn, beans, and peas exempt under all conditions.
Michigan.....	Detroit.	7/1/33	3	Specified bracket mandatory.	None.
Missouri.....	Kansas City.	8/27/35	1	Tokens, cards, or coupons...	Do.
	St. Louis.				
New Mexico.....	Albuquerque.	7/1/35	2	Optional. Brackets in use..	Do.
North Carolina..	Winston-Salem.	7/1/35	3	Specified bracket mandatory.	Milk, flour, corn meal, meat, sugar, coffee, salt, lard, molasses.
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma City.	4/23/35	1	Tokens mandatory.....	Oleomargarine.
South Dakota...	Sioux Falls.	7/1/35	2	Optional. (Tokens used in Sioux Falls.)	Do.
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.	8/4/33	2	Optional brackets.....	None.
Washington.....	Seattle.	5/1/35	2	Tokens mandatory.....	Milk, butter, cheese, eggs, bread, oleomargarine, raw fruits and vegetables.
	Spokane.				

¹ As of Dec. 1, 1936.

² Preceded by a 2-percent tax.

³ As New Orleans also levies a 2-percent tax, consumers in that city pay a total sales tax of 4 percent.

Scale of Living of the Working Class in São Paulo, Brazil

By HORACE B. DAVIS and MARIAN RUBINS DAVIS

UNTIL very recently no accurate figures on the living conditions of Brazilian workers were available. The first statistical study of the subject, as far as is known, was the investigation of a random sample of São Paulo working-class families conducted under the direction of the authors in April-June 1934.¹

¹ A study of living conditions of the working classes in Recife (Pernambuco), by Josué de Castro, was published in the *Revista do Arquivo Municipal de São Paulo*, Ano II, vol. XVIII, November-December 1935, pp. 167-176. Late in 1936 it was learned that an official study of the subject by the Brazilian Government was in progress.

The survey was financed in large part by the Escola Livre de Sociologia e Política de São Paulo and aided also by the Institute of Education (now of the University of São Paulo) and by the Institute of Hygiene. The Sanitary Education Service of the Department of Education lent the time of some of its workers.²

Data on receipts and expenditures covering 1 month were furnished by 221 families through questionnaires. In interpreting the results it should be recalled that there is little difference in temperature in São Paulo between one season and another, and employment in urban industries is not subject to fluctuations caused by the weather to anything like the degree that is characteristic of most parts of the United States. Diet also varies less as between the seasons in São Paulo than in the United States.

When the study began, only two full-time workers were available for the collection of data, and in order to economize their time, it was decided to concentrate on three districts: Bela Vista, near the center of the city, containing mostly working-class dwellings; Ypiranga near the outskirts of the city, a district with many textile and other factories; and Cambucy, a mixed residential district lying between the other two.

Later a considerable number of part-time investigators were added to the staff, and these had necessarily to visit families not too distant from their own residence or from their place of work. Thus, the families visited by these part-time investigators lived in all districts of the city. The investigators were instructed not to visit more than one family in a block.

The investigators attempted to have each family visited fill out an account book; however, in those cases where the family did not finally produce a finished account book, the investigator's filled-out questionnaire, obtained at the first visit, was preserved for analysis.

Although occupation was not especially stressed in this study, figures are available showing occupation of workers in about a third of the families—roughly the first third of the families to answer the questionnaires. These occupational data are shown in table 1. Not listed in the table are nine males and four females who were reported unemployed (no occupation given) and three men whose occupations were not ascertained.

² A full report of the findings has been published in Portuguese in the *Revista do Arquivo Municipal de São Paulo*, Ano II, vol. XIII, June 1935, pp. 113-166.

Table 1.—Distribution, by Industry, of Principal Wage Earner and Total Wage Earners in São Paulo Families

Industry	Number of families with principal wage earner in specified industry	Distribution of total wage earners in families giving occupational data	
		Males	Females
Building.....	12	22	—
Textiles.....	9	12	18
Transportation and communication.....	9	9	13
Clothing, shoes, and leather.....	5	8	12
Service.....	4	7	—
Hucksters.....	3	5	—
Metal.....	2	3	—
Printing.....	2	7	2
Trade and commerce.....	2	3	—
Public utilities.....	1	—	—
Domestic and personal service.....	—	—	13
Factory workers, not otherwise specified.....	2	3	4
Mechanic, not otherwise specified.....	2	3	—
Wage earners, not otherwise specified.....	9	13	12
White-collar workers.....	—	5	—
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	—	2	—
Work at home or factory.....	—	—	2
Other industries.....	—	3	—
Total.....	62	105	66

¹ Telephone operators.

A little over half of the heads of families were native-born Brazilians and the rest were immigrants. Italy, Spain, and Portugal were most largely represented, but there were also families whose heads had come respectively from Lithuania, Yugoslavia, England, and Japan. Twenty-one percent of the persons 12 years of age and over in all of the families visited were illiterate. Some of the families had no literate member. Of these a few participated in the account keeping and with the aid of neighbors and of the investigators turned in consistent and apparently satisfactory accounts at the end of the month. Every family was visited by the investigators at least once a week and some as often as every other day.

The only limitations in choosing the families were (1) that no family should be included which supplied board to persons living outside and (2) that all families should belong to the wage-earning class. At least one family was taken in each of 39 subdivisions of the city, but most of them lived in three typical working-class neighborhoods.

Reliable figures on wages in São Paulo are lacking, but common knowledge placed the modal earnings for adult males at about 1 milreis an hour and 8 milreis a day, and these were also the modal earnings for the men included in the present study. Median earnings for men, included in the study, like modal earnings, were 1 milreis (about 7 cents United States currency) per hour, and since the median number of hours per day was eight, the median earnings were 8 milreis per day or 56 cents United States currency.³ Median earnings of the

³ At the time of this study there were three rates of exchange between Brazilian and United States currency, the official rate (on government-controlled exchange), the semicontrolled or "gray" exchange which need not concern us here, and the "black" exchange which was technically illegal. The official rate was stable during the period of the study at 12 milreis to the dollar. The rate on the "black" exchange also varied little, the milreis exchanging for about 7 cents of United States money. The latter rate has been used as representing most accurately the relative value of the currencies for the purpose of this study.

working women were 5 milreis for an 8-hour day, but the modal group for women's daily earnings was only 4 milreis (28 cents). Youths and young women were paid much less than adults. The median income of the 221 families for 1 month was 320 milreis or \$22.40 in United States currency, in April-May 1934.

Families contained 5.42 persons on the (arithmetic) average. Poultry and garden produce raised by families themselves were taken into account in the food and budget analysis, but the number of families which added to their money income from such sources was not large.

The families studied represent a fairly homogeneous group as regards income and expenditures. The upper quartile in point of income received, 480 milreis per month, was a little more than twice the income received by the family at the lower quartile, 230 milreis per month.

The number of families with deficits was naturally greatest in the lower income groups. The group in which income most nearly balanced expenditures was the group which contained the median. (See table 2.) Of 43 families receiving 300 and under 400 milreis per month 18 reported deficits, 7 balanced accounts, and 18 surpluses.

The typical working-class family does not live solely on the earnings of the father, which at full time averages little more than 200 milreis a month. Other members of the family work and thus increase the family earnings by more than 50 percent of the father's full-time earnings.

Table 2.—Monthly Income and Expenditures of 186 Families in São Paulo, by Income Groups

Family income group	Number of families	Average family income	Average family expenditures	Surplus (+) or deficit (-)
		<i>Milreis</i>	<i>Milreis</i>	<i>Milreis</i>
0-100 milreis.....	2	47.5	188.0	-140.5
100-199 milreis.....	20	151.0	188.8	-37.8
200-299 milreis.....	52	245.0	268.4	-23.4
300-399 milreis.....	43	332.0	329.3	+2.7
400-499 milreis.....	26	432.0	414.2	+17.8
500-599 milreis.....	14	542.0	541.5	+0.5
600-699 milreis.....	12	633.0	551.3	+71.7
700-799 milreis.....	8	759.7	684.6	+75.1
800-899 milreis.....	2	823.5	756.0	+67.5
900-999 milreis.....	3	936.0	815.2	+120.8
1,200-1,300 milreis.....	3	1,259.6	1,018.7	+240.9
1,500-1,600 milreis.....	1	1,565.0	1,265.0	+300.0

Analysis of Expenditures

As would be expected, the lower the income the greater the proportion spent on food (table 3). In spite of the generally low food prices in São Paulo, the general average 51 percent for food. The proportion spent on rent—20 to 25 percent of the income in the ranges where most of the family incomes fall—seems unduly high.

Table 3.—Proportion of Expenditures for Food and Rent of 185 Families in São Paulo, by Income Groups

Total income group	Number of families	Percentage of total expenditures formed by—	
		Food and drink	Rent
0-299 milreis.....	75	52	26
300-599 milreis.....	82	50	25
600 milreis and over.....	28	48	21

More than half of the families were buying goods on installment at the time of the study. In nearly every case, they were buying necessities such as bedding, clothing, or furniture. The median payment of those making payments on installment was 15 milreis (\$1.05) a month.

Diet

A NUMBER of families kept full accounts for 1 month, and the accounts of 75 families were given detailed analysis. Although the families studied were forced by their low incomes to choose foods of high energy yield per unit of expense, many were unable to obtain the number of calories usually considered necessary. Nearly half of the families were getting less than 3,000 calories per adult-male equivalent per day, through 12 with greater means at their disposal were getting more than 4,000 calories per adult-male equivalent.⁴

Table 4 gives the calorie consumption of families per adult male equivalent in different income groups.

⁴ The adult male equivalent for the purpose of this study is the "fammain" of Sydenstricker and King. This unit gives approximately the same results as the scale of adult equivalents put forward by the Health Organization of the League of Nations in its Quarterly Bulletin for 1932.

Table 4.—Calorie Consumption of Families in São Paulo, by Family Income per Adult-Male Equivalent

Calorie consumption per adult-male equivalent per day	Number of families with income per adult-male equivalent per month of—					Total
	Under 50 milreis	50 and under 100 milreis	100 and under 150 milreis	150 and under 200 milreis	200 milreis and over	
Under 2,000 calories.....	1	3	1			5
2,000 and under 3,000 calories.....	4	20	5	1		30
3,000 and under 4,000 calories.....	1	11	9	5	2	28
4,000 and under 5,000 calories.....		5	2			7
5,000 and under 6,000 calories.....			1	2		3
6,000 and under 7,000 calories.....			1		1	2
Total.....	6	39	19	8	3	75

Twenty-seven percent of the families were getting less than 2,600 calories per adult-male equivalent per day—a condition which is generally accepted as constituting undernourishment.

Over a third of the expenditures on food went for bread, flour, and cereals, while the milk consumption was only 2.55 liters (quarts) per person per month. The effect of income upon the distribution of food expenditures is shown in table 5.

Table 5.—Distribution of Food Expenditure, by Economic Status of Family, in São Paulo

Kind of food	Percentage spent for each class of foodstuffs, by average food expenditure per adult-male equivalent per day			
	Under 1.2 milreis	1.3 to 1.8 milreis	1.9 milreis and over	All families
Bread, flour, and cereals.....	40.5	32.0	27.0	34.0
Milk and cheese.....	8.0	9.0	12.0	9.0
Vegetables and fruit.....	13.0	12.5	15.0	13.0
Fats.....	8.0	11.0	9.5	10.0
Sugars.....	10.0	7.0	5.5	8.0
Lean meat, fish, and eggs.....	11.0	18.5	19.5	16.0
Miscellaneous.....	9.5	10.0	11.5	10.0
Number of families.....	26	27	22	75

A child needs perhaps twice as much milk, on the average, as an adult, so in calculating milk consumption in relation to requirements a child should be given twice as much weight as an adult. In table 6 a child of 12 years of age or under is counted as one milk-consumption unit and an adult as half a unit. If a child needs a pint of milk a day and an adult a half pint a day, then less than 3 percent of the 96 families covered in this part of our study were getting the minimum necessary to health.

Table 6.—Consumption of Milk, by Income Classes, of 96 Families in São Paulo

Amount per milk-consumption unit per month	Number of families with reported income per adult male equivalent per month of—					Total
	Under 50 milreis	50 and under 100 milreis	100 and under 150 milreis	150 and under 200 milreis	200 milreis and over	
None.....	1	6	1	1	-----	9
Under 2 liters.....	1	19	4	1	-----	25
2 and under 4 liters.....	3	7	2	1	-----	13
4 and under 6 liters.....	-----	8	7	1	-----	16
6 and under 8 liters.....	-----	5	5	-----	2	12
8 and under 10 liters.....	-----	2	1	1	-----	4
10 and under 12 liters.....	-----	3	3	1	2	9
12 and under 14 liters.....	-----	1	2	1	1	5
14 and under 16 liters.....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1
16 liters and over.....	-----	1	-----	1	-----	2
Total.....	5	52	25	9	5	96

The national habits of immigrants are often brought forward in explanation of differences in the distribution of food expenditure. In São Paulo, however, national habits are effective in determining food consumption of immigrant workers only for a limited period. The results of the study indicate that thereafter the immigrant becomes absorbed in the milieu at least to the extent of adopting the food habits of the natives. Analysis of the food schedules by country of origin revealed surprisingly small differences. The three Japanese families who kept accounts are a case in point. The most recently arrived of the three families was using soybeans in the form of "ague" and "toufu", and also a Japanese condiment known as "careico", but the other two families, who had been in the country somewhat longer, were using only foods familiar to Brazilians.

Housing

SÃO PAULO is a city with a rapidly growing population, but at the time of the study the construction of working-class dwellings had been proceeding but slowly for a period of 2 or 3 years. To find cases of bad overcrowding therefore occasioned no surprise. Families were discovered living in dark, unhygienic cellars. Basements (*porões*) of multiple dwellings are frequently rented to the poorer working-class families.

Besides the basement, two other types of collective dwellings are in use—the villa, which may be described as one of a group of adjoining single dwellings giving on a common court in the interior of a block and having separate sanitary arrangements and a kitchen of its own; and the "beehive" (*cortiço*) or tenement, which may be in a building of more than one story but frequently is not. The one-story tenement differs from the villa chiefly in that it has collective sanitary arrangements and either no kitchen or collective kitchen facilities. The basement (*porão*) is also typically without independent kitchen and sanitary arrangements.

Over half of the families were living in one or another type of collective dwelling, the rest in individual houses. The individual house had on the average $3\frac{1}{2}$ rooms, or twice as many as the cortiço. Only 8 families out of 221 had individual bathrooms, and 5 others had collective bathroom facilities. Practically all of the families used charcoal for cooking.

Approximately 10 percent of the families visited were buying, or had bought, individual houses; the rest were living in rented dwellings.

Over a fifth of the families were living in 1-room dwellings and another 24 percent in 2-room dwellings. More than half of the 1,198 persons covered by the study were living 2 or more to a room. There were 2 families of 8 persons, 4 of 7, 4 of 6, and 7 of 5 persons each, living in 1 room. In the 2-room dwellings were found 2 families of 11 members each, 1 of 9, 2 of 8, and 2 of 7.

The individual house was of course the most expensive type of dwelling; it rented for half as much again as the villa and nearly twice as much as the cortiço or the basement. The basement had more rooms on the average than the cortiço but the rent was almost the same. Apparently the poorest workers live in a cortiço when they have small families, and when their families become larger they move into less desirable quarters in some basement. The basements, in spite of being larger than the cortiços, were more overcrowded. Table 7 shows housing conditions in various types of dwellings.

Table 7.—Housing Conditions in Various Types of Dwellings in São Paulo

Type of dwelling	Number of rooms (mean)	Number of dwelling-persons ¹ per room (median)	Rent (mean)	Family income per adult-male equivalent (mean)
			<i>Milreis</i>	<i>Milreis</i>
Individual house.....	3.53	1.50	124.0	116.00
Collective dwelling not otherwise specified.....	2.75	1.50	88.0	112.00
Villa.....	2.46	1.50	84.0	107.00
Cortiço.....	1.85	2.00	63.0	85.00
Basement (porão).....	2.22	2.25	67.0	80.00
Other cases.....	2.00	1.50	66.0	103.00
Average.....	2.70	-----	90.5	102.12

¹ Adult counts as 1 "dwelling-person" and child 12 years of age or under counts as half. Thus a family of man, wife, and 2 children under 12 would count as 3 dwelling-persons.

Clothing

AN INVENTORY of the clothing possessed by the several members of the family at the time of the investigation showed that 40 percent of the women had no "best" dress; one-eighth had no shoes, and one-tenth had no stockings. In interpreting table 8 it should be noted that three pieces of underwear typically represent one set of underwear, the three pieces being worn at one time.

Table 8.—Clothing Inventory of 140 Women in São Paulo

Article of clothing	Number of women having specified number of each article of clothing																		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	18	20	24	28
'Best' dress.....	57	28	37	11	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House dress.....	2	7	46	54	13	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockings.....pairs..	14	15	47	36	12	3	11	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Underwear.....pieces..	9	1	1	1	9	7	35	6	13	13	5	5	18	1	5	6	1	1	1
Overcoat.....	45	75	16	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shoes.....pairs.....	17	82	33	4	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slippers.....do.....	81	45	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1 Not including 2 women whose reports were indefinite.

The Composite Budget

THE statement below shows for 88 of the families the distribution of actual expenditures. In view of the absence of social insurance in Brazil, expenditure on beneficial and other associations seems very small. The amount spent on the average by these 88 families—376 milreis 600 reis, or \$26.36—and also the proportion spent on each item, are not exactly the same as for the whole group of 221 families, many of whom did not furnish full detail on all the items covered in the statement.

	Percent of total monthly expenditure
Rent.....	19.2
Water.....	1.8
Light.....	1.3
Gas, wood, and charcoal.....	2.8
Food and drink.....	47.7
School.....	.2
Clothing.....	10.0
Installment purchase of merchandise other than clothing.....	.8
Fares.....	2.5
Beneficial association.....	.3
Other association.....	.2
Amusements.....	.8
Tobacco and other personal.....	1.7
Livestock including pets.....	.4
Other.....	10.3
Total.....	100.0

Conclusion

THE final results probably give an unduly favorable picture of conditions, owing to three factors inseparable from this type of investigation. (1) The most miserable dwellings are relatively difficult of access. (2) The families in most desperate economic straits are most likely to move during the period of the study and so be lost from sight. (3) The illiteracy which impedes (though it does not preclude) the collection of data is positively correlated with low income.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF LABOR INTEREST

December 1936

Agricultural Labor

Historical background of California farm labor. By Paul S. Taylor and Tom Vasey. (Reprinted from *Rural Sociology*, Baton Rouge, La., September 1936, pp. 281-295; charts.)

Statistics are given showing the number of paid and unpaid farm laborers and of all persons gainfully employed in agriculture in California, Iowa, Mississippi, and the United States as a whole, 1860 to 1930, and also, by occupational status, the number of Mexicans, Chinese, Japanese, and Filipinos engaged in agriculture in California, in 1930.

Report of the Committee on Farm Workers in Scotland, 1936. Edinburgh, 1936. 51 pp., map, chart. (Cmd. 5217.)

Data on wages and other working conditions, taken from the report, are published in this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

Agrarian problem and peasant movement handbook, Vol. III. Moscow, International Agrarian Institute, 1935. 248 pp. (In Russian.)

Analyzes agricultural conditions in the English-speaking and Latin-American countries, from the Marxian point of view, with special emphasis upon the organizations and political activities of agricultural wage earners.

Apprenticeship

Das Lehrverhältnis und seine gesetzlichen Grundlagen. By Anton Kimml. Vienna, Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte, I Bezirk, Ebendorferstrasse 7, 1936. 103 pp.

A report on apprenticeship in Austria, covering pertinent legislation, training, hours of labor, rest periods, vacations and holidays, and insurance against unemployment, accidents, and sickness.

Child Labor

A summary of State laws affecting the employment of minors in factories and stores. Washington, U. S. Children's Bureau, September 1936. 7 pp.

Consumer Problems

Consumer buying—suggestions for group programs. Prepared by Committee on Standardization of Consumers' Goods, of American Home Economics Association and U. S. Bureau of Home Economics. Washington, American Home Economics Association, Mills Building, 1936. 40 pp.

A list of references follows each of the topics discussed.

A policy insuring value to the woman buyer and a livelihood to apparel makers. By Bertha M. Nienburg. Washington, U. S. Women's Bureau, 1936. 22 pp., illus. (Bulletin No. 146.)

The policy referred to in the title of the bulletin is that of using a label (the Consumers' Protection Label) on women's and children's coats, suits, and hats produced under conditions approved by the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board and the Millinery Stabilization Commission. Working conditions in the controlled shops in the women's garment industry are contrasted with those in sweatshops and home workrooms, and the influence of the consumer in maintaining and improving those conditions is stressed. Purchase of goods bearing the label is emphasized as a practical means of cooperating in the maintenance of good working conditions and industrial stability.

Cooperative Movement

Cooperative business enterprises operated by consumers. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Domestic Distribution Department Committee, 1936. 34 pp.

Fishery industries of the United States, 1935. By R. H. Fiedler. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, 1936. 276 pp. (Administrative Report No. 24.) Contains some data on fishermen's cooperative associations.

Oil cooperatives in Wisconsin, 1934. Madison, Wisconsin Committee on Cooperatives, [1936?]. 30 pp.

Statistical analysis of 108 cooperative associations dealing in gasoline and motor oil in Wisconsin.

Cooperation at home and abroad: Volume I—Pre-war. A description and analysis, with supplement on the progress of cooperation in the United Kingdom (1908-1918). By C. R. Fay. London, P. S. King & Son, 1936. 447 pp.

This volume is a reprint, with certain minor corrections and additions, of an earlier book. The new material consists mainly of the supplement covering the period 1908-18. A second volume, planned for 1938, will deal with post-war developments in Great Britain, Europe, and other countries.

Administration report on the working of cooperative societies [in Ceylon] from May 1, 1935, to April 30, 1936. Colombo, Cooperative Department of Ceylon, 1936. 26 pp., folders.

How St. F. X. University educates for action. The story of the remarkable results achieved by the extension department of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia. New York, Cooperative League, 167 West Twelfth Street, [1936?]. 56 pp., chart, illus.

Includes data on the work of the university in assisting in the formation of groups to study consumers' and producers' cooperation.

Cost of Living

Changes in cost of living, September 15, 1936. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 30 pp., chart.

Cost of living of Federal employees living in Washington, D. C. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 2 pp. (Serial No. R. 453, reprint from September 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

Economic and Social Problems

Controlling retailers: A study of cooperation and control in the retail trade with special reference to the N. R. A. By Ruth Prince Mack. New York, Columbia University Press, 1936. 551 pp.

In a section covering the retail trade under the N. R. A., labor conditions under the retail trade code are analyzed, showing changes in employment during the period 1932 to 1935 and tracing the variations in wages and hours.

Introduction to social research. By Emory S. Bogardus. Los Angeles, Sutton-house, Ltd., 1936. 237 pp., charts, maps.

The stated purpose of this text-book is "to bring together within convenient compass the many different research techniques that are now being used in the social sciences." These techniques include, in addition to established statistical practice, case studies, community surveys, and other methods of assessing group and class attitudes and opinions, and various approaches to individual sources, such as personal interviews, letters, diaries, etc.

Research sources and definite organizing plans are outlined, and advice is given on methods of interpreting and presenting data. A classified bibliography of each of the methods and factors discussed concludes the study.

The nationalizing of business, 1878-1898. By Ida M. Tarbell. New York, Macmillan Co., 1936. 313 pp., map, illus.

This volume, the ninth in "A history of American life", deals with a period of exceptionally rapid change in the fields of technology, Nation-wide trusts and other business units, and organization of wage earners and farmers. One chapter deals specifically with farmers' organizations, and two others describe, respectively, labor organizations and the relations between employers and employees.

Prosperity through employment: A job for every man and woman who wants to work.

By Kent Ellsworth Keller. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1936. 244 pp.

The author, a member of the United States House of Representatives, describes the historical background, in Europe and America, of the contemporary economic system; criticizes the doctrines of individualism and noninterference by government; and discusses the reasons for governmental action in economic affairs. He outlines a broad program for employing all workers not privately employed and discusses the conditions under which such a program would contribute to a progressive increase of national wealth and income.

Recent references on social welfare and the Constitution. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor Library, October 23, 1936. 5 pp., mimeographed.

Proceedings of National Conference of Social Work, sixty-third annual session, Atlantic City, N. J., May 18-23, 1936. Chicago, University of Chicago Press (for National Conference of Social Work, 82 N. High Street, Columbus, Ohio), 1936. 655 pp.

Among the addresses at the conference were the following: Some causes of economic distress and their social significance; Social value of national labor boards; Theory and practice in minimum-wage policies; Economic effects of 30-hour week and stimulation of industry; Some unsolved problems in unemployment compensation; Present relief situation in the United States; The progress and policy of W. P. A. administration; Employment planning; and Health and the new housing.

Public social services: A handbook of information on services for the individual citizen provided by the State. London, National Council of Social Service, Inc., 26 Bedford Square, W. C. 1, 1936. 164 pp.

Contains digests of social legislation in Great Britain, describes organization and functions of administrative bodies, and gives information on procedures necessary to secure the benefits provided under the different systems.

Report of Massachusetts Special Commission Established to Study and Revise the Laws Relating to Public Welfare. Boston, 1936. 44 pp. (House Doc. No. 1551.)

Economic history of a factory town: A study of Chicopee, Mass. By Vera Shlakman. Northampton, Mass., 1936. 264 pp.; bibliography. (Smith College Studies in History, Vol. XX, Nos. 1-4.)

The labor sections of this study include information on wages and the economic and social position of workers, with particular reference to women.

A handbook of social statistics of New Haven, Connecticut. Compiled by Thelma A. Dreis. New Haven, Yale University, Institute of Human Relations, 1936. 146 pp., maps.

Selected census statistics for 1930 on population and families, and reports on sample family surveys, made in 1933, presenting data on size of family, nationality, number of rooms occupied, employment situation, and whether listed with relief agencies.

Education and Training

Guidance Service of the W. P. A. adult education program and the New York City Board of Education. New York, Guidance Service, 71 West 23d Street, 1936. 8 pp., mimeographed.

Laws relating to vocational education and agricultural extension work. Compiled by Elmer A. Lewis. Washington, House of Representatives, Document Room, 1936. 72 pp.

Vocational guidance in rehabilitation service. A manual of procedure for counseling and advising physically handicapped persons and assisting them in adjusting or readjusting themselves to vocational life. Washington, U. S. Office of Education, 1935. 56 pp. Revised edition. (Vocational Education Bulletin No. 148, Vocational Rehabilitation Series No. 20.)

Vocational rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. The evolution, scope, organization, and administration of the program of vocational rehabilitation of the physically handicapped in the United States. Washington, U. S. Office of Education, 1936. 87 pp., illus. (Vocational Education Bulletin No. 190, Vocational Rehabilitation Series, No. 25.)

Education in 1935, being the report of the Board of Education and the statistics of public education for England and Wales. London, Board of Education, 1936. 231 pp. (Cmd. 5290.)

In a chapter on technical and commercial education, some information is given on authorized courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls and classes for unemployed adults. Other subjects of special labor interest are adult education and the superannuation of teachers.

Employment and Unemployment

Employment effect of P. W. A. expenditures for six completed power projects. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 3 pp. (Serial No. R. 469, reprint from November 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

A handbook on teacher tenure. Washington, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, NW., 1936. 28 pp., map, chart. (Research Bulletin, September 1936.)

Defines the position of the National Education Association on teacher tenure and outlines the situation as to this matter in the United States and foreign countries. A digest of research studies on legal aspects is included.

Teachers' contracts, with special reference to adverse conditions of employment. Washington, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, NW., 1936. 31 pp.

The railway worker: A study of the employment and unemployment problems of the Canadian Railways. By G. Meredith Rountree. Toronto, Oxford University Press, 1936. 364 pp., charts. (McGill University Social Research Series, No. 5.)

Among the subjects treated are the functions of occupational groups in the railway industry, wages and earnings, mobility of railway labor, types of unions and their affiliations, craft unionism vs. industrial unionism, collective bargaining, union-management cooperation, seasonal and cyclical fluctuations of employment, technological changes and their effects on employment, and problems of unification and reorganization. A classified bibliography is included.

Employment-Service Activities

Maintenance of contact with applicants. Washington, U. S. Employment Service, 1936. 41 pp., mimeographed. (Employment Office Manual Series, Section III.)

Statistical report, 1935, Ohio State Employment Service. Columbus, Ohio Department of Industrial Relations, [1936]. Various paging, maps, charts.

Reviews the activities of employment-service offices in Ohio and presents data on area and population served; work-relief, public, and private placements; sex of persons placed; and new applications received.

Holidays

Legal holidays in the United States, 1936. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 4 pp. (Serial No. R. 472, reprint from November 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

Housing

Catching up with housing. By Carol Aronovici and Elizabeth McCalmont. Newark, N. J., Beneficial Management Corporation, 15 Washington Street, 1936. 243 pp., charts, illus.

A reference book on housing needs and developments, with descriptions of projects undertaken by public and private groups. An appendix contains a bibliography of literature on housing and a list of bibliographies on the subject.

Housing for the family: a study of housing essentials compiled from interviews with New York housewives. New York, Women's City Club, Committee on Housing, 22 Park Avenue, 1936. 58 pp., plans.

Reviewed in this issue.

Limited-dividend housing in the United States. Compiled by Rebecca Breskin. Washington, Central Housing Committee, December 1, 1936. 6 pp. (Selected References on Housing, No. 3.)

Safeguarding the nation's homes: Federal protection for thrift and home ownership. Washington, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 1936. 32 pp., maps, charts, illus.

Describes the organization and functions of the Federal home loan bank system and affiliated agencies in aiding home ownership.

Urban housing: The story of the P. W. A. Housing Division, 1933-1936. Washington, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, 1936. 105 pp., illus. (Bulletin No. 2.)

An account of the operations of the P. W. A. Housing Division, supplemented by data on the development of the housing movement in Europe and in the United States, together with descriptions of specific projects, a list of official housing agencies, and housing legislation in the United States.

Some essential facts on government-aided housing in Western Europe. By Stella K. Margold. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1936. 22 pp.

A check list of basic facts on housing constructed with some form of government aid or encouragement in 14 European countries. The principal requirements for construction in urban, suburban, and satellite towns are tabulated to show type of dwelling, size, height of building, equipment, agency doing the building and costs. Explanatory notes are added to amplify the data supplied.

La lucha en favor de la vivienda popular. By Carlos A. Niklison. Santa Fe, Argentina, Instituto Social de la Universidad Nacional del Litoral, 1936. 53 pp., illus.

After a discussion of the financing of low-cost housing in many countries, the author summarizes housing laws in Latin America, then tells what Argentina has done to solve the housing problem.

This is the first of a series of studies dealing with labor and social welfare, to be published by the Instituto Social de la Universidad Nacional del Litoral.

Income

National income in the United States, 1929-35. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Economic Research, 1936. 304 pp., charts.

In this study the Department of Commerce brings up to date its estimates of national income and offers revisions of earlier computations where better information has become available. Besides showing income produced and paid out for the country as a whole, totals are broken down by industrial pursuit and estimates of per-capita income are made.

Income in agriculture, 1929-35. By Robert F. Martin. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Avenue, 1936. 168 pp., maps, charts.

It is concluded in this report that income problems of farm labor are similar to those of the general population and that to increase the well-being of agricultural labor it is essential that employment and productivity be raised in all industries, including agriculture, and that the flow of income and goods and services to the whole population be facilitated.

Industrial Accidents and Health

Annual report of the Division of Mines and Mining, State of Indiana, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1935. [Indianapolis, 1936?] 15 pp.

Presents statistical data on production, employment, and accidents in those mines that come within the purview of the mining law, which does not cover strip mines or mines employing less than 10 miners. Fatalities during the year numbered 22, as compared with 16 during the preceding year.

Thirteenth annual report of the Maryland Bureau of Mines, calendar year 1935. Baltimore, [1936]. 82 pp., folders, diagrams, illus.

Contains statistics of production, employment, and accidents in the coal and fire-clay mines of the State. Seven fatal and 505 nonfatal injuries are reported for the coal mines and 5 nonfatal injuries for fire-clay mines.

Annual report of coal mines [Washington] for year ending December 31, 1935. Olympia, Department of Labor and Industries, 1936. 14 pp., folder.
The report shows that 5 fatal accidents occurred during the year, an average of 1 fatality for each 315,042 tons of coal produced.

Industrial environment and health—practical methods of investigation. Geneva, Switzerland, International Labor Office, 1936. 336 pp., illus.

Investigations on respiratory dust disease in operatives in the cotton industry. By C. Prausnitz. London, Medical Research Council. 1936. 73 pp., diagrams, illus. (Special Report Series, No. 212.)

An extended study of respiratory dust disease among cotton-textile workers, showing the results of experiments with persons and animals. Symptoms are discussed and preventives suggested.

Beretning om arbejds- og fabriktilsynets virksomhed i aaret 1935. København, Direktoratet for Arbejds- og Fabriktilsynets, 1936. 155 pp., diagrams, illus. (Særtryk af Socialt Tidsskrift, September 1936.)

Annual report of the Directorate of Labor and Factory Inspection of Denmark, covering, separately, factories, bakeries, and boilers. Includes report of a 5-year investigation of hygienic conditions and occupational diseases, including silicosis, eczema, lead poisoning, and other diseases, and data on the 1,131 industrial injuries referred to this Directorate by the Directorate of Accident Insurance.

Printed in Danish with summary in French.

Seventeenth annual report of the Ministry of Health, Great Britain, 1935-36. London, 1936. 318 pp. (Cmd. 5287.)

Reviews the progress of the British housing program during the year, and the operation of the National health-insurance and old-age-pension systems, and reports upon general health conditions and public health services in Great Britain.

Traité théorique et pratique de la législation sur les accidents du travail et les maladies professionnelles, II. By Adrien Sachet. (Huitième édition revue et mise au courant de la législation et de la jurisprudence, par Henri Gazier.) Paris, Librairie Sirey (Société Anonyme), 1936. 680 pp.

The second volume of a review of existing legislation concerning industrial accidents and diseases in various countries.

Industrial Relations

Collective bargaining in pulp and paper industry of Pacific Northwest. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 2 pp. (Serial No. R. 470, reprint from November 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

Standard agreement in the textile dyeing and finishing industry. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 3 pp. (Serial No. R. 457, reprint from October 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

Awards 401 to 594 of First Division of National Railroad Adjustment Board, Chicago. Washington, U. S. National Railroad Adjustment Board, 1936. 640 pp. (Vol. III.)

Labor Conditions in Special Occupations and Industries

Survey of the engineering profession. By Isador Lubin. (Reprinted from Journal of Engineering Education, published by Society for Promotion of Engineering Education, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 1936, pp. 214-235.)

An address delivered before the June 1936 meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, held at the University of Wisconsin. The information presented is based on a study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the engineering profession during three periods, ending December 31, 1929, 1932, and 1934, and includes data on distribution of professional engineers by geographical location, type of education, zone of interest, and functional classification; on trend of employment; on unemployment; and on incomes.

The teacher's economic position. Washington, National Education Association, 1935. 103 pp., charts. (Research Bulletin, September 1935.)

One of the purposes of this study by the Association's committee on the economic status of the teacher, as stated in the report, was "to shed light, through an analysis of expenditures and related conditions, on the adequacy of the incomes received by the cooperating teachers." Data are given on incomes and expenditures, property, indebtedness, assets, number of dependents, relative salaries of teachers and other occupational groups, etc., together with suggestions looking toward improvement in the economic status of teachers.

Social aspects of the banana industry. By Charles David Kepner, Jr. New York, Columbia University Press, 1936. 232 pp., map, chart.

Information is given on wages, hours, housing, sanitation and health, workmen's compensation, labor organization, and social conditions in the banana industry of Central America. A bibliography of source material is included.

Kutomateollisuuden työntekijäin olot vuonna 1929. Helsinki, Socialiministeriö, 1936. Various paging.

A report on the textile industry in Finland in 1929 giving data on age, family status, and degree of skill of workers, weekly wages by sex, hours of work, housing, and diseases among workers prior to and after entering the textile industry.

Printed in Finnish and Swedish, with French résumé and French translation of table of contents.

Labor Legislation

National legislation on hours of work in Latin American countries. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 8 pp. (Serial No. R. 475, reprint from November 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

Leyes del trabajo [El Salvador]. San Salvador, Ministerio de Trabajo, 1935. 65 pp. (3d ed.).

A compilation of the labor laws of El Salvador through May 30, 1934.

Labor Organizations and Conventions

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. By Walter F. McCaleb. New York, Albert & Charles Boni, 1936. 273 pp., illus.

Reviews the Brotherhood's history, early growth, later progress, policies, and activities with regard to legislation sought. The book is in large part a biography of A. F. Whitney, present president of the organization.

Report of Executive Council of American Federation of Labor to 56th annual convention, Tampa, Fla., November 16, 1936. Washington, 1936. 168 pp.

An account of the proceedings of the convention to which this report was submitted is given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Report of proceedings of 52d annual convention of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Montreal, September 8-12, 1936. [Ottawa?], 1936. 216 pp.

A brief report on this convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was given in the December 1936 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Report of proceedings at 68th annual [British] Trades Union Congress, held at Plymouth, September 7-11, 1936. London, Trades Union Congress, Smith Square, S. W. 1, 1936. 511 pp.

A brief account of progress in union organization and of action taken at the Congress, as given in this volume of proceedings, is published in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Life Insurance

Insurance adjustment service for the Washington State Department of Public Welfare.

Prepared by Ruth FitzSimons and A. E. Hankins. Olympia, State Department of Public Welfare, 1936. 8 pp., mimeographed. (Monograph No. 20.)

The establishment of this new service is the outcome of a recognition that many applicants for public assistance need advice and assistance in connection with past investments in life insurance.

Minimum Wage

Minimum-wage legislation in the United States: Selected bibliography. By Eleanor Davis. Princeton, Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, November 1936. 5 pp., mimeographed.

Supplement to a previous report, Summary of Fact and Opinion, published in 1933.

Recent references on minimum wage in the United States. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor Library, October 23, 1936. 4 pp., mimeographed.

The question of fixing a minimum wage for American industry. (In Congressional Digest, Washington, D. C., November 1936, pp. 257-288.)

This issue of the Congressional Digest is devoted to pro and con discussions of the subject listed.

Negro in Industry

Negro trade associations. By Joseph R. Houchins. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Negro Affairs Division, November 1936. 15 pp.

According to this report there are at least 13 national associations organized by Negro business men. Fifteen banks and 41 insurance companies are operated by Negroes, and Negro newspapers number over 200.

Occupations

Textile design as an occupation. [By Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse.] New York, Federated Council on Art Education, 745 Fifth Avenue, and New London, Conn., Institute of Women's Professional Relations, 1936. 48 pp., illus.

Presents data on the knowledge and skills that textile designers should have, the demand for their work, and their earnings. Lists of schools offering instruction in textile designing, and a brief reading list, are provided.

Femmes au travail: Étude pratique sur dix-sept carrières féminines. By Suzanne F. Cordelier. Paris, Librairie Plon, 1935. 232 pp.

A popular discussion of different types of work suitable for women, including several social-service occupations, library work, secretarial service to professional men, and court reporting.

Old-Age and Invalidity Pensions

Progress of old-age pensions in the United States during first half of 1936. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 6 pp. (Serial No. R. 468, reprint from November 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

Industrial pension systems in the United States and Canada: Certain phases of pension activities for the years 1931-1934. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., Rockefeller Center, 1936. 29 pp., mimeographed.

Reviewed in this issue.

Private group retirement plans. By Birchard E. Wyatt. Washington, Graphic Arts Press, Inc., 1936. 145 pp., charts.

A comprehensive analysis of the growth, provisions, and costs of group annuity plans, with a brief review of other kinds of plans. The various types are evaluated in a short summary.

Federal old-age benefits. Some questions and answers concerning the old-age benefits provisions of the Social Security Act. Washington, U. S. Social Security Board, Bureau of Federal Old-Age Benefits, 1936. 18 pp. (Informational Service Circular No. 3.)

Invalid and old-age pensions [in Australia], twelve months ended June 30, 1936. Canberra, Commissioner of Pensions, 1936. 12 pp.

Reviewed in this issue.

Prison Labor

Prison-made goods. Hearings, May and June 1936, before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 74th Congress, 2d session, on S. 4286, a bill to amend public law numbered 215, 74th Congress, 1st session. Washington, 1936. 48 pp.

Relief Measures and Statistics

Activities of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment (October 17, 1930-August 19, 1931). By E. P. Hayes. Concord, N. H., Rumford Press, 1936. 157 pp.

Unemployment relief in periods of depression: A study of measures adopted in certain American cities, 1857 through 1922. By Leah Hannah Feder. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1936. 384 pp.; bibliography.

This review of emergency measures for the relief of distress during various severe industrial slumps is also to a considerable extent a history of social work.

International Congress of Local Authorities, Berlin and Munich, June 1936. Bruxelles, International Union of Local Authorities, 1936. 633 pp., charts. (In English, French, and German.)

Proceedings of an international congress of local governments, held in Berlin and Munich, Germany, in June 1936, relative to the combating of unemployment. It considers the extent of unemployment, measures taken for increase of work opportunities, direct relief granted, and expenditures made by local governments, in various countries, but with special reference to Germany.

Der Kampf gegen die Arbeitslosigkeit in der Stadt Stuttgart. By Karl Strölin. Stuttgart, [Statistisches Amt], 1936. 63 pp., maps, charts, illus.

A report by the mayor of the city of Stuttgart on measures taken for the relief of unemployment, including information on public-works projects, cost of direct relief, obligatory service rendered by the unemployed, retraining of the unemployed, employment and unemployment, and working-class housing. There are also reproductions of posters appealing to the public, through 10 specific requests, to help individually in conquering unemployment.

Die krisenunterstützten Arbeitslosen der Zürcher Landschaft im Jahre 1935. Zurich, Switzerland, Statistisches Bureau des Kantons Zurich, 1936. 62 pp., charts. (Statistische Mitteilungen Nr. 189.)

A report on unemployment relief in the Canton of Zurich in 1935. Family income as affected by unemployment is compared with normal family income when there is regular employment.

Second annual report of the Public Assistance Division, Board of Public Welfare, District of Columbia, July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936. Washington, 1936. 34 pp., charts, mimeographed.

"Single" or unattached persons on relief [in District of Columbia], as of October 1, 1936. By Hazel I. Spicer. Washington, District of Columbia Board of Public Welfare, Public Assistance Division, 1936. Various paging, mimeographed.

Public assistance for young and old. Annual report, for the year 1935, of New York City Department of Public Welfare. New York, [1936]. 112 pp., illus.

Causes and consequences—a study of rural relief in relation to county backgrounds. Issued by Department of Sociology of Washington State College, in cooperation with Division of Social Research of Works Progress Administration. Pullman, Wash., 1936. 17 pp., mimeographed. (Rural Relief Series, No. 1.)

An analysis of the reasons for the opening and closing of relief cases in five rural counties of the State of Washington.

Farmers and villagers on relief, Washington State, June 1935. Issued by Department of Sociology of Washington State College, in cooperation with Division of Social Research of the Works Progress Administration. Pullman, Wash., 1936. 18 pp., mimeographed. (Rural Relief Series, No. 2.)

The general relief problem, 1936. By Alfred W. Briggs. Madison, Wisconsin Public Welfare Department, 1936. 37 pp., maps, charts; mimeographed.

Self-Help Organization

Emergency relief in North Carolina: A record of the development and activities of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1932 to 1935. Raleigh, 1936. 544 pp., illus., maps, charts.

Includes data on a large fishery self-help cooperative.

Social Security (General)

Public assistance under the Social Security Act for the needy aged, the needy blind, dependent children. Washington, U. S. Social Security Board, Bureau of Public Assistance, 1936. 16 pp. (Informational Service Circular No. 8.)

The social-security program for children—selected bibliography. Washington, U. S. Children's Bureau, 1936. 6 pp., mimeographed.

Federal and California old-age and unemployment taxes. A correlated analysis of the taxing and benefit features of the Federal Social Security Act and the California Unemployment Insurance Act. By Leon H. Levi and James K. Gregory. Los Angeles, Parker, Stone & Baird Co., 1935. 175 pp.

Unemployment Insurance

Draft bills for State unemployment compensation of pooled fund and employer reserve account types. Washington, U. S. Social Security Board, 1936. 53 pp., mimeographed.

What you should know about unemployment compensation. Some questions and answers concerning the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act and State unemployment compensation laws. Washington, U. S. Social Security Board, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, 1936. 36 pp. (Informational Service Circular No. 2.)

How unemployment compensation insures employment—an answer to the next depression. Sacramento, California Unemployment Reserves Commission, 1936. 16 pp.

A discussion of the basic principles incorporated in the Social Security Act of 1935, a reply to attacks on the principle of unemployment compensation, and an explanation of the operation of existing laws in England and in the United States.

Wages and Hours

Earnings and hours in the finishing of wool textiles and all textiles, 1933-34. Washington, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1936. 23 pp. (Serial No. R. 458, reprint from October 1936 Monthly Labor Review.)

The second of two articles giving data obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its latest survey of wages and hours in the textile-finishing industry. The first article, covering cotton, silk, and rayon, appeared in the May 1936 Monthly Labor Review (reprint, Serial No. R. 391).

The extent of low wages and long hours in the railroad industry. Washington, Office of Federal Coordinator of Transportation, Section of Labor Relations, 1936. 142 pp., charts, mimeographed.

This report contains data from a study covering the years 1933, 1934, and 1935. A 10 percent cut in pay was in effect in 1933, while in 1935 this cut had been restored.

Selected company plans for granting supplementary compensation to employees. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Avenue, 1936. 38 pp., mimeographed. (Domestic Affairs Series, Memorandum No. 52.)

Workmen's Compensation

Court decisions on workmen's compensation law, September 1932 to August 1936—coverage and constitutionality. New York, Department of Labor, 80 Centre Street, 1936. 185 pp. (Special Bulletin No. 188.)

Disability evaluation: Principles of treatment of compensable injuries. By Earl D. McBride. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1936. 623 pp., charts, illus.

The main purpose of this book is to provide medical practitioners with standard methods and specific measurements for evaluating the extent of disability caused by industrial injuries, for purposes of fixing workmen's compensation benefits. The book analyzes the possible limitations of functions of the human body through injury, concerning itself primarily with limitations of motion, gives a standardized method of diagnosis, and sets up a schedule for the evaluation of disability in terms of arithmetical percentage of total loss of use.

Proceedings of the Casualty Actuarial Society, New York, May 15, 1936. New York, 90 John Street, 1936. 200 pp.

A paper presented at the conference by Clarence W. Hobbs provides a detailed and comprehensive discussion of the various theories on which extraterritorial application of the workmen's compensation acts have been and may be considered and decided by courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States. The article analyzes for each State the language of the extraterritorial provisions of its compensation act, and cites decisions of State courts and the basic result reached in each.

Rapport sur l'application générale de la loi du 9 Avril 1898 relative aux accidents du travail sur la situation des sociétés d'assurances régies par ladite loi et sur le fonctionnement du fonds de garantie, 1933. Paris, Ministère du Travail, 1936. 42 pp. (Extrait du Journal Officiel de la République Française du 8 Septembre 1936.)

Covers the experience of industrial-accident-insurance carriers in France during 1933, including a summary of judicial decisions, and financial statements of the various carriers that are subject to governmental regulation.

Ulykkestrygden for industriarbeidere m. v., 1933. Oslo, Rikstrygdeverket, 1936. 154 pp., charts. (In Norwegian and French.)

Report of the Social Insurance Administration of Norway on industrial accident insurance for 1933, with data for earlier years. Statistics are given on number of accidents, cause and location of injury, time lost on account of injury, and cost of insurance. A total of 13,173 injuries was reported for 1933, an increase of 8 percent over the number for 1932.

Data for the State railways and 1 silver mine, which are permitted to pay direct compensation for accidents, are not included.

General Reports

Bibliography of social studies—a list of books for schools and adults. Compiled by Association for Education in Citizenship. Oxford, England, University Press, 1936. 111 pp.

Short lists of references on each of a wide range of subjects, including industrial organization, wages, unemployment, cooperation, and housing. In some cases the references are classified according to their suitability for different age groups.

The literature of business statistics—a bibliography. By Olin W. Blackett. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Bureau of Business Research, 1936. 67 pp.

The section on personnel includes references to literature on selection of employees, labor turnover, and industrial accidents.

Annual report of the Industrial Commissioner of New York State for the 12 months ended December 31, 1935. Albany, Department of Labor, 1936. 167 pp.

Reviews the work of the various sections of the New York Department of Labor and presents opinions of the State attorney-general construing provisions of labor laws.

Cost of living, wages, and the standard of living of industrial labor at Cawnpore. By Shitla Prasad Saksena. Allahabad, India, University of Allahabad, 1936. (In Indian Journal of Economics, July 1936, pp. 39-49.)

Annuaire statistique, 1935. Paris, Présidence du Conseil, Statistique Générale de la France, 1936. 856 pp.

A general statistical annual giving data on a wide variety of subjects, including labor conditions, over a long period of years, in France and other countries.

Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1936. Berlin, Statistisches Reichsamt, 1936. Various paging, charts.

Contains statistical information in regard to economic and social conditions in Germany up to 1935, including prices, wages and hours, employment, employment service, unemployment and its relief, consumption, cost of living, social insurance, and welfare work.

Guide to current official statistics of the United Kingdom, vol. 14, 1935. London, Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics, 1936. 365 pp.

Japanese trade and industry, present and future. By Mitsubishi Economic Research Bureau, Tokyo. London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1936. 663 pp., maps, charts.

This comprehensive analysis of economic and industrial conditions in Japan includes information on the labor situation, production and markets, prices and wages, and technical education.

Annual report on native affairs, Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, 1935. Nairobi, Native Affairs Department, 1936. 234 pp.

Some information is given on wages and other labor conditions in different industries.

Twenty-seventh annual report of the National Railways of Mexico, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1935. Mexico, D. F., 1936. 55 pp., charts. (English edition.)

The number of employees and their average daily salaries in 1935 are shown, by railway department and occupation, and also the average monthly expenditures by the railways in 1934 and 1935 in connection with sickness, accidents, and death of employees, vacations, pensions, etc.

Report of the New Zealand Department of Labor, April 1, 1935, to March 31, 1936. Wellington, 1936. 23 pp.

Among the items covered are employment conditions and the number of apprentices in skilled trades, statistics of industrial accidents, and lists of employers' and workers' unions, including membership.

Labor in the U. S. S. R. Moscow, Gosplan, 1935. 392 pp. (In Russian).

Statistical data on the number of employed workers, their wages, wage funds (appropriations by State for wages), and working hours are given by industry and by locality up to and including 1934. The volume also contains figures showing the racial and sex composition of the employed labor forces of the Soviet Union.

U. S. S. R. handbook. London, Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 1936. 643 pp., maps. (In English.)

A general reference work on the government, resources, industries, culture, etc., of the Soviet Union. There are sections on cooperative societies and on labor, the latter section discussing productivity of labor, unemployment, wages, hours of work, holidays, trade unions, and social insurance. Appendixes contain lists of social and cooperative organizations and the principal newspapers and periodicals.

Official year book of the Union of South Africa and of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland, 1934-1935. Pretoria, Union Office of Census and Statistics, 1936. 1207 pp., maps.

Wages and hours, public-works employment, apprenticeship, industrial disputes, trade-union membership, housing, prices, labor legislation, and miners' phthisis are among the subjects covered for the Union of South Africa. There are brief references to labor conditions in the other localities mentioned in the title of the volume.

